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THE TIMES

Doris Lessing: What can we learn from the East? Page 8

Mr Wilson tells MPs of eight burglaries involving his papers

re have been eight burglaries lving papers connected with the e Minister. Mr Wilson said erday in reply to a supplemen- question in the Commons. The glaries, over a period of years, with the most recent early last year, include two break-ins at the office of Lord Goodman (Mr Wilson's solicitor), one at his accountant's, and one at a store in Buckingham Palace Road. No arrests are believed to have been made.

ommons surprised by statement

ur Political Editor

Wilson stated in the e of Commons at question yesterday that there was one burglary "but eight n the police are inquiring involving papers connec- with himself.

e assertion was made in to a supplementary ques- to a main question asking rime Minister whether he yet submitted his evidence e Royal Commission on the s, and if it would be pub- d. The context of the reply ted a widespread impres- that Mr Wilson linked the laries or break-ins with the s.

nder pressure from parlia- tary journalists the press e at 10 Downing Street issued a "non-attributable for the Lobby", and under ter pressure that soon me an "on-the-record state- t from 10 Downing Street". seemed designed to ilpate the press.

ne text was as follows: er a period of some years, e have been eight glaries of premises where Wilson's private papers were t. These premises include solicitor's (Lord Goodman), accountant's, and others. ails were given to the police. re is, of course, no estion that journalists were aged or involved in the ak-ins."

pparently there were two ak-ins at Lord Goodman's ce, one at a store in Buck- ham Palace Road, and ther at the home of a senior il servant. Papers connected h the Prime Minister were t at all the addresses. The es have not been made wn, although the break-ins m to have occurred both ile Mr Wilson was Prime nister and Leader of the position. No arrests, it is said, e been made.

The precise connexion Mr Wilson makes between the press and the burglaries remains to be made clear, although there are hints that the incident will be referred to in his evidence to the Royal Commission on the Press.

The single burglary involving one of Mr Wilson's homes that had become public knowledge was that in which some private papers were lost from his house in Lord North Street; and it was when a Conservative backbencher referred to that in a supplementary question that Mr Wilson astonished the House by saying there had been eight burglaries in all.

The original question about Mr Wilson's promise to give evidence to the Royal Commission on the Press came from a Conservative journalist, Mr Nigel Lawson, MP for Blaby.

Mr Wilson answered: "My evidence is in an advanced state of preparation and I hope to submit it to the royal commission shortly. Subject to the agreement of the commission, it is my intention to publish the evidence as soon as issues which are currently subject to legal proceedings are settled." (That was apparently a reference only to writs.)

Mr Lawson then pressed a further question: "In one of his more excitable, some may say more paranoid, moments during the last election the Prime Minister said that cohorts of distinguished journalists were combing the country to find anything, true or false, with which to smear the Labour Party. It is a year since he announced he was going to give his evidence to support this allegation, if such evidence exists, to the royal commission. Why has he taken so long?"

To that Mr Wilson replied: "The hon gentleman will have the fullest opportunity when, as I hope, it is published, to find the answer to the question he has put, and also for the justification for the statement which I made on that occasion."

Scotland Yard surprised: Mr Wilson's statement caused a minor flutter at Scotland Yard last night, with detectives hastily dusting off files going back several years (a Staff Reporter writes).

The most recent incident was an alleged theft of private taxation papers from the Prime Minister's home in Lord North Street, Westminster. They are believed to have been taken, or it may be that they were mislaid, early last year, although their disappearance was not reported to the police until last October.

The other unsolved break-ins include one at the offices of the lawyers acting for Mr Anthony Field, brother of Lady Falkender, formerly Mrs Marcia Williams, the Prime Minister's personal and political secretary, and two at the home of the late Mr Michael Halls, a permanent private secretary to Mr Wilson.

The Prime Minister's statement drew a curious response from Scotland Yard. Crime reporters were told that a statement "was imminent". Then, after consultations with Sir Robert Mark, the commissioner, a statement was issued saying: "We are not commenting other than to say that the matters reported by the Prime Minister are still under investigation."

Det Chief Supt Roy Ranson, who is in charge of the search for Lord Lucan and who played a prominent role in the Spaghetti House siege, is looking after the inquiry into the loss of Mr Wilson's papers.

The fact that he has also had to be deployed on other cases in the past year was explained last night as being an indication of the priority the missing papers were being given.

Parliamentary report, page 7

Bonn threatens to block aid in letter to Downing Street

From David Cross
Luxembourg, Oct 14

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, has warned Mr Wilson that he can expect no further EEC development aid for poor Commonwealth countries while the British Government continues to insist on its own seat at the forthcoming international energy and raw materials conference in Paris.

This clear message emerges from the text of a letter sent by Herr Schmidt to Mr Wilson and President Giscard d'Estaing of France last Friday night.

According to well-informed EEC officials here, Herr Schmidt hopes that the British Government can be persuaded to change its go-it-alone approach to the Paris conference before it convenes in mid-December. Last week, during a meeting of foreign ministers of the Nine in Luxembourg, Mr Callaghan insisted on a separate seat at the conference, apart from the rest of the Community, in a move designed to protect Britain's North Sea oil interests.

Herr Schmidt apparently feels it is illogical for the British to want to break Community ranks in Paris, while at the same time calling for Community solidarity in its aid policy towards the poorest parts of the developing world. Yesterday, Mr Reg Prentice, the British Overseas Aid Minister, ran into strong opposition from the West German delegation when he tried to persuade his partners to earmark an extra £42m (100m units of account) for development aid to the Indian subcontinent.

In his letter, Herr Schmidt reaffirms the need for austerity in Community spending. On the specific question of development aid, he calls for a coordination of national policies before a new Community effort is launched.

He says he is worried about recent Community developments; but while his Government is willing to support Community policies, these must be directed towards fostering closer integration. He cites West Germany's financial contribution to the recently established regional development fund as a sign of his good faith towards the Community.

Herr Schmidt also sent copies of a slightly different letter to heads of government of other EEC member states. This version concentrated on aspects of development aid policy as well as the Community's plans for a long-term agricultural deal to provide the Egyptians with food products. On the latter point he makes it clear that he is worried about the consequences of the Egyptian deal and its possible implications for similar arrangements with other overseas countries.

In yet another version of the letter sent to M François-Xavier Ortoli, the President of the European Commission, he is critical of the way in which the Egyptian deal was set up. Like the British, he feels that the Commission presented member governments with a virtual *fait accompli* before consulting them properly.

It is not yet clear why Herr Schmidt took the unusual course of sending personal messages to his fellow EEC heads of government late on a Friday night. But clearly he wants to impress on his partners the fact that he takes recent Community developments very seriously.

European MPs angry, page 5
Leading article, page 13
Business News, page 15



Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, waves as he walks past a crowd at Moscow airport with M Giscard d'Estaing on the French President's arrival yesterday. Report, page 5.

Eire kidnap gang may face death penalty

From Christopher Walker
Dublin

As a mark of its determination to curb terrorism and reassure foreign investors, the Irish Government is reliably understood to have agreed in principle to impose the death penalty on the republican kidnappers of Dr Tiede Herrema if they carry out their threat to murder the Dutch industrialist.

The subject was raised at a Cabinet meeting in Dublin yesterday and is known to have received the support of a number of influential government members, including Mr Cooney, Minister for Justice, who favours adopting a harsher line against all forms of internal subversion.

Although there has not been a hanging in the Irish Republic since 1948, senior government sources pointed out yesterday that capital punishment for a limited number of specified offences is still permitted under the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1964. One such offence is conspiracy to further the aims of an illegal organization, the heading under which the Government plans to prosecute the kidnappers, although they have been disowned by the Provisional IRA.

It was also disclosed yesterday that the only two messages received from the gang in the 11 days since the Limerick kidnapping have come in the form of tape recordings containing only Dr Herrema's voice. The latest was dated Monday, although no proof was given that that was the moment of recording.

In it the industrialist hinted that his life was still in grave danger, although no new deadline has been given for his killing. There is a difference of opinion between the Government and Mr Patrick Flynn, a senior Irish union official who has now been appointed central mediator, about the exact contents and duration of the tape.

After late-night telephone calls from the kidnappers Mr Flynn picked up the tape recording in a Dublin suburb and passed it to the police. In it, he alleges, Dr Herrema criticizes the Government, saying he could not understand how the "principle of an Irish minister can be worth more than the life of a Dutchman".

The gang had asked for Mr Flynn to replace Father Donal O'Mahoney, the Capuchin who had been acting as mediator.

Food prices rise as EEC helps farmers

From David Cross
Luxembourg, Oct 14

British food prices will go up by a further 1 per cent as a result of new EEC arrangements agreed today to pay British farmers an extra £90m a year.

After several hours of deliberation among ministers of agriculture of the Nine, Mr Peart, the British representative, told a press conference that today's decision to devalue the so-called "green pound" was designed principally to help Britain's hard-pressed dairy farmers. Their share of the injection of funds would be worth about £50m in a full year.

From the consumer's point of view, the impact would be felt most on dairy products like milk, butter and cheese, he said. Milk would have to go up by a further one half penny a pint on top of the one penny increase already due to take effect at the beginning of next month. This would raise the price of milk from its present level of 7p a pint to 8½p.

Shop prices of butter and cheese would probably rise by about 2p a lb, while bacon and ham imported from other parts of the Community like Denmark would probably be slightly more expensive.

By contrast, bread and flour prices would not be affected by today's decision until next July. Wheat and beef were excluded from the initial change in the value of the green pound, which is due to take effect for other products from October 27.

From that date the green pound, which is the accounting device used to calculate British farm prices, will be reduced by 5.8 per cent. This will give dairy farmers the equivalent of an extra 2.3p a gallon for their produce.

But because the green pound also acts as a subsidy on food imported into Britain from overseas, the British Exchequer will lose £73m worth of payments a year from the EEC's farm fund.

British farm officials argue that this balance of payments loss will be offset by increased production by British farmers, and a subsequent cut in imports.

Mr Peart was pleased that the new green pound arrangements would reduce the competitive edge Irish producers have over their colleagues in Britain. Until now Irish farmers have received EEC subsidies on their beef exports to Britain as a result of a widening gap between the exchange rates.

As a result of today's decision, this advantage will no longer exist in the new year.

The other main item on today's agenda, the Franco-Italian "wine war", received scant treatment by the ministers. After tabling a new set of compromise proposals designed to combat future wine surpluses, the European Commission withdrew them when it was clear that no solution was in sight.

Trade deficit narrows by 44% to £211m

By Melvyn Westlake
Economics Staff

Britain's overseas trade gap has narrowed sharply again after two months in which imports of North Sea oil production installations had pushed the country's trade account farther back into deficit.

The visible trade gap during September of £211m (allowing for seasonal factors) is closer to the improving trend of earlier months of this year and 44 per cent lower than the inflated August deficit of £378m.

When allowance is made for the estimated net surplus on invisibles (trade in services, remittances of profits from abroad, and some government transactions), the deficit on the current account element of the balance of payments as a whole comes out at £101m in September compared with £268m in August.

With three quarters of 1975 now over, the current account deficit for the full year seems likely to be about £1,600m or well under half of the 1974 deficit of £3,668m.

However, if the Government can take some comfort from this reduction, it is clear that the adverse trade gap still remains worryingly large. It is about 2 per cent of the nation's gross domestic product.

A deficit of this magnitude still tightly circumscribes Mr Healey, the Chancellor, in his management of the economy, permitting him little scope to reflate the economy without creating an unacceptable strain on the balance of payments.

It is equally clear that the international economic recession is severely limiting any further recovery in the current account position, and that the strength of the recovery at the beginning of this year has not been sustained.

There was a £78m increase in exports during September to £1,364m, while imports fell £89m to £1,775m. But this disguises the steady fall that has taken place in the volume of British exports during the last year. It has been only partly offset by the rapidly rising export prices resulting from the higher level of inflation in Britain than in most other industrialized countries.

The fall in imports last month seems almost totally attributable to the absence of any further North Sea oil production installations and the ending of oil stockpiling which occurred in August in expectation of the further rise in the oil price announced in Vienna recently by the producing countries.

Although the unit value of exports has climbed by more than 34 per cent during the last year, the actual volume of goods going overseas has dropped by 10 per cent. By contrast the volume of imports has fallen over the same period by 7 per cent.

Mr Wilson eeks TUC, IB views n recession

Hugh Noyes
liamentary Correspondent

sminster

Mr Wilson announced in the mmons yesterday that he has ited the TUC and the CBI meet him before the summit eting in France starting on vember 15 which has been led to discuss cooperation for ld economic recovery.

both organizations have epted the Prime Minister's ration and will meet him arately to give him their ws on the best way out of present recession.

Mr Wilson, accompanied by Healey, Chancellor of the chequer, and Mr Callaghan, reign Secretary, will join the ders of the United States, nce, Germany, Italy and an.

ast yesterday in the Com- ns Mr Wilson was not closing his thoughts on the ing summit. In the first e-to-face exchanges since the mer recess and the Black- l conferences, both party ders were travelling well n ground, with Mrs rcher still calling for more immediate cuts in public enditure, and the Prime ister declaring that any rher cuts at the moment, en in haste and unplanned, uld be "totally uneconomic would lead to vastly in- sed unemployment".

fter a few merry quips ut the Tory leader's birth- and her weekend activities a do-it-yourself painter and orator, Mr Wilson said isters were engaged on the mal estimates for the five- r rolling programme of ex- diture. They were now look- at those for the later years, the estimates would be ounced to the House at the per time and in the proper ner.

etirement at 60 France

aris, Oct 14.—From next r France will begin intro- ing retirement at 60 on full sion, M Chirac, the Prime ister, said in Paris today. ority would be given to tual workers with the most ous jobs.

inging forward the retire- n age from 65 for all ial groups would have to spread over several years. cost was estimated at ween 15,000m and 30,000m cs (£5.3m).

Sakharov hearing finds fluent Soviet critics

From Geoffrey Dodd
Copenhagen, Oct 14

Six Soviet intellectuals today denounced the forthcoming "International Sakharov hearing on human rights in the Soviet Union" as a pseudo-objective tribunal which could have only a negative influence on the positive trend in international relations achieved by the Helsinki conference.

The hearing, named after this year's Nobel Peace Prize winner, will take place here on October 17 to 19 to publicise violation of human rights in the Soviet Union during the past 10 years.

[The distinguished Soviet mathematician Dr Leonid Kantorovich was named today as the joint winner of the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science, thus presenting the Soviet authorities with the dilemma of deciding whether both prizewinners should be allowed to leave the country to receive their awards.]

The main spokesman for the Soviet group, Dr Samuel Zifs, a doctor of law, told a press conference that the group had come to Denmark as "good-will ambassadors" and he expressed surprise that the Sakharov hearing had generated so much public interest.

He did not approve of the hearing, he said, because "we are against the use of pseudo-objectivity, and I am convinced that the Sakharov hearing is contrary to the spirit of the Helsinki conference and harmful to peaceful coexistence. Nothing positive can come from including negative elements in the current positive development of international relations."

Dr Zifs continued that all the figures published in the West of five million or one million political prisoners in the Soviet Union, or even the Amnesty International figure of 10,000, were incorrect, absurd, and not based upon objective criteria.

Soviet law did not distinguish between political and non-political crimes, he said. When urged to be more precise with his figures, he said that the number of people charged under Paragraph 70 of the

Continued on page 6, col 4

Freedom of press debate resumes today

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

The struggle between the Government and members in both Houses of Parliament on press freedom raised by the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill, will be resumed in the Commons today when the Lords amendments are considered.

Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, and a former Fleet Street editor, will move substantial amendments to the clause produced by Lord Goodman and written into the Bill in the Lords by 125 votes to 48.

Although Mr Foot has sought to get a compromise with the MPs and peers who argue that the Bill without the Lords amendment would represent a threat to the freedom of editors to commission and publish any article they believe worthy of publication, there are still many, even on the Labour side who are not satisfied with the Government's proposed changes.

Lord Goodman's amendment sought to ensure that no industrial action could be used to force into or exclude from, a newspaper anything on which the editor had given his decision. Opponents of the Government's changes fear the editor would still be subject to a code of conduct which could be changed by unions to restrict his freedom.

If the Lords amendment is substantially watered down the peers may reject what the Commons has done. There was

Continued on Page 2, col 3

Swan Hunter in state talks

A threat to thousands of jobs at Swan Hunter, Britain's largest privately-owned shipbuilding group, is understood to be under discussion by company directors and Department of Industry officials. The talks have been prompted by difficulties involving an associated company, Swan Maritime, which threaten a significant part of the group's construction programme

Page 15

Canberra resignation

Mr Rex Connor, the Australian Minister for Minerals and Energy, resigned yesterday over his involvement in the overseas loans affair. Answering questions in Parliament, Mr Whitlam, the Prime Minister, said he had been misled

Page 6

Arms ring hunted

Police in Liège have discovered a large cache of weapons and explosives and are hunting the leaders of a big Belgian arms trafficking ring. It is known that the ring has been supplying arms to foreign terrorist organizations, including the Spanish Basque liberation movements

Page 5

Stonehouse statement

The personal statement expected by Mr John Stonehouse in the Commons may be delayed "for a little while", the MP said in London

Court report, page 4

Bomb gelignite was made in Eire

Scotland Yard said yesterday that the bomb placed outside Locket's restaurant, Westminster, on Monday contained gelignite made in the Irish Republic. An explosives officer had risked his life in defusing it only three minutes before it was timed to explode

Page 2

Junior doctors

Leaders of junior hospital doctors are meeting tomorrow to hear the reply of the Department of Health and Social Security to their request for further talks on the proposed new contract. Many juniors called off industrial action until the situation is clarified but others continued treating emergencies only

Page 2

Concorde: Tickets for the first commercial flights went on sale yesterday, and the first three flights are already booked 2

Examinations: Secondary modern and grammar school examination results are better than those of comprehensive it is claimed 4

Canada: Programme of wage and price restraints to combat inflation is placed before Parliament 6

Washington: Democratic Party changes rules to end squabbles over delegate challenges 6

New oil strike: Total Oil, a French group, has made an "encouraging" find in the United Kingdom sector of the North Sea 15

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John Russell Taylor on the Canadian Film Festival at Stratford, Ontario; William Gaunt on the Dufy exhibition at Wildenstein's; John Percival on *Giselle* (Sadler's Wells); Charles Lewsen on Bruce Forsyth
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Racing: Allez France to run in Champion Stakes; Tennis: Barcelona tournament
Business News, pages 15-20
Stock market: Both gilts and equities turned higher in the wake of the announcement of the September trade figures. The FT index closed 8.3 higher at 344.2
Financial Editor: Wall Street helps sentiment; difficult background for Consolidated Gold; a yield prop at UDS
Business features: The difficult choices that employers face with their private pension schemes are described by Margaret Stone; Patricia Tisdall suggests that leaner times are ahead for the restaurant trade

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Unarmed RAF Vulcan crashes in Malta

From Our Correspondent
Valletta, Oct 14

A woman was killed and five British crew members missing after an RAF Vulcan bomber aircraft exploded and crashed on the outskirts of the Maltese village of Zabbar, damaging more than 12 houses.

The aircraft, from No 9 Squadron at Waddington, near Lincoln, was unarmed and on a training flight from Britain. It exploded in a ball of flame; and the wreckage fell only 100 yards from a school where 200 children were preparing for afternoon lessons.

The aircraft had a crew of seven. Two ejected to safety and were being treated in hospital. The rest were missing. Men in helicopters from the British commando carrier Hermes, anchored in Valletta, searched the wreckage for the missing crewmen.

Part of the aircraft's fuselage fell into a busy street, the flames scorching houses and killing the woman. About 15 people were injured.

Rescuers were hampered by thousands of sightseers who flocked to the scene.

Football results

Burnley 1, Liverpool 0
Charlton 0, QP Rangers 3

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HOME NEWS

Stonehouse company minutes showed absent director was present five times, court told

By Michael Horsnell

A director of a company started by Mr John Stonehouse was absent from its annual general meeting last year when the MP's remuneration was fixed at £10,000, but the minutes of the meeting recorded his presence.

That was stated yesterday by Mr Michael Hayes, a nephew of Mr Stonehouse and a solicitor, who became a director of the company, Export Promotions and Consultancy Services Ltd, and of two others when they were formed in 1970.

He told Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court, Westminster, that in the company's minutes book, which he inspected in court, his presence was recorded on five occasions when he had not attended.

Earlier the court had been told that Mr Stonehouse, using two aliases, deposited about 33,000 Australian dollars in various bank accounts in Australia.

Mr Stonehouse faces 21 charges of forgery, fraud, theft and conspiracy involving more than £170,000. Mrs Sheila Buckley, his former secretary, faces six charges of theft and conspiracy. Two additional charges alleging that he lied about his assets when applying for legal aid were made against Mr Stonehouse on Monday.

Mr Hayes told the court that after Christmas, 1969, he visited Mr Stonehouse, who was then Minister of Posts and Telecommunications. He continued: "On that occasion we had a general discussion about various matters and he indicated that he was not confident of the Labour Party's regaining power at the next election and that he wished to set up a number of companies to carry on business. He subsequently gave me instructions regarding the formation of companies."

Three were set up: Export Promotions and Consultancy Services Ltd, Connoisseurs of Claret, and Systems and Consultancy Services Ltd. Mr Hayes became a director of all three.

Mr David Tudor Price, for the prosecution, asked him about five references in the minutes book of Export Promotions when he was recorded as being present at annual general meetings and board meetings. On none of those occasions, Mr Hayes said, was he actually there.

Turning to a minute of the company's third annual general meeting on August 15, 1974, which recorded him as being present, Mr Tudor Price asked Mr Hayes if he was there. He replied: "No."

"In these minutes the remuneration of Mr Stonehouse at £10,000 is resolved to be approved". Mr Tudor Price said. "Had you any knowledge of that?"

Mr Hayes replied: "No, and I did not vote on that resolution."

Mr Hayes told Mr Geoffrey Robertson, counsel for Mr Stonehouse, that he had been unable on several occasions to get copies of accounts from other directors of Export Promotions.

In answer to a suggestion by Mr Robertson that a "conspiracy of silence" was not responsible for that, Mr Hayes said: "I do not know what the situation was. I never got copies of the accounts."

He added: "It is quite common for people to be shown as attending meetings which they do not. They are informed about decisions afterwards. A decision is reached, it is confirmed by the necessary people, and the common decision is embodied in the formal minute. I was not really surprised to find that my name had been included. At the time I saw those minutes I was not really capable of being surprised."

Earlier the court had been told that fingerprints on an allegedly forged passport application made by Mr Stonehouse matched his fingerprints.

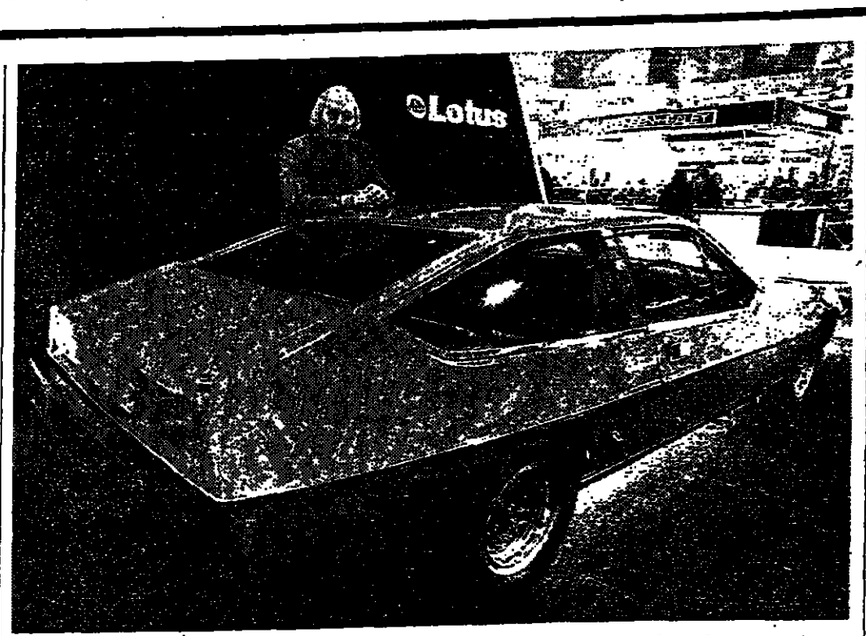
That was made in a statement read to the court by Det Chief Inspector Edward Bentley, who said that he compared samples from Mr Stonehouse with fingerprints on an application in the name of Joseph Markham.

In another statement Mrs Bridget McBride, widow of Mr Neil McBride, formerly MP for Swansea, East, said that signatures allegedly made by her husband in support of a passport application in the name of Markham were not his.

Turning to money allegedly deposited by Mr Stonehouse in Australia, Mr Tudor Price read statements by Australian bank officials which allege that he tried to open several accounts in the names of Markham and Mildoon.

He walked into a bank with a satchel containing 22,000 Australian dollars and deposited it in a savings account in the name of Donald Clive Mildoon on November 28 last year, Mr Brian King, of the Bank of New Zealand, said in a statement.

The hearing continues.



Mr Colin Chapman, chairman of Lotus, with his latest model, a high-performance sports car called the Eclat, which will appear at the London Motor Show today.

Lotus Eclat at Earls Court today

By Peter Waymark
Motoring Correspondent

Lotus is launching its second new model within a fortnight, a "two-plus-two" high performance sports car called the Eclat. Successor to the +2S130, it will be unveiled at the London Motor Show, which opens today.

Powered by the Lotus 16-valve two litre engine, the Eclat has a claimed top speed of 131 mph and an average fuel consumption of 28 mpg. It is mechanically similar to the four-seat Elite but has a distinctive fastback styling.

The Eclat will be joined at Earls Court by the other new Lotus car, the Esprit, a two-seat mid-engined coupe. It was designed by the Italian stylist, Giugiaro, and was first seen at the Paris Motor Show a fortnight ago. There will also be a new version of the Elite with automatic transmission, the first Lotus car to offer this.

The cars go on sale after the Motor Show closes on October 25. Prices are £5,729 for the Eclat, £5,844 for the Esprit, and £7,970 for the Elite 504 automatic.

Two other small British manufacturers are presenting new cars at the show. Jensen, which last month appointed a receiver because of financial trouble, is unveiling a coupé based on the 7.2 litre Interceptor and Convertible. It has a steel top, trimmed in black vinyl, and tinted glass panels extending into the roof. The car will be available towards the end of the year. The price of £11,758 includes air-conditioning, electrically operated windows and a radio/tape player.

It was disclosed yesterday that the Jensen receiver has had five serious bids from British and foreign consortia interested in buying the company from its present owner, Mr Kjell Qvale, a San Francisco businessman.

The Blackpool firm, TVR, is launching a turbocharged version of its three litre Ford-engined sports car. The company claims a 0 to 60 mph acceleration of only five seconds, making it the fastest British production car, and a top speed of at least 150 mph. The turbocharger equipment was developed by the leading British specialist, Mr Ralph Broad, and the car will be available to special order at £6,900.

A surprise announcement yesterday from Vauxhall was a new Viva E "economy" saloon priced at £1,493. That is £78 cheaper than the next Viva in the range and follows the successful introduction of a Viva E coupé last month.

Comprehensives 'not getting better results'

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

A Manchester businessman yesterday called on the Government to halt its comprehensive school programme after proving on his pocket calculator that the schools were not getting better examination results than the old secondary moderns and grammar schools.

Mr Raymond Baldwin, managing director of a textile company and chairman of the governors at Manchester Grammar School, published his guide to the examination results of the years 1966-73.

A comparison shows that in 1972-73, for example, comprehensive schools were getting only three quarters the percentage of passes in the General Certificate of Education O and A levels as the old secondary modern and grammar schools combined.

Mr Baldwin has calculated that the old system is still doing better in two thirds of England and Wales where he says comprehensive schools are not running in competition with grammar schools.

Mr Baldwin told a press conference in London that in view of those figures it was irresponsible of the Government to go ahead with its comprehensive school programme.

Mr Baldwin's figures are probably the first national attempt to compare the two systems. They are open to question because there is no information on the social compositions of the groups of children being compared.

Many people would say that areas retaining grammar schools are more prosperous, tending to be the suburbs of cities, than the areas such as city centres which have comprehensives. The properties of children at the remaining grammar schools has risen from 23 per cent of the top ability intake to 26 per cent, and that would also have to be taken into account.

The comparison, called the "great comprehensive gamble", is based on statistics of secondary education examinations published by the Department of Education and Science. Its comparisons for 1972 show that comprehensive schools did slightly better in the percentage of pupils who gained one pass in CSE (40 per cent compared to 38 per cent). But 20.82 per cent of pupils at secondary moderns passed five or more CSE examinations at grade 4 or higher grades, compared with 17.85 per cent at comprehensives.

The comprehensive schools did almost as well as the other schools in the percentage of pupils getting one pass in GCE O level or CSE grade 1. But only 15 per cent of pupils gained five or more passes compared with 20 per cent at grammar schools and secondary moderns combined.

The figures for two or more A levels are 8.38 per cent compared with 11.36 per cent. The proportion of leavers who proceeded into full-time further education in 1972 was 14.48 per cent from comprehensives compared with 19.64 per cent at the other schools.

War museum reading room reopens today

By a Staff Reporter

Exactly seven years after it was destroyed by fire, the public reading room in the dome of the Imperial War Museum reopens today. It has been handsomely restored by the Department of the Environment, and thanks to the generosity of individuals and institutions it has a better collection of books and documents than before.

Octogenarian survivors of the battle of Kut met yesterday to celebrate the reopening and to share memories with heroes of Gallipoli

The most unusual document is the diary of a London bus driver, Henry Penny, who lived through the blitz in Paddington

Policemen sent for trial

Two senior policemen and a builder were committed by Gateshead magistrates yesterday on bail for trial at Newcastle upon Tyne Crown Court on charges of taking part in corrupt transactions between 1969 and 1972.

The defendants are Sidney McCullough, aged 53, a builder, of The Broadway, Tynemouth, Chief Inspector Albert Baines, aged 51, and Chief Inspector Robert Young, aged 55, both of Newcastle Road, Chester-le-Street.

Appeal against 'champagne' ban

Showerings, the makers of Babycham, are to appeal against the decision of Mr Justice Whitford in the High Court last June banning the use of the word "champagne" in connexion with their drink.

The judge granted the champagne houses of France injunctions against Showerings, of Shepton Mallet, and against Bulmers, of Hereford, who make "Pomagne". Bulmers have not lodged an appeal.

Stable lad tells of cry for help in police station

Mr David Montgomery, aged 29, a stable lad, told a High Court jury yesterday of his cry for help when two police officers accused him of horse-doping.

It happened in an interview room at Epsom police station, Mr Montgomery said, when one of the officers was talking on the telephone to Mr Montgomery's employer, a Berkshire trainer.

"I grabbed the 'phone and shouted, 'Guv'nor, help me'", he said. The officer told his employer: "He's a real bastard. He did it all right. We are taking him back to Lancashire."

Mr Montgomery continued: "I thought I had had it."

Mr Montgomery, of King's Farm Cottage, Lambourn, Berkshire, was giving evidence in his claim for damages against Inspector Thomas Mather and Det Inspector Raymond Connor, now of Merseyside police and formerly of Lancashire county constabulary, alleging assault at a police station at St Helens, Merseyside, and false imprisonment. Mr Mather and Mr Connor deny the allegations.

Mr Montgomery told Mr Justice Caulfield and the jury that the officers were nasty and aggressive to him during a three-hour interview at Epsom. They were annoyed because he denied their allegation that he had doped a horse at Haydock Park in August, 1971.

"They said: 'Listen, lad, we don't want you. You're small fry. We want your boss'", Mr Montgomery said. "I said I didn't know what they were talking about."

Mr Montgomery alleged that at St Helens he was assaulted by Mr Connor. "He grabbed me by the collar of my jacket and punched me in the stomach. I fell over. I was gasping for breath. It was hurting. I was crying. Mr Connor said: "That didn't hurt you, lad.'

"I said it did. I sat up and he cracked me on the side of the mouth. My lip started to bleed a bit. He said: 'I'm sorry, lad. I apologize. Will you accept my apology? I didn't really mean it.'"

The hearing continues today.

Denial by club owner over male stripper

John Fort, one of the country club owners accused of keeping a disorderly house, said at Bournemouth Crown Court yesterday that he saw nothing wrong with male strippers moving naked among an audience of women, provided they did not come into physical contact with the women.

Mr Fort denied that a male stripper had moved among the audience at his club naked, as alleged by the prosecution, and said if he had done so he would have stopped the act, "from the point of view of what I am allowed to do in my club". He said: "We have to be a lot more careful with male strippers than with female strippers. Female strippers have become a lot more accepted."

Mr Fort, aged 28, a former Hampshire police officer, was being cross-examined on the second day of the new trial in which he and Gareth York, aged 32, deny keeping a disorderly house at the Spetisbury Manor Hotel, near Bournemouth. The jury failed to agree at the first trial in August.

Asked if he would stop male strippers moving nude among the audience because it went beyond the bounds of the public's view of decency, Mr Fort replied: "I think it is difficult to describe the public view. It might offend a small minority of the public but not the majority."

He told the jury later: "I do not know what is decent or indecent. I had no idea, and I still do not know really."

The trial continues today.

World alert on new diving risk

By a Staff Reporter

Diving companies throughout the world have been alerted to the hazards of hyperthermia, intolerable heating of the body, after the deaths of two divers in the North Sea last month.

Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, told the House of Commons yesterday that as a result of the investigation into the deaths the department's senior diving inspector, Commander Jack Warner, had telegraphed to companies about the necessity of maintaining a safe thermal balance during decompression.

The divers, Mr Peter Holmes and Mr Roger Baldwin, both from Dorset, died in a decompression chamber on board a drilling rig, Waage II, 200 miles east of Orkney, on September 9. They were experienced divers and had just completed a dive at 390ft. It was established later that they had died from hyperthermia.

Mr Benn said that was the first time in diving operations in the North Sea that hyperthermia had been found to be a hazard to divers.

The deaths aroused widespread concern about the lack of knowledge of medical conditions associated with work on and around the oil rigs in the North Sea. Five days earlier a British Medical Association working party on the medical implications of oil-related industry, chaired by Dr John McCrae, recommended that an institute of offshore environmental medicine should be established.

Dr McCrae suggested that companies should be encouraged to exchange their decompression tables because the rate at which divers were decompressed varied widely between them.

Book shows achievements of heritage campaign

By Philip Howard

Architectural Heritage Year is almost over, but our architectural heritage is always with us, in continuous need of care and money. To record the 1,300 projects that have been undertaken to mark the year the Department of the Environment today publishes an illustrated guide to the year's achievements.

They range in scale from that of the villagers of East Bergholt in Suffolk, who removed clutter and planted shrubs in Flatford Lane, to the restoration of the Rubens ceiling and interior of Inigo Jones's Banqueting House by the Department of the Environment.

The more eccentric achievements include the transformation of the fourteenth-century common latrine at New College, Oxford, into a handsome room for lectures and parties.

Lady Dartmouth, chairman of the United Kingdom Executive, European Architectural Heritage Year, conceived the idea of the book and wrote it. Translations are available in French and German and it has more than 200 illustrations.

In the introduction the Duke of Edinburgh writes of the present generation: "Judging by the indiscriminate destruction of old buildings and their replacement by socially and aesthetically disastrous structures in recent years, it suggests a quite remarkable degree of arrogance and disregard for lessons painfully learnt in previous generations." What is our heritage? (Stationery Office, £3.50).

Invalid tricycles are less safe, minister admits

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Gilbert, Minister for Transport, admitted yesterday that invalid tricycles are not as safe as four-wheel cars. Speaking at a road safety congress in Scarborough, he added: "But this is unavoidable if the special requirements of the disabled, such as light steering, a high profile and adapted controls are to be met. Every vehicle on the road represents a compromise between conflicting demands for safety, speed, capacity and so on."

Mr Gilbert emphasized that the Department of the Environment insisted that all vehicles should meet certain basic safety standards, and that the invaid tricycle met those standards.

Although the rates of deaths and serious injuries was four times higher for tricycle than car drivers, it was still better than for motor cyclists, the minister explained. Most accidents were caused by drivers and machines in combination and not by machines alone. Invalid drivers were unfortunately particularly vulnerable because of their disabilities.

Media 'partly to blame for rising violence'

By Diana Geddes

The press, television and radio must bear some responsibility for the rise in violence in society and for the decline in social stigma attached to crime, a joint conference of the Women's Royal Voluntary Service and the National Union of Townswomen's Guilds was told in London yesterday.

Lady Janner, honorary officer of the Magistrates' Association, said she wondered if the media made heroes of kidnappers, terrorists, muggers and others by interviewing them in public, showing them training for terror, and calling them guerrillas instead of murderers.

The constant reiteration of gross violence on television, radio and cinema was propaganda of the worst kind. She could not understand the lack of public accountability of producers of films and news programmes. They said the public got what it wanted; but in reality the public got what the media decided it wanted.

Between 1969 and 1973 crimes of violence against the person had risen by 62 per cent, compared with an increase of 14 per cent for all crime, Lady Janner said.

Report urges national amnesty and offers of help for illegal child-minders

By Our Social Services Correspondent

A national amnesty for illegal child-minders is urged today after the success of a pilot scheme which located more unregistered minders in two days than a social worker would normally find in a year. The aim should be to encourage minders to come forward so that they can be helped to provide better child care, the National Educational Research and Development Trust says.

The experiment, described in a report today, involved a phone-in programme on BBC Radio Nottingham, and supporting information programmes over a two-day period. It resulted in contact with about seventy minders, of whom thirty were unregistered and caring altogether for between 150 and 200 children.

During the experiment the local authority social service department declared an "amnesty" so that any illegal child-minders who were identified knew they would not be prosecuted as a result. The response showed that minders were anxious to have help so that they could provide better child care. But it also indicated that many parents are so pressed financially that they will turn to minders offering poor care in order to be able to return to work.

The report points out that the research being done by the trust into minding indicates that more children are looked after by minders than by all the other forms of pre-school care combined. It also shows that the standard of day care offered is generally poor.

The minders approached through the experiment were visited by social workers who offered help, ranging from training in child care and links with nursery classes to equipment from toy libraries. The report suggests that such help would do more to improve standards of child care than taking punitive action against illegal minders. The report says that illegal minding has become the "most influential pre-school education system" in Britain, and suggests that the Department of Health and Social Security should recognize the reality of the situation by encouraging local authorities to declare an amnesty and provide the help minders need.

The Nottingham Experiment (The National Educational Research and Development Trust, 32 Trumpington Street, Cambridge. 45p).

Call for curbs on EEC egg imports

By Hugh Clayton

Drastic action, including severe curbs on exports, was needed to bring order to the EEC egg trade, Mr Richard Voelcker, chairman of the British Egg Association, said yesterday. "We must explore a form of compulsory reduction of EEC hatchings for two years."

In principle, egg producers favoured freedom of trade between member states, he said at a press conference in London. But eggs were a special case because of the peculiarities of their market. A temporary surplus had disproportionate repercussions.

Mr Voelcker said a barrier of levies should be erected within the EEC to ensure that eggs could not cross national boundaries at less than the cost of production.

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OVERSEAS

Australian minister resigns over overseas loans affair

From Our Correspondent
Melbourne, Oct 14

Mr Connor, the Minister for Minerals and Energy, resigned from the Cabinet today over his involvement in the loans affair which still threatens to bring down the Whitlam Government.

The Labour caucus voted 55 to 24 to accept his resignation, but at the meeting, Mr Cameron, the Minister for Science, moved that "we place on record the party's admiration for the assiduous and dedicated manner in which Mr Connor has sought to implement Labour policy to preserve Australian ownership and control of its energy and mineral resources". Mr Connor told the caucus that he had been planning to resign from the Cabinet by Christmas for health reasons.

Later in Parliament, Mr Phillip Lynch, the Deputy Opposition Leader, asked Mr Whitlam, the Prime Minister, why he had misled the House on July 9 when he said that all communications of substance regarding the overseas loans affair had been tabled.

Mr Whitlam replied: "I regret to say that I myself was misled."

After the caucus meeting today Senator Wriedt, the Minister for Agriculture, drove with Mr Whitlam to Government House where he was sworn in as Minister for Minerals and Energy.

Earlier today Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Opposition Leader, accused the Prime Minister of being "very heavily involved" in the loans affair. "I don't think Mr Whitlam will be able to wash this matter out of his hair", Mr Fraser said.

Share prices soared on the Melbourne Stock Exchange with the index reaching a 1975 peak in morning trading even before the news of Mr Connor's resignation. Prices rose further after his resignation. Mr Douglas Anthony, the National Country Party leader, said it was strange that Mr Whitlam had not refuted allegations made against Mr Connor by Mr Tirath Khemlani, a financier, yesterday.

Mr Connor has represented the constituency of Cunningham in the New South Wales industrial town of Wollongong since 1963. Earlier he had been a member of the New South Wales Parliament.

The *Melbourne Herald* today published more extracts from 71 Telex messages on the loans affair which have been given to the newspaper by Mr Khemlani.

The Appropriations Bills on which the Opposition could force an election are likely to be debated in the Senate tomorrow.



Mr Rex Connor: resignation from Australian Cabinet accepted.

'Busing' city will not be visited by Mr Ford

From Fred Emery
Washington, Oct 14

President Ford was off campaigning again today, with a planned visit to Hartford, Connecticut, to speak to a Republican fund-raising dinner. His scheduled theme was further elaboration of his proposed massive tax cuts next year, which Congress, now in recess, apparently finds indigestible.

The debate here is centred on Mr Ford's demand that government spending be cut by the same amount as the taxes are cut, that is by $28,000m (£13,000m) to counter Democrats' gibes that he has no specific cuts to propose.

Inspired stories abounded in the news today of a White House list of cuts which is circulating through the government departments. However, upon examination it seems no more than the usual pre-budget circular requiring all departments, including the sacred cow of defence, to keep things much tigher next year.

Mr Ford has, for the first time since last month's assassination attempts, cancelled plans for a provincial journey later this week. He was to have visited Louisville, Kentucky, where white working class dissent over a new programme of busing schoolchildren for racial integration has led to occasionally violent demonstrations recently.

In announcing his cancellation, Mr Ford said he wanted to avert any injury to others, but he also sought to identify himself with the busing protesters.

He repeated his view that there was "a better answer to quality education" than busing without now saying what. On earlier occasions he has admitted that it requires greater spending on predominantly black schools.

Without any condemnation of the violence in Louisville, Mr Ford noted "turmoil" there, and "some local disturbances", and said he thought he had better not go. He insisted, of course, that the decision "has no impact on my decision to travel where I think it's the right thing to do—bearing in mind any security problems that might be raised".

Mr Ford now refers to the issue as "court-ordered forced busing", says he is against it, and only sometimes adds that the law must be upheld. By the fads of terminology those who call busing "court ordered" are usually held to be liberal in their views; those who call it "forced busing" are usually held to be conservatives, and racist at that.

It is a curious political phenomenon that those, who like Mr Ford—and Governor Wallace—make a profession out of the need for law and order deplore it when the courts "force" something—invariably because the politicians have defaulted.

Most observers have tended to compliment the Louisville authorities for the good job they are making of their busing, and the firmness with which they have come down on violence. Doubtless they, too, are glad Mr Ford is not showing up.



Space-link memento: President Ford receiving a plaque bearing the name-patches worn by the Soviet and American astronauts on the Appollo-Soyuz space flight. Making the presentation in the White House rose garden are Colonel Alexei Leonov, the Soyuz commander (centre, front) and Brigadier-General Thomas Stafford, who commanded the Apollo. With Colonel Leonov is his crew member, Mr Valery Kubasov (left, front).

Canada imposes pay and price restraints

From John Best
Ottawa, Oct 14

The Government has drawn up a far-reaching programme of wage and price restraints designed to combat inflation and put the Canadian economy back on its feet. The programme was placed before Parliament today after being unveiled last night in a television address by Mr Trudeau, the Prime Minister. It is a mixture of mandatory and voluntary controls.

It limits salary increases in the next year to 10 per cent for employees of the Government and its agencies, employees of large industrial firms, all but the smallest construction firms, and professional groups including doctors, lawyers and accountants.

Small additional increases will be allowed for groups that have fallen behind in the last few years of rapidly rising prices. Business firms will be allowed to increase prices only enough to offset higher costs.

An anti-inflation review board will be set up to monitor application of the controls. It will report to an administrator who will have power to cancel unjustified price or salary increases.

Stiff penalties will be imposed on those who disobey orders of the administrator, Mr Trudeau said. Although the controls are being placed initially only on designated groups representing a minority of Canada's 22 million people, the Prime Minister said all Canadians should observe them.

He gave a warning that if they do not have the desired effect, the Government will resort to wide-ranging mandatory wage and price controls.

Canadians would have to accept a "wrenching adjustment" of their expectations in order to halt the economy's "destructive course".

Inflation in Canada has been running at between 10 and 11 per cent a year. That is not a high rate by comparison with some countries, but it has been a contributing factor in a 7 per cent drop in Canadian exports.

This drop in turn has contributed to higher unemployment, now 7.2 per cent, and an alarming balance of payments deficit.

Mr Trudeau said too many people and too many groups were trying to increase their incomes faster than Canada's wealth was increasing.

The Government intended to set an example by limiting its spending and stopping the growth of the civil service except for the additional staff needed to administer the restraint programme and others required for a new law enforcement programme soon to be announced.

First reaction to Mr Trudeau's announcement indicated that the Government may have difficulty in "selling" the programme, which is unprecedented in Canadian peacetime history.

The 10 provincial premiers, summoned to Ottawa to hear about it from the Prime Minister before he addressed the nation, were guarded in their responses.

They told reporters they would have to talk it over with their cabinets before deciding whether to include similar restraints in provincial programmes.

Mr Robert Stanfield, the Conservative opposition leader, who has repeatedly called for mandatory price and wage controls, said he is prepared to wait and see how the programme works.

But Mr Edward Broadbent, leader of the left-wing New Democratic Party, called it unfair to low-income people and unworkable. Mr Joel Morris, president of the powerful Canadian Labour Congress, said preliminary examination indicated the programme was "not the type of mechanism required to solve the problems".

Indonesia agrees to talks on Timor

Jakarta, Oct 14.—Indonesia has agreed to the Portuguese proposal for talks at ministerial level on the future of Timor and has proposed that they take place before the end of October at a place outside Indonesia and Portugal most convenient to the Portuguese Government, Mr Adam Malik, the Foreign Minister, announced today.

The purpose of the talks would be to decide on the next move towards a settlement in Portuguese Timor, he said.

Indonesia continued to favour an orderly decolonization process, provided it took into account the situation in Timor today, meaning the de facto takeover by Fretilin forces.

Portugal had proposed these dates for the talks but he thought there would be agreement on one before the end of the month. Asked whether Portuguese Timor's three main parties, Apodeti, Fretilin and UDT (Timor Democratic Union) would attend, Mr Malik said that was for Portugal to decide.

The Indonesia Government said today that pro-Indonesian forces held large sections of Portuguese Timor and it predicted they would control the whole colony by the end of the month.

The Information Ministry took the unusual step of issuing a statement saying that forces of the UDT controlled the whole area bordering Indonesian Timor, and that those of the Apodeti party were in control of the colony's central and southern regions.

This conflicts sharply with claims by Fretilin, the left-wing independence party, that it controls all but a few small areas of the colony.

The Indonesian Government report, if correct, gives UDT and Apodeti much more territory than is generally believed, although it leaves Fretilin in control of the large eastern section and the north, where the main towns are.

Malaysia supports nuclear free zone in S Pacific

From Our Correspondent
Wellington, Oct 14

Malaysia is to support New Zealand's initiative at the United Nations for the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons in the South Pacific. Agreement on this came after talks which ended in Wellington today between Tun Abdul Razak, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, and Mr Rowling, the Prime Minister of New Zealand.

In an address to the Institute of International Affairs Tun Razak also called for a speedy neutralization of South East Asia to keep the region free of great power rivalry. The end of the Indo-China conflict had made neutralization all the more relevant.

In a joint statement issued at the close of their talks Tun Razak and Mr Rowling reaffirmed their commitment to the Commonwealth five-power defence arrangement which links Malaysia, Singapore, Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

They said that the arrangement retained its usefulness as an instrument for consultation and cooperation. Tun Razak's four-day visit has been marked by student demonstrations protesting at alleged political persecution in Malaysia and detention of students without trial under the Internal Security Act. The demonstrations were often attended by hooded Malaysian students wishing to preserve their anonymity. There were some arrests.

The students sought assurances that Malaysian students taking part in legal political activities in New Zealand would not face arrest on their return. They maintained that a statement last week by Dr Mahathir Mohamed, the Malaysian Minister of Education, that left-wing students would be detained when they returned home contradicted assurances they had been given in New Zealand.

Tun Razak said that acts which were permissible under New Zealand law would not bring any action on return to Malaysia, but acts performed in Malaysia which did not comply with the law would be punished.

Tun Razak flew to Auckland today. He will leave for Australia tomorrow.

Governor Wallace has talk with Mrs Thatcher

By Roger Berthoud

Governor George Wallace of Alabama rounded off his two-day visit to London yesterday with a 30-minute talk with Mrs Thatcher before leaving for Brussels. He described it afterwards as "a lovely talk with a lovely lady". As in last night's chat with Mr Wilson at No 10 Downing Street, the discussion revolved around the problems of the non-communist world as a whole, he said, rather than domestic issues.

"My concern is that the free world, of which the United States is a part, continues to prosper and to overcome the problems we now face", he said afterwards. It was perhaps an unhappy comment on the "free world" that he should have to arrive at the House of Commons with two accompanying carloads of secret service bodyguards, whose massive vehicles succeeded in trapping the car of Mr Eric Heffer, the veteran Tribune Group Labour MP for Liverpool, Walton.

Although Mr Wallace and Mrs Thatcher appear to share a dislike of excessive government interference in people's lives, the Alabama populist remained careful not to become involved in British politics. Asked whether he had found much in common with the Opposition leader, he neatly replied that he felt the United States and Great Britain had much in common.

As Mr Wallace finally left his London hotel yesterday afternoon, it was impossible not to admire the shrewdness, good humour, courage and sheer willpower of a man paralyzed by the bullet of a would-be assassin in 1972, but determined to fight on.

His trip to London, Brussels and other European capitals may help to give his American reputation an international dimension, and to demonstrate his staying power with the Democratic party nomination for the 1976 presidential elections in mind. It may also gain him a good deal of at least grudging admiration in Europe.

MP tells Athens court of suicide attempt in cell

From Our Correspondent
Athens, Oct 14

Mr Hippocrates Savouras, a member of Parliament and former resistance leader, told an Athens court martial today that the reason why prisoners survived interrogation by the military police under the dictatorship was that "the dead cannot talk and they wanted us to talk".

He was the first witness for the prosecution at the court martial of 36 army officers and men charged with the torture and abuse of political prisoners.

Mr Savouras said that he had been arrested three times during the dictatorship. During interrogation by military police at the notorious EAT-ESA centre, he had been tortured and beaten. "They wanted me to say I had been in contact with Mr Karamanlis (who is now Prime Minister) and King Constantine."

On one occasion he had been forced to stand for 10 days and was beaten every time he collapsed. After his second arrest he had tried to kill himself by beating his head against the wall of his cell.

Mr Savouras testified that two former commandants of the centre had beaten him themselves.

Hongkong fears flooding after typhoon damage

Hongkong, Oct 14.—Hongkong today feared flooding from the backlash of typhoon Elsie which battered the colony with 100 mph winds, injuring 46 people.

Roads were blocked by uprooted trees, seven ships were torn from their moorings in the harbour and 50 international flights in and out of Kaitak airport were cancelled. Some flights later resumed.

The Royal Observatory forecast a further 4in of rain in the next 24 hours. Nearly 2½in fell today. There were also warnings of dangerously high water levels and possible flooding.—Reuter.

Mayor suggests New York is not so badly off

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, Oct 14

Mr Abe Beame, the embattled Mayor of New York, has caused a stir by suggesting that the city's finances may not be quite as bad as they have been said to be. He told a meeting of the Board of Estimate last night that the forecast deficit over the next three years of $800m (£380m) was too high, perhaps by as much as $200m.

No one is likely to take Mr Beame's figures on trust, particularly in view of the city's record of poor bookkeeping and financial manipulation. But his new figures reflect the atmosphere of uncertainty and political pressures in which attempts are being made to get New York out of the red.

Mr Beame's problem is that he and his associates are elected officials, whose voters are not likely to be pleased by swingeing cuts in the city budget and big lay offs. So, if the amount to be cut is reduced it will not do any harm.

The fact is, however, that the figure of $800m has been agreed on by state and city officials as the amount to be cut. It is not surprising, therefore, that Mr Hugh Carey, the Governor of New York State, has quickly let it be known that he is not very pleased with Mr Beame's approach to budget cuts.

Democrats change rules to bar convention squabbles

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Oct 14

The Democratic Party, faced with a welter of candidates for presidential nomination, has decided that it will no longer permit its convention the luxury of squabbling over delegate challenges in the full view of television audiences. Under new rules adopted unanimously at a meeting here of the party's national executive committee, the explosive fights of 1968 and 1972—such as challenges for possession of the California delegation, and the unseating of the Illinois delegation led by Mr Richard Daley, the Mayor of Chicago—ought to be impossible.

The party leaders, striving for a quieter, more orderly campaign, made their decision on the rules yesterday when no seconder could be found for a South Carolina challenge. It had fought to retain up to 25 per cent of a state's delegation uncommitted to primary election preferences—which would have been a clear blow to Mr George Wallace.

The way matters stand, most challenges should be over long before the convention begins.

In opposing the South Carolina move, Mr Wallace's man on the executive, Mr Michael Griffin, had warned the party to be fair.

"Just treat us fairly, and we will treat you fairly," he said of Mr Wallace's scheduled campaign in the primaries. The Wallace camp, if it lost the nomination "would expect to support the Democratic Party in 1976," he said, adding the important qualification ". . . if the Democratic Party reflects the average American".

The party was stimulated today by a denunciation of the Republicans as "the same old Nixon crowd . . . with the same old tired negative programmes", from Mr Robert Strauss the party national chairman.

Mr Strauss, a formidable Texas political operative, remains confident that the primaries will produce the party's nominee—meaning that it is unlikely that non-runners, such as Senators Humphrey and Kennedy, will be turned to in deadlock.

However, he does not see anyone securing a clear-cut victory in the primaries. Thus, the convention in New York next July, will, he says, see "multi balloting". He added: "But if I had to bet on it, I would bet the odds are the first, second, or third ballot would produce the candidate."

If that did not happen, "then you're going to see a great deal of increased tempo of negotiations among various candidates," he said.

Colleague of Dr Sakharov calls his views 'wrong'

Continued from page 1

Soviet criminal code—concerning the dissemination of incorrect information about political events detrimental to the Soviet Union—had been definitely less than 10 in the past 10 years.

A colleague of Dr Sakharov at the Institute of Physics of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Professor Benzion Wul, spoke admiringly of Dr Sakharov's unusually rapid scientific career which had resulted in his being awarded the order "Hero of the Soviet Union" three times. But Professor Wul added: "I think that his political activities are wrong, his views are wrong, and that he has always been remote from political life at the institute."

He admitted that the only time he had seen any of Dr Sakharov's political writings was in a report in a Western newspaper which he had read while attending a scientific conference in Munich some months ago.

The six Soviet representatives, among them a spokesman for the Orthodox Church and a rabbi from the Moscow Synagogue, will hold a public meeting here tomorrow to speak on the subject: "Is Sakharov correct in his criticism of the Soviet Union."

The hearing itself will begin in the Danish Parliament building on Friday and the witnesses to be heard will include Vladimir Maksimov, the author excluded from the Soviet Association of Authors in 1973, Alexander Galich, the writer, Aleksand Livitin-Krasnov, the founder of a religious community in the Soviet Union, spokesman for Ukranian, Volga German and other minorities, and possibly Andrei Sinyavsky who was sentenced to six years in a Soviet prison camp for publishing books in the West under the name Abram Terz.

Dr Sakharov has stated to Western newspapers that he fully supports the aims of the hearing, but he will not attend it personally unless he can obtain reliable guarantees that he will be able to return home after the hearing.

Business News Diary, page 17

African call for revolution in Rhodesia

From Our Correspondent
Lusaka, Oct 14

The Muzorewa faction of the African National Council has called upon Rhodesian Africans to take up arms and plunge the country in a violent revolution to wipe out imperialism and capitalism.

The council's official organ *Revolution* released in Lusaka today calls on the masses to unite to "Liberate Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) through armed struggle to change the existing social and political system".

In an attack on Mr Joshua Nkomo, the publication says in a leading article: "The people of Zimbabwe have to wage an incessant struggle against the opportunism and spinelessness of Nkomo."

Six S African soldiers killed in Caprivi Strip

From Our Own Correspondent
Johannesburg, Oct 14

A major escalation of violence appears to be under way in Namibia (South-West Africa) with an announcement today that a South African national serviceman had been killed and two others injured when their vehicle was blown up by a landmine in the Caprivi Strip, in the extreme north-east of the territory.

Today's announcement by the Defence Department in Pretoria was made after a statement yesterday that seven Ovambos had been killed in weekend raids from across the Angolan border. It was the first significant attack in Ovamboland, in northern Namibia, for almost 10 years. Previously, the guerrilla war had been largely confined to the Caprivi Strip.

The Ovambo tribal Cabinet held an emergency meeting today to consider the attack, officially blamed on the South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo). A spokesman said that the South African police would probably be asked to send reinforcements to the border to assist security forces.

According to Mr Jannie de Wet, the South Africa Commissioner-General in Ovamboland, further attacks are expected from across the Angolan border where Swapo is reported to have been training recruits. He said it was unlikely that Angolan nationalist movements had been responsible for the attack, as Swapo had threatened in the past to move against the tribal police in Ovamboland.

Legal uproar over emergency laws

From Our Correspondent
Kuala Lumpur, Oct 14

According to delayed reports reaching Kuala Lumpur today, Malaysian and Thai security forces have seized a third communist camp in the Betong district in South Thailand. The two earlier captures as well as the latest success come after the formation of the Thai-Malaysian suppression force which was launched in response to the intensified jungle and urban guerrilla activity of the Malayan Communist Party.

Meanwhile, the Malaysian Government has taken the extraordinary step of introducing punitive emergency regulations that have the legal profession in an uproar. Called the Essential (Security Cases) Regulations, 1975, the new laws abandon all the basic principles of law when dealing with cases certified as security cases by the public prosecutor.

A highly controversial clause, dubbed here as the French-style law, shifts the burden of proof on to the defence, with guilt presumed until innocence is proved.

Meeting for three days here, the third Malaysian Law Conference argued that the security situation did not warrant the draconian measures introduced. The regulations, passed without an Act of Parliament, became law on October 4 upon being published in the Government gazette. Contrary to the claims of the legal profession here, there is provision under emergency conditions for regulations to be passed without a formal Act of Parliament.

Under the new law, the laws of evidence have been drastically changed, with witnesses permitted to give evidence in camera, by affidavit or even appearing in court wearing a mask. This measure is designed to protect witnesses and encourage them to come forward. During the last emergency of 1948-60 witnesses were often ruthlessly killed off if and when they were identified.

Security cases will no longer be referred to the Privy Council, and, according to the Attorney General, provision will be made to increase the number of courts authorized to try cases under the new regulations. Trials will be without juries and the judges will be further restricted by having their discretionary powers removed. They will be obliged to pass maximum sentence every time.

There has also been angry reaction from lawyers to the announcement of pardons boards headed by the King and five ministers of Cabinet rank. Claiming that this would only stack the cards more heavily against the accused, the members of the Malaysian Bar Council said the provision was a farce.

Opposition parties, generally ineffective, are trying to get together to demand a repeal of the regulations. The Democratic Action Party and the Social Justice Party, both of which are multi-racial, claim that the rule of law is done for. The government parties in the National Front not surprisingly, have offered full support.

The recent escalation of guerrilla violence came to a head with the bombing of Kuala Lumpur's national monument in August, and the grenade attack on the police field force headquarters in September when two policemen were killed and about 50 wounded.

Jungle patrols have been intensified in the Northern states of Perak and Kedah to flush out the remaining communists who are said to number about 2,500. More than half of these are, however, recruits from Thailand.

The new legal measures, though sweeping in their scope, are not expected to produce immediate or dramatic results. According to a government spokesman, they are designed to back up the work of the security forces. However, there is pessimism here about the value of the measures unless the more direct causes of the insurgency are tracked down and dealt with.

These causes, as the Government now appears to be recognizing, are economic disparities between races and classes that are becoming more and more evident as the country moves rapidly from being a developing country towards a developed country. This is a target which the economic experts say can be reached in 10 years or less.

New Saudi Cabinet will not alter course

Beirut, Oct 14.—Observers are expecting little change in Saudi Arabia's foreign, defence and oil policies after a Cabinet reshuffle announced yesterday in Riyadh by King Khalid.

The changes meant that Crown Prince Fahd, the driving force in the Government since King Faisal was assassinated seven months ago, would be able to devote more time to Cabinet affairs, they said.

He steps down as Interior Minister but retains his post as Deputy Prime Minister, a key position since King Khalid himself suffers from a heart ailment.

Crown Prince Fahd is due to visit Britain in a week's time. Observers here thought he would emphasize to British officials that the Government changes would not affect Saudi Arabia's extremely cordial relations with the West.

The new 26-member Cabinet is made up of princes, shaikhs and technocrats. The inclusion of several Western-educated men reflects the many important development projects in Saudi Arabia.

The new Foreign Minister is Prince Saudi al-Faisal who was trained for the job by King Faisal. The king held the post himself for nearly a quarter of a century until his death.

Political sources here said there would definitely be no change in Saudi Arabia's Arab policy. It would continue to support Egypt's Middle East policy and extend financial aid to both Syria and Jordan.

Its relations with Iraq, ruled by the left-wing Arab Baath socialist party, were being improved and border negotiations would continue, the sources said.

Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, who has achieved world-wide fame through negotiating and implementing the Middle East oil producers' policies, retains the Oil and Mineral Resources portfolio. He fought hard against an increase in oil prices at last month's Vienna meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) and seems bound to continue to exert pressure to keep prices down.

Prince Sultan ibn Abdulaziz remains as Minister of Defence and Aviation, posts he held under both King Faisal and King Khalid.

Observers saw little significance in the removal of Prince Musaad ibn Abdel-Rahman, King Khalid's uncle, as Minister of Finance and National Economy. They said the prince, highly respected by all members of the royal family, was now aging and taking a needed rest.

These are the new appointments:

Interior: Prince Nayef bin Abdul Aziz.
Finance, Economy: Shaikh Muhammad Aba el-Kheil.
Labour, Social Affairs: Shaikh Ibrahim al-Ankari.
Information: Dr Muhammad Abdu Yamani.
Health: Dr Husain Abdulrazzak al-Jazairy.
Commerce: Dr Suleiman Abdulaziz as-Salayem.
Post, Telegraphs: Dr Alawi Darwish Kayyal.
Industry, Electricity: Dr Ghazi Abdel-Rahman al-Qusseiby.
Ministers of state for Foreign Affairs: Shaikh Muhammad Ibrahim Massoud, Dr Abdullah Muhammad Omran.
Municipal, Rural Affairs: Prince Majid ibn Abdul Aziz.—Reuter.

Cyprus protests against Turkish 'colonization'

From Our Correspondent
Nicosia, Oct 14

The Cyprus Government is protesting to the United Nations and foreign governments against Turkey's continuing colonization of the Turkish occupied part of the island with thousands of settlers from the Turkish mainland, it was announced today.

The protests asked the United Nations to point out to Ankara that if the colonization was not stopped and if the 30,000 mainland Turks already settled in Cyprus were not repatriated, resumption of the intercommunal peace talks would be jeopardized.

هكذا من الاصل

ME NEWS

...vernment defied as ...uncil decides ... freeze bus fares

...ristopher Warman ... controlling Labour group ...outh Yorkshire County ...il has decided against in...ng bus fares, in defiance ... Government's advice that ... should be increased to ... public transport nearer ...mic viability.

... decision, taken after a ...our debate at the group's ...ng, means that the rates ...ave to go up to pay for ...ncreasing costs of the ser... unless the Government ...ses its policy and gives ... revenue support for pub... ...ansport.

...ause of inflation, it is esti...d that it will cost the ...ty £18m to operate the ser... next year, which would ... an extra 2p in the pound ...he rates.

...e council is to seek an ...nt meeting with Mr Cros..., Secretary of State for the ...ironment, to discuss the ...er. Theirs is the latest pro... against the Government's ...sion to reduce revenue sup... for local authority public ...sport undertakings from ...m this year to £91m in ...-77, which will affect the ...ropolitan counties more ...erely because the emphasis ... distribution will be more ...the rural areas.

...Vest Midlands County Coun... is to meet Mr Gilbert, ...nister for Transport, in its ...mpts to peg fares. The ...er authorities, including the ...ater London Council, have ... accepted the inevitability of ...creasing fares.

... report to the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, which meets tomorrow, states that the *proposed cut in* revenue support for buses and the Underground might be as high as 47.5 per cent for metropolitan areas. It calls for an *urgent* reconsideration by the Government of the position, arguing that there has been very substantial loss of traffic because of the fare increases.

The Labour group on South Yorkshire council, which has 80 of the 100 members, took its decision by a convincing majority, a council spokesman said.

Mr Roy Thwaites, chairman of the passenger transport committee, said the evidence from Greater Manchester and West Yorkshire supported the law of diminishing returns in passenger resistance to higher fares.

"Passengers in these areas are leaving the buses in droves, and this in turn is leading to a vicious spiral of falling revenue, service cuts and the prospect of still higher fares", he said.

Public transport should be regarded as a vital social service. Fare increases put the service out of the reach of the very people who needed it.

Mr Alex Waugh, deputy chairman of the committee, said: "We realize the dilemma the Government faces in trying to contain inflation, and realize the need for restraint in public-sector spending, but it is our belief that a 50 per cent increase in bus fares would stimulate a more immediate twist to the inflationary spiral than 2p in the pound on the rates."

Leading article, page 13

...Unions agree on code to ...void campus clashes

Christopher Thomas
...our Staff

...A code of practice designed ... avoid university campus ...shes between students and ...te-collar staff has been ...eed between the National ...ion of Students and the ...tional Union of Public Em...yees (Nupe). It will probably ...e effect later this month.

...Nupe, which has nearly ...000 university members, said ...sterday: "We hope it will ...event porters cleaners and ...ers from being caught in the ...ssfire when students are tak... action."

...A similar code of practice ... expected to be agreed before ...e end of the year between ...e NUS and the National and ...ocal Government Officers ...sociation, whose members in...ude university librarians, com...ter staff, clerks and some ...nior administrators.

...Nupe and the students' union ...ve agreed in the code of prac...e to tell each other of cam...igns and likely developments. ...e agreement says that "if ...rect action has to be taken ...e interests of the workers on ...mpus must be borne in mind *both in the short and long term.*"

"Campus unions should be warned of the action that is to be taken by students if this is feasible and if it does not detract from the effectiveness of of the tactic chosen. Students must guarantee the safety of trade union members who may unwillingly become caught up in an occupation or some other union action." Safe conduct of staff out of the building must be ensured at all times.

The agreement says students must maintain reasonable conduct while in occupation, and respect the interests of campus workers. It emphasizes that campus workers should refuse to do anything that in the event of direct action "would jeopardize students in their campaign".

Nupe said yesterday: "We expect to send the document to our branches this week. We have been under a great deal of pressure from our members *on university campuses who* have found themselves in difficulties when students have taken militant action."

The NUS said it expected to send out the code of practice on October 28.

...Open University students ...ace broadcast difficulty

Our Arts Reporter

...Open University students will ...e difficulty from next year ...using broadcasts because of ... large number of pro...mmes to be transmitted and ... limited time available at ...table hours, a report pub...ed today says.

...The seriousness of the situa...n, and suggestions for deal... with it, emerge in a report ...irled, "Student use of Open ...iversity broadcasting", pre...ed by Dr *Tony Bates*, lec...er in media research ...thods, and members of the ...versity's audio-visual media ...search group. It is based on ...ample of 12,831 students.

...Only a fourth television and ...h radio channel would end ... difficulty, Dr Bates says. ... an interim solution must ...lude audio and video replay ...ilities in all study centres. ...o fit in all the programmes being planned, half the courses will be without repeats of the television programmes and virtually all without repeats of radio programmes by the time the university's undergraduate plan is reached in 1984.

Without the extra provision he suggests, Dr Bates says the university "might as well give up broadcasting for many of its courses".

He argues, however, that an indiscriminate and large-scale *reduction of allocations would* be a policy of despair; "If our findings are correct, this would lead to a drop in the quality of teaching and eventually to a *reduction in the* quality of the graduates".

The report, which shows that a student watches on average about two thirds of the television programmes linked to a course, has still to be discussed within the university.

...omb accounts ...ted like ...saw, QC says

...he imaginations of the four ...ndants in the Guildford ...ic house bombing trial must ...stonishing and fertile if con...ons made to the police were ..., as they had maintained, Michael Havers, QC, said in ...losing speech for the Crown ...e Central Criminal Court ...rday.

...eir accounts gave fantastic ...l about the way in which ...ombings had been planned ... carried out, and their ...are stories fitted neatly ...ner like a jigsaw, Sir ...el said.

...l Michael Hill, aged 29, ...e Richardson, aged 18, ...d Conlon, aged 20, and ...k Armstrong, aged 24, are ...cused of murdering five ... people in a bomb blast ... Horse and Groom public ... Guildford, bombing the ... Stars public house there, ...onspiring to cause explo...

... Hill and Mr Armstrong ...so accused of murdering ...en in the King's Arms ex... at Woolwich. All have ...d not guilty to all ...s.

... Michael said Miss ...dson had maintained that ...count of the bombing raid ...een "made up" because ...s threatened, bullied and ...ashed. He continued: ...case must mean that they [police] deliberately put ...irl in the dock charged ...ne of the most brutal ... known."

Libel damages for 'The Sunday Times' editor

Private Eye, the magazine, is to pay substantial libel damages to Mr Harold Evans, editor of *The Sunday Times, because of* a "totally untrue" suggestion in the magazine that he made a secret deal with Mr Harold Wilson, it was stated in the *High Court yesterday.*

"The plain suggestion", Mr Patrick Milmo, counsel for Mr Evans, said, "was that Mr Evans had come to a secret arrangement with Mr Wilson whereby *The Sunday Times* was rewarded with exclusive information as to the date of the general election in October, 1974, in return for agreeing to postpone publication of extracts from the *Crossman Diaries*, potentially embarrassing to the *Labour Party, until after the* election. The story was totally without foundation".

Mr Milmo said *Private Eye* now admitted that the allegations were untrue. Apart from paying damages and Mr Evans's legal costs, the magazine had agreed to make a donation to *the Nicholas Tomalin* Memorial Fund.

Mr Peter Bowsher, for the defendants, Mr Richard Ingrams, editor of *Private Eye*, Pressdram Ltd, the publishers, and S.W. Litho Printers Ltd, the printers, agreed that the reports carried totally false imputations and should never have been published. The defendants apologized to Mr Evans.

Mr Justice Caulfield gave leave for the record of the *action to be withdrawn.*

WEST EUROPE

M Giscard arrives in Moscow for talks

Moscow, Oct 14.—President Giscard d'Estaing arrived in Moscow today for economic and political talks with Soviet leaders.

His four-day visit comes *within the framework* of Franco-Soviet summit meetings initiated by President de Gaulle in 1966. The previous meeting was held in December when Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, visited Paris.

M Giscard d'Estaing arrived on board a special aircraft. He was greeted with a handshake and a hug by Mr Brezhnev.

About 300 people were brought in buses to greet the French President. "Are you feeling cold comrades?" Mr Brezhnev shouted at them, and there was a ripple of laughter.

Also present at the airport were President Podgorny, Mr Kosygin, the Prime Minister, and Mr Gromyko, the Foreign Minister.

M Giscard d'Estaing was accompanied by his wife. In his party were M Sauvagnargues, *the Foreign Minister*, M Fourcade, the Finance Minister, and civilian and military aides.

The President and Mr Brezhnev were driven along the Leninsky Prospekt, which was decorated with Soviet and French flags and lined with troops.

Thin crowds swelling into large throngs at the main crossroads stood silently as the cars drove by. The crowds had been brought from factories in organized groups. Security was strict.

The two leaders drove directly to the Kremlin for initial talks.

French sources said that the talks would concentrate on trade and economic matters. The newspaper *Sovietskaya Rossiya* said that although trade between the two countries had vastly increased over the past decade "much more could have been done and there are still substantial untapped reserves." —UPI.

Vigilant Paris cleaner foils bomb plot

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct 14

An attempt to blow up the West German cultural institute in Paris last week was foiled by a woman cleaner, the police *disclosed today. Two bombs* were defused in time.

Shortly before the bombs were due to go off, a telephone caller rang the Goethe Institute and said: "Bombs are going to go off, that's from the Baader-Meinhof group." Alleged members of this West German extremist group are on trial in Stuttgart.

The woman found the first bomb on Friday evening as she was cleaning out a rubbish bin and police, when alerted, located the second in a language classroom.

Hypochondriacs boost W German pharmaceutical industry's turn-over to £2,000m

Bonn plans to limit drug profits

From Dan van der Vat
Bonn, Oct 14

Any doubts that West Germany's drug industry makes enormous profits from the suffering of the sick are likely to be dispelled by a report just submitted to the Economics Ministry in Bonn.

In its 300-page examination of the structure and pricing policy of the industry, the Kiel Institute for World Economics concluded that average drug prices could be cut by 20 per cent overnight without damaging research or pharmacists' profits.

In a country where a box of 100 aspirin bearing a famous brand-name costs no less than £1.50, this could be a conservative estimate. Generally, nowhere in the world do medicines cost more than in West Germany.

The statistics relating to the national drug industry are awesome. Last year, it had a turnover of nearly £2,000m. The official pharmacists' price list mentions 68,000 preparations, but the researchers at Kiel found that the average doctor knows little more than 150.

The industry employs 10,000 salesmen who collectively manage to visit every general practitioner in the country 15 times a month. The average doctor's post contains more than 30 separate items of drug advertising every day.

The report has not been published, and is unlikely to be so for several weeks. But some of its juicier points are leaking out.

The Bonn Government has been considering a new set of rules in the medicine trade. Proposals have been drawn up for the Cabinet which would limit the profit margins of companies and pharmacists, cut advertising and reorganize the refunding system of the medical insurance companies. There would also be a detailed index, listing the pharmacological and therapeutic properties of drugs and their prices.

The need for such steps is becoming increasingly urgent. Overall costs of medication have escalated alarmingly in *recent years, well beyond the* relatively low general inflation rate of about 6 per cent a year.

Only this week, West Germany's largest medical insurance company announced its intention of raising contributions by more than 14 per cent from January 1. Others are expected to follow.

The report proposes that the drug industry and the wholesale and retail trade dependent on it could each contribute half of the 20 per cent price cut it regards as practicable. The readiness of drug companies to cut prices at the merest whisper of an investigation by the Federal Cartel Office alone shows that there is a large margin available.

West German society is *particularly well organized to* ensure the maximum business possibilities for drug manufacturers.

The national trend towards hypochrondria—attested by the enormous consumption of patent medicines, the popularity of health magazines as well as the medical programmes at peak viewing time—is well served by the world's highest concentration of doctors at one for every 541 members of the population.

Only now, as West Germany faces its worst economic recession *since its postwar recovery*, are the consumers beginning to question the high cost of medical insurance. A single man earning the average wage *of £90 a week, pays £20 a* month in health insurance, and his employer matches this amount on his behalf.

The health insurance companies have so far paid for drugs and treatment without a murmur, even though the 20 per cent readily absorbable price-cut proposed by the Kiel *Institute would save them* more than £200m a year on drugs alone.

If hypochondria is a national religion, its temples are the pharmacies of West Germany, which sell nothing but medicaments, having no need for such sidelines as bathingcaps or razorblades.

All cannot be well (for the consumer) in a trade which charges up to £8.33 for 100 anti-allergy tablets, for which a hospital has to pay only 65p. Small wonder that the West Germans have an ironic saying: "Arm wie ein Apotheker"—as poor as a pharmacist.

Obstacle to communist summit goes

Rome, Oct 14.—The Italian Communist Party, the largest in West Europe, believes the much-heralded "conference of *European communist parties* will be held in East Berlin before the end of the year, the party newspaper *L'Unità* reported today.

The newspaper published in full a speech made by a senior party official, Signor Gian Carlo Pajetta, at a preparatory meeting last week in East Berlin. Observers here said this speech gave the clear impression that the Soviet Union has now dropped its previous insis*tence on a conference* document which would bind all communist parties to follow a "unified strategy".

Signor Pajetta said a new *draft document drawn up by* the East German delegation "can be considered as a basis for further discussion", according to the newspaper report. He went on: "*It seems to us* that the final date for the conference, which we think can be held before the end of the year, can be fixed as soon as all parties have agreed to a definitive text." —Reuter.

Belgian police hunt arms traffic leaders

Liège, Belgium, Oct 14.—Leaders of an arms smuggling ring were being hunted by police today after the discovery of a cache of weapons at a house in Liège.

Two women found in the house were charged with illegal arms trafficking and were questioned today by an examining magistrate. They denied any involvement.

A man was charged after the raid, but has not yet appeared in court. The cache was discovered after a man blew himself up when trying to dismantle an old artillery shell.

Police said 25 automatic rifles seized in the raid had *been used in Israel during the* 1973 Middle East war and sold as collectors' items after being rendered harmless by removal of essential parts. The arms *traffickers were repairing the* guns and selling them at about 30,000 francs (about £375) each. Some had gone to Portuguese leftists and Basque guerrillas, they added.

Those arrested were said by police to be dealing in explosives used for making guerrilla bombs. Some of this was acquired by dismantling unexploded artillery shells found on Second World War battlefields.

The raid was made after an explosion in Bastogne, the centre of the Germans' last big offensive in 1944. Joseph Duterme, aged 51, blew himself to pieces defusing an old shell. He was selling the explosive from old shells to the Liege arms traffickers, police said.

Traces of powder found at the house in Liège were identical to that which blew the man up, they said. The haul of *arms* included explosives, 25 Browning automatic rifles, several grenades and thousands of rounds of ammunition.

The two women were named *by police as Concetta Dolci*mascolo, aged 23, and Denise Deneffe, aged 51, said to be the owner of the house where the cache was seized. The man *arrested was Francis Simonis.*

Mr Simonis, who runs a betting shop, and Miss Dolcimascolo, a barmaid, were closely connected with Arnold Higny, a man with a long criminal record against whom an arrest warrant was issued in July and who is suspected of having sold sub-machine guns to the Basque separatist organization, ETA. —Reuter, AP.

European MPs angry at Britain's oil stand

From Michael Hornsby
Strasbourg, Oct 14

The European Parliament voted today to hold an emergency debate on Thursday on Britain's decision to seek individual representation at the international conference of consumers and producers of oil and other raw materials in Paris in December.

The House will debate three resolutions, two of which are sternly critical of the British action. The strongest has been tabled by Mr Alfred Bertrand, a Belgian Christian Democrat, and Mr Cornelis Berkhouwer, of Holland, on behalf of the Liberal and allied parties group *in the Assembly.*

The resolution says that it considers Britain's attitude to be a "threat to a future Community energy policy or any *other Community policy*", and a violation of EEC rules. It calls on Britain to "behave in a manner more consonant with the spirit of the (EEC) treaty".

Mr Bertrand and Mr Berkhower invite the British Government "to reconsider its position and the possible consequences of its decision for the European *Community*".

The strong terms of the resolution reflect the anger of Britain's EEC partners at what they consider to have been a sudden change in the British position, brusquely enunciated last week by Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, at a meeting of EEC Foreign Ministers in Luxembourg.

Mr Callaghan's colleagues then left him in no doubt that they had hitherto understood that Britain would be prepared to accept exclusive Community representation at the energy *conference* provided a common *mandate* could be negotiated that took account of Britain's special interests as an incipient oil producer.

A second and somewhat milder resolution, drawn up by Mr Peter Kirk, for the European Conservative group, and M de la Malene on behalf of *the European Progressive* Democrats, says that the decision of "a membe. state" to be individually represented at the conference poses "a *threat to a future Community* energy policy".

It adds that it is essential for the Community "to speak with a single voice on such occasions".

A third resolution, tabled by Herr Ludwig Fellermaier, a West German Social Democrat, and Mr Michael Stewart, on *behalf of the European socialist* group, simply states that it "expects that Community governments will take all necessary steps to ensure the rapid establishment of a common energy policy".

Protest walk-out by Integrationists in Gibraltar

From Our Correspondent
Gibraltar, Oct 14

The opposition, Integration with Britain Party, today walked out of Gibraltar House of *Assembly*.

They will not enter the House for a month in protest against the statement last month by Mr Roy Hattersley, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, that integration was not acceptable to the British Parliament or people as a solution to Gibraltar's problems.

The Integration with Britain Party, formed as a reaction against the intensified Spanish campaign to recover sovereignty over Gibraltar, in the mid-1960s, holds seven seats to the Government's eight.

26 musicians in smuggling case

Vienna, Oct 14.—Twenty-six members of the Vienna Symphony Orchestra have been charged with smuggling offences after a recent tour of *Japan, customs officials said in* Vienna today.

They said that watches, alcohol and various types of optical and high-fidelity sound equipment had been found in their bags and instrument cases when they returned on October 6. Fourteen musicians faced similar charges on return from Spain three years ago.—Agence France-Presse.

Ministers look at ways to standardize arms

By Our Defence Correspondent

Ways to improve the standardization of weapon systems were examined by Mr Roy Mason, the Defence Secretary, and M Yvon Bourges, the French Defence Minister, during talks in London yesterday.

The meeting was the latest in a series of bilateral defence discussions between the two countries, but the first since Mr Mason succeeded Lord Carrington as Defence Secretary in March last year.

They talked about reciprocal arms purchases by the two countries, and also the important role which European defence industries could play by producing standardized equipment for Nato, particularly in areas of high technology.

Bonn ignores new fishing limit

Bonn, Oct 14.—West Germany will ignore the unilateral extension of Iceland's fishing limits to 200 miles until agreement is reached in the prolonged dispute over fishing rights between the two countries. Government sources said in Bonn today.

Iceland's new limit is due to come into effect at midnight tonight. Government sources said they regretted that Iceland had still not responded to a West German offer to hold talks.—Reuter.

Minister reacts strongly to foreign critics of Spain

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, Oct 14

"We are not frightened by the comings and goings of *ambassadors; we are grown up* and we do not need anybodys' tutelage", General Franco's Minister of the Interior said in remarks published here today.

Speaking at a ceremony in Madrid, the minister, Señor José Garcia Hernandez, also called on communications media "to show a greater sense of responsibility, since in many cases they stir people up with their commentaries". He was awarding another medal to the chief of the regime's security police.

The minister said that the Franco regime was "obliged to take the juridical steps which are proper in a state of law, to combat terrorism, within the purest judicial orthodoxy, and in line with measures which are commonplace in so-called democratic countries, and to take decisions after due process, in which the Army has given an example of serenity".

He added: "Nevertheless, an inexplicable and fierce campaign has been unleashed, in which even some governments have lent greater support and understanding to terrorism than to its victims, and in which we have had to support unmentionable pressures. . . .

"We must defend the state from terrorism and we will do *so regardless of whom it* annoys, and regardless of the circumstances. A state must defend itself against terrorism with legal means, without the *need to resort to other pro*cedures—known to all—which have sometimes been utilized by so-called democratic countries which have carried out authen*tic genocide.*"

Madrid, Oct 14.—Mr Rudolf Drayer, aged 28, a Dutchman accused of punching General Franco's son-in-law in a restaurant at Marbella last week, has been released on bail and flown home, the Dutch Embassy said today. A spokesman said he would return to face possible charges of assaulting the Marquis of Villaverde, husband of General Franco's daughter Carmen, who sustained a broken nose.—Reuter.

Mr Thomson rejects grand regional plan for Europe

From John Young
Planning Reporter
Galway

It would be wasteful and dangerous to invest time, effort and credit in a grand regional *plan for Europe*, Mr George Thomson, the EEC Commissioner for regional policy, said in Galway yesterday.

No one could foresee the economic conditions of 1980 or 1990, and already the plans for economic and monetary union by 1980 had been thrown out of the window.

Mr Thomson, who was addressing about 250 delegates from 13 countries attending a conference organized by the Council of Europe, *strongly* defended the EEC's regional development fund. He would have liked more money, but it was absurd to sneeze at £542m.

"I am an old journalist and politician, but I never reached that level of Olympian detachment that allows some in the press *and national parliament*, and even among hard-headed members of local authorities, to shrug off £542m as chicken feed", he added.

"There can be no doubt that, at a time of recession, the Community contribution will enable developments to take place that would simply not take place if there was no Community fund."

Referring to the wide publicity given to cuts in the fund announced last month, Mr Thomson emphasized that the *1,300m units of account* (£540m) to be spent over the next three years was a "sacrosanct" commitment. What was at issue was the amount which would be paid out during 1976.

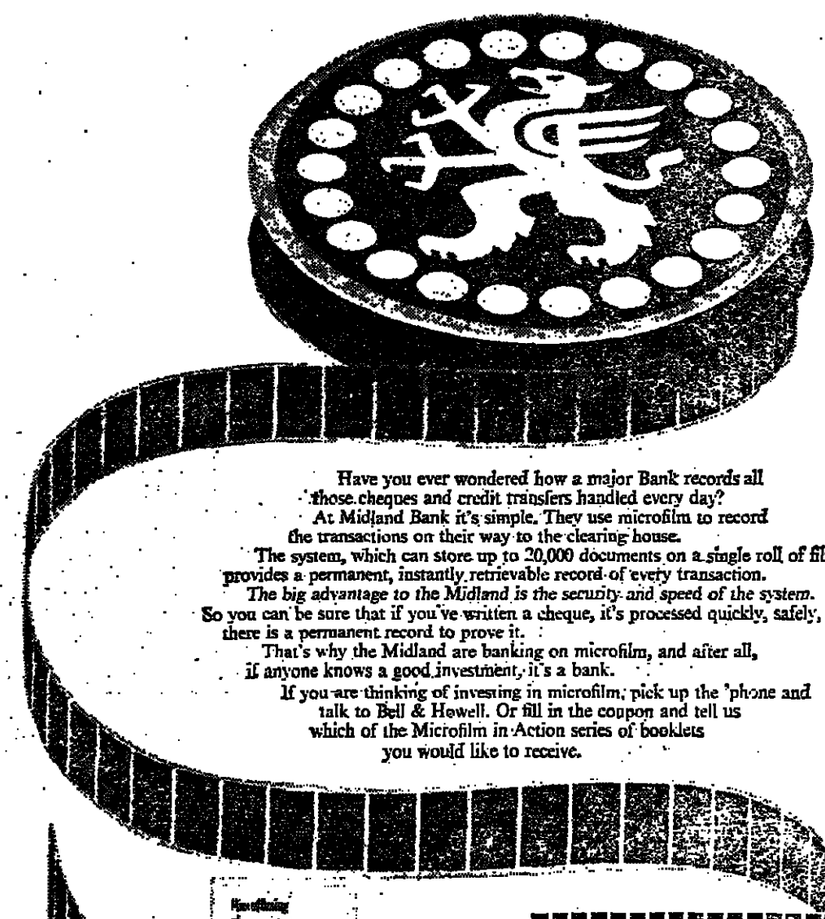
In answer to a statement last year by the European conference of local authorities, which attacked the EEC's regional policy as being too narrowly concerned with economics, he insisted that social and environmental aspects were in no way *neglected.*

"Economic activity has a point, a purpose, only because without it one cannot achieve improvements in the standard of living and quality of life."

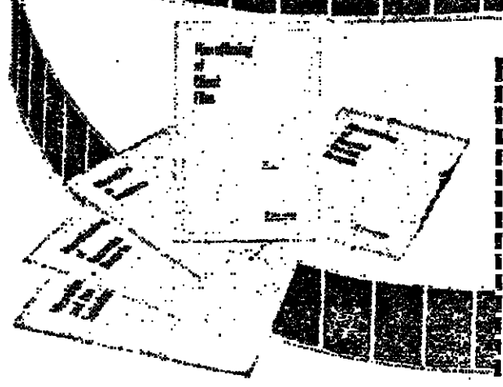
Not all delegates shared Mr Thomson's faith. For Ireland, Mr Michael Begly, Parliamentary *Secretary to the Minister* for Finance, said that his country's hopes had not been substantially realized.

He appreciated that the establishment of the fund was not designed to relieve national governments of the responsibility of attempting to redress imbalances.

Some very important people are banking on Microfilm



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Building a new cultural understanding with the people of the East

Doris Lessing, the writer, contributes this week's column in our International Women's Year series.



Two stories, one perhaps apocryphal, contain insights into relationships between people of the East and West. In one, an oriental philosopher who has come to the West is discovered by one of his eastern disciples sitting in a strange posture, having grown an enormous beard and a bush of hair. "Master", gasps the dumbfounded youth, "Why this strange behaviour? Why the meaningless jargon, why the peculiar robes?" "Not so loud, my boy: they might hear you. Once these western people begin to suspect that I am in real earnest, they will cast me out!"

The other tale is related by the Afghan philosopher Idries Shah. He was approached by a man at a diplomatic reception, who said, "I say, are you from Trinidad?" "No, as a matter of fact I am not", said Shah; "are you?" The Englishman frowned. "No, I most certainly am not!"

This is one side of the coin. The other is the equivalent tendency of Middle Easterners to turn themselves into poor imitations of western models. These patterns of behaviour do not provide adequate bridges for the real understanding and cooperation between the cultures which are now essential.

The customary bridges of intercultural communication include war, politics, philosophy, commerce and the arts. The existing lines of communication between the West and the world of Islam are too often supplemented only by minority groups, each trying to import something of appeal to itself, and dropping it into the mind of the receiving culture. In the more extreme cases we get well-meaning Moslem missionaries haranguing unaffected crowds in London, or bewildered Arabs wondering why the works of Bach and Beethoven, brought to them at no little expense by western cultural interests, sound like "the sounds emitted by she-camels", as one of them put it.

The current highlighting of Middle Eastern affairs has both exaggerated these tendencies and provided glimpses of other, certainly more sophisticated, often more mutually significant, opportunities for interchange and understanding. The main difficulty is that people who have become enthused by attention-attracting projects in east-west relations tend to believe that this will be the magic wand. While we should be grateful for the more eye-catching developments, we should see their strengths and weaknesses; and also look for the other developments of equal value but with a lower profile.

There is a huge mosque being built in London; and a World of Islam festival will be held here early next year. Very useful: and so is the plan for an enormous mosque in Rome, something entrenched interests there have resisted for many years. The Metropolitan Museum in the United States has a vast new programme for 18 permanent galleries devoted entirely to its Islamic collection. Religion, arts and culture from the East will now have durable bridges and adequate channels of communication to the West, through these and other plans which are announced almost monthly in the press.

But such efforts, admirable though they are, could make people imagine that this kind of contact is the maximum one possible between the cultures; and also that interchange should remain confined to these areas, which, after all, do not touch the lives of all the people in the West and which, because of their exotic flavour, must appear to many as the preserve of specialists, and therefore of limited appeal.

The appeal could even be transitory, in a Great Exhibition of 1851 kind of impact.

Whether or not there is a widespread interest among westerners about any kind of contact with the East, there is no doubt that many people in the East dislike and resist the type-casting that attempts to restrain them within the palm-tree-and-camel framework. One of the most striking recent international evidences of this was when the Eastern and African specialists in "orientalism" effectively opposed the very name of their metier.

For decades the preserve of western experts and their few eastern protegés, the International Congress of Orientalists is, through the insistence of the Third World, no more. In its stead, and at their initiative, we will have the 30th International Congress of Human Sciences in Asia and North Africa, next year in Mexico City. Instead of the often patronizing and stuffy, labyrinthine ideas of the seminars, we are offered such titles as "The Energy Situation", and "Philosophy and Independence". One proposed colloquium deals with the current influence of eastern thought on the attitudes of the people of the West.

This development is paralleled by the emergence in the West and in the world community, of a number of outstanding figures in a wide variety of fields. Such people were until quite recently only to be found in international affairs, war and revolution, or, sometimes, trade. Today they are found actively connecting with colleagues and the public in a surprising variety of ways. One could draw up many lists: ranging from the Lebanese pop star Neil Sedaka and the actor Omar Sharif, an Egyptian Copt, to United States senator James Abourezk, the Syrian Idries Shah, known in the East for philosophy and in the West for contributions to university education in philosophy, is actively associated with the Club of Rome in fighting ecological breakdown. Professor Abdus Salam of Imperial College, London, can be found at the International Centre for Theoretical Physics in Trieste.

This activity shows that while people from the East, in spite of the barriers that have been imposed, can find roles within our society, there is very little traffic in the other direction. If the easterner has been able to break out of the dancing dervish, or oasis and foreign-legion image into our world, the westerner still seems to try to fit either into the T. E. Lawrence or Glubb Pasha image, or to be a commercial man. The old-fashioned orientalist has not been able to fill a productive enough role.

What is now needed, surely, is for the culture, the science, the thought, and the heritage in general of the East to be explored by people who can relate it to the modern world. This means not just importing artefacts and keeping museums, however important that may be, nor adopting the ways of the East, nor merely teasing out textual differences in ancient manuscripts and leaving learning at that stage: it means finding out much more about the East and how our western insights can help us to display this heritage for the benefit of East and West alike.

During the many thousands of years of its history, what has the East learnt about psychology, sociology, human organization and community phenomena which we could profit from? What can they tell us: and what can we, using our characteristic methods of approach, tell them about what we have both learned?

Doris Lessing

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Katie Stewart

Croissants and crumpets

I enjoy baking and, given an opportunity, will talk at great length about it. For me the results are more dramatic than any other form of cooking. This week I intend to snatch an opportunity to discuss two items made with yeast, both of which are easier to make than most cooks imagine, and very rewarding. Neither require long periods of proving which can make working with yeast tedious.

Croissants, as everybody knows, are the classic crisp, flaky rolls of the continental breakfast. They can also be served with a simple meal of soup or salad and cheese and are well worth making because they can be expensive to buy.

Croissants are made from a yeast dough which has the butter worked in the same manner as for an ordinary flaky pastry. The secret of making these successfully is that you do not allow the dough to rise until the very end, after the croissants are shaped and just before baking. The dough must be handled quickly and kept in the refrigerator between stages so that it has no chance to "prove" until you want it to.

Yeast pastries are very light because of the yeast and very crisp and flaky because of the butter. They keep fresh for a day or two and only need to be crisped up in the oven for a few minutes before serving. They also freeze very well, so that although they may be a little effort to make, the results are very rewarding.

Croissants
Makes 16

- 1 lb strong plain flour
- 2 level teaspoons salt
- 1 oz white cooking fat
- ¼ pint warm water, less 4 tablespoons
- 1 level teaspoon castor sugar
- 1 level tablespoon dried yeast
- 1 egg, lightly beaten
- 4-6 oz butter

Sift together the flour and salt into a basin. Rub in the cooking fat and hollow out the centre of the ingredients. Measure the water into a basin making it slightly warmer than blood heat—it should be hand hot (about 110 deg F) for re-constituting dried yeast. Stir the sugar into the liquid and then the dried yeast. Set aside in a warm place, cover and leave until frothy.

Stir the yeast mixture and then pour into the sifted flour. Add the two lightly mixed eggs and with a wooden spoon mix the ingredients to a rough dough in the basin. Draw the dough together with the hand and turn out on to a clean working surface. Knead the dough for about 5 minutes to get a smooth non-sticky mixture. Place inside a polythene bag and set in the refrigerator for a few minutes to relax the dough before rolling it out.

Meanwhile heat the butter down on a plate with a knife. The amount of butter used depends on how rich you like the croissants to be. It would probably be better to work with the smaller quantity on the first occasion since the dough is easier to handle with less. Spread the butter over the surface of the plate and mark into equal thirds.

Roll out the yeast dough to an oblong in just the same way as for flaky pastry. Mark the pastry in thirds and over the top two thirds of dough place dabs of one third of the butter. Fold the lower, uncovered third up over the middle and the top third of dough down over both. Press sides with a rolling pin to seal and give the pastry a half turn so that the cut edges face towards and away from you.

Repeat the procedure with the remaining two thirds of butter. Rest the pastry in polythene, in the refrigerator if it becomes elastic and refuses to roll out. Now place the pastry in a polythene bag and leave in the refrigerator, this time for about 30 minutes to rest. Then take it out, give it another two rolls and folds (without any addition of butter) and give it another rest for 30 minutes. It's now ready to use.

If you roll out all the croissant dough at one time you will need a big pastry board. I prefer to divide the dough in half and roll each piece to a 12 inch square, then divide the square in four and cut each quarter in half across to make two triangles—a total of eight triangles from each piece. Roll each triangle from the wide edge to the point. Then arrange on two ungreased baking trays with the tip of the point underneath to hold it down and curve the sides in to make a crescent. Brush all the croissants with a little mixed egg and milk and *now* let them stand at room temperature to "prove" until slightly puffy—this takes about 30 minutes. Brush with egg again.

Place on tray in the centre and one above centre in a very hot oven (425 deg F or Gas no 7) and bake for 20 minutes. They will be beautifully risen and golden brown.

Crumpets are an autumn tea-time treat. Children always seem to like them. They are easy to make and cost no more than the flour, yeast and milk required for mixing. Traditionally crumpets are cooked on a heavy iron girdle but you can substitute a heavy iron frying pan with a flat base: the same kind as you would need for drop scones—crumpets are cooked in very much the same way. You will also need rings of about 3 inches in diameter to hold the shape and give them depth. Since the traditional crumpet rings are no longer available, I use metal egg poaching rings and they work perfectly.

I make crumpets in advance and let them get quite cold. If they are not all required I may keep out a few and put the others in a bag in the freezer. Crumpets must be served toasted on both sides, the underside first just to warm through, then the topside to brown and make them crisp. Spread with butter which will melt through the holes. A pinch of salt over the melting butter brings out a lovely flavour: do try it. For me there is no other way of eating crumpets.

Crumpets
Makes 12

- 8oz plain flour
- 1 level teaspoon salt
- ¼ pint cold milk
- ¼ pint boiling water
- 1 level teaspoon castor sugar
- 1 level tablespoon dried yeast
- pinch bicarbonate of soda
- 4 tablespoons warm water

Sift the flour and salt into a sized mixing basin and make a well in the centre. Pour the milk into a measuring jug and make up to ½ pint with the boiling water; this should give you just about the right warm temperature for reconstituting the dried yeast. Stir the sugar into the liquid and then dried yeast. Set in a warm place for about 10 minutes, until the yeast has frothed up.

Pour the yeast liquid into the centre of the sifted flour and using a wooden spoon draw in the flour from around the sides of the bowl and beat the ingredients to make a thick creamy batter. Set the bowl of batter in a warm place, cover with a plate and in about 20 minutes it should be all bubbles and frothy.

Dissolve a good pinch of bicarbonate of soda in the remaining 4 tablespoons warm water and add to the yeast mixture. Stir well to make a slightly thinner batter mixture and pour into a jug. Using a jug makes it easier to control the amount of batter poured into the hot crumpet rings.

Grease the frying pan and the rings. Unless the hot surface is very spacious, cook only three or four crumpets at a time. Set the pan over a moderate heat and allow to become quite hot—as you would for drop scones. It's a good idea to test the heat of the pan by cooking one crumpet first if the pan is not hot enough they will be heavy, too hot and they will burn on the underside.

Pour the batter from the jug into the heated rings to not more than ¼ inch in depth—about 2 tablespoons of batter. Cook over moderate heat—they take about 5 minutes. After a few minutes you will notice that bubbles begin to pop on the surface and leave holes, then the crumpet will appear to dry round the edges. When the batter has almost dried out lift away the rings. If you have greased them well a sharp tap will do the trick. Turn each crumpet over in the pan just to seal any moist batter remaining on the surface and to brown it very slightly. Lift them out and allow to cool on a wire rack. Cook the rest of the batter in the same way. Do not rush, work slowly over a constant moderate temperature.

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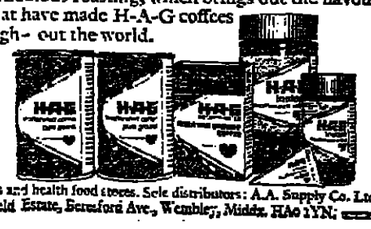
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PARLIAMENT, October 14, 1975

...lones' ...ees ...alks ...nor

...remature to speculate about incomes policy for next ...nd succeeding years: '£6 is a pay limit'—PM

...se of Commons

...e Prime Minister announced ...he had invited the TUC and ...CBI to meet him before the ...ing of heads of Government ...he international economic sit... ...n on November 15. This ...d enable the TUC and CBI, ...ing separately with him, to ... him their views. Both had ...pted the invitation.

...R WILSON, answering several ...tions about when he would ... meet the TUC and CBI, said ...he was frequently in touch ...leaders of those organizations ...NEDC meetings and on other ...sions. Meetings were arranged ...ecessary. He would be meeting ...TUC at the Balson committee ...ctober 27 and would be chair... ...the next meeting of NEDC at ...quers on November 5.

...R ASHLEY (Stoke-on-Trent, ...k, Lab)—As millions of words ...Conservative spokesmen and ...s of print by journalists who ...ort them have been devoted to ...mistful thesis that the concor... ...on the £6 pay policy with the ...e union movement is a bogus ...ic relations exercise, will Mr ... on comment on whether that ...n is true, or whether it is itself ...gus public relations exercise?

...R WILSON—I am happy that ...he bracing air of Blackpool ...*the past two weeks, not only* ... some Labour MPs who voted ...nst the procedures now ...pted Government policy— ...me shouts of dissent)—but also ... the Opposition who abstained ...the vote and on the legislation ...e now, I understand from the ...ech of the Deputy Leader of the ...osition (*Labour cries of "Who ...e?"* and Laughter) . . .

...his is a serious matter. I am ...rring to Mr Whitelaw. He ...ed at Blackpool that his party, ...chever section of it he repre... sents, supports the policy of the Government on which the Opposition sat on their hands when Parliament had to decide. (Labour cheers.)

MR. BEITH (Berwick upon Tweed, L)—Will the meetings which Mr Wilson is to have with both sides of industry include discussion of the continuation of the agreed form of incomes restraint beyond the £6 period, especially *now he has gone far to accept* the view we pressed on him, that incomes restraint is necessary in this policy and in any further policy which lies beyond the £6.

After last night's majorities, he need not fear even the most forceful and determined opposition from the Tory benches. (Labour *cheers and laughter.*)

MR WILSON—I missed the last few words but I hope I got the drift. I do not fear anything from that lot. On the whole it seems that their absenteeism is more purposeful than their purposiveness.

It has been stated by me and by other ministers and by leading trade union leaders that clearly during the year which began with the acceptance by Parliament of the legislation, and well before the end of that year, we will have to consider the situation for the next and succeeding years. It would be premature to speculate about that.

MR ATKINSON (Haringey, Tottenham, Lab)—Does he acknowledge that the Government have accepted totally the bankers' advice, knowing full well the effect that advice will have on rising unemployment?

Will he agree that the Government's intention for the next two years is to cut the public sector borrowing requirement by £3,500m? By raising bank rate by 1 per cent they are cutting the private sector borrowing requirement.

Will he appoint advisers who can tell him some of the alternative solutions making it possible to reduce inflation, while taking *measures to reflate the economy* immediately, so starting to do something about unemployment.

MR WILSON—Mr Atkinson is wrong in saying that it is a question of accepting any sectional advice of any kind. On inflation and unemployment, we have acted responsibly and announced to the country what our policy is. If it has not been universally accepted, I think that Mr Atkinson and the group of which he is a member have accepted . . .

MR SKINNER (Bolsover, Lab): No (Laughter.)

MR WILSON—I am sorry to hear that, but it looks as though his public relations is not as good as it used to be. But there is wide acceptance by a large proportion of the country and unanimously at the Labour Party conference and now, we understand, at the Conservative Party conference.

A large number of people think the policy which some Labour MPs voted against in August is acceptable to the Party conference and indeed to the Conservative conference, and it is not against the manifesto, either.

MR TEBBIT (Waltham Forest, Chingford, C)—When he next sees the TUC will he establish what the agreed policy is, and tell the House whether the £6 is a limit which has to be negotiated up to, or whether it is, as the TUC and many of his fellow Labour MPs maintain, a universal flat rate entitlement for all wage earners?

MR WILSON—Mr Tebbit, like a number of others, is becoming utterly pathetic in trying to pretend that there are disagreements where there are none. (Interruptions.) I can contain mine as long as the Conservative front bench can contain theirs.

The answer to that was stated in the White Paper approved by Parliament, on which the Conservatives did not vote on that approval. It was also approved in legislation. The answer is found there: that the £6 is a pay limit.

MR TOMLINSON (Meriden, Lab)—The Prime Minister ought to try to work out what Mrs Margaret Thatcher's priorities for public expenditure cuts would be.

MR WILSON—There is plenty of time for that in the coming weeks. We know they are committed to heavy cuts in public expenditure. Apart from food and housing subsidies which would increase the cost of living index, they have been totally unspecific.

But now that we have all benefited from the bracing air of Blackpool I hope that the House will be told what are the cuts in expenditure to which they are committed in order to realize the targets set by the shadow Chancellor (Sir Geoffrey Howe) at Blackpool.

MRS. MARGARET THATCHER, Leader of the Opposition (Barnet, Finchley, C)—Do we understand from what the Prime Minister said that he has no plans for further cuts in public expenditure?

Bearing in mind that the interest rate rose the day the Labour Party conference ended, how much farther is it going to have to rise *before the Government moderate* their spending?

MR WILSON—Before I answer the question I hope she will allow me to express, with restrospective effect, congratulations on her birthday yesterday. As for the point, the answer is "Try turps dear". (Conservative cry of "Cheap.") Yes, very cheap. That is why I could not understand why she did not buy it. (Loud laughter.)

As for public expenditure, I told the House before the recess that in relation to the normal consideration of the five-year rolling programme of expenditure we are hard at *work on the expenditure* estimates not for the coming year, this has been announced and even she would not want to cut public expenditure at a time of worldwide trade depression and high unemployment.

We are looking at this for the later years and these will be announced to the House in the proper manner at the proper time.

On interest rates I am not clear what point she was trying to make. These matters are determined by the financial authorities and she will know the particular circumstances which led to that decision.

MRS THATCHER—The Prime Minister knows full well that the Government are having difficulty in borrowing money because of their spending programmes. What he has just said is that he would rather print money or let interest rates rise than reduce his expenditure programmes.

MR WILSON—That particular rendering of what I said is about as perverse as the statement at Blackpool about Labour being the natural party of government where where she attributed all kinds of argument never considered by any of us. I think one or two of them were unhappy about that. I said that because we have been in office 11½ years out of 15, which is a pretty good argument to support *what I said.*

She is wrong to say I said we would print money instead of dealing in a responsible way with public expenditure. She knows from her own experience that these matters must be planned two or three years ahead. If there are cuts in a given year they are usually totally uneconomic and in this case, if this is what she is asking for, would lead to vastly increased unemployment.

Reactions awaited on school transport

MR EDMUND MARSHALL (Goole, Lab) asked the Secretary of State for Education and Science to announce his proposals for amending the law on school transport.

MR MULLEY (Sheffield, Park, *Lab)—Proposals for new transport* arrangements have been sent to the local authority associations and other interested organizations. There is, however, no easy answer to the many problems involved and I do not expect full replies to be available for some considerable time.

MR *MARSHALL—Considering* that it is two years since the working party on school transport submitted its report, does he appreciate that parents throughout the country are getting impatient with the long delay in bringing new legislation on these matters and look to the Government to make *up their own minds even if local* authorities can not

MR MULLEY—It would be wrong to enter into a different system of supplying school transport without full consultation with the local authorities which have set up working parties to study my proposals. It is reasonable to give them time to do so.

MR KERSHAW (Stroud, C)—*This question has become more* urgent than ever with the remarkable rise in bus fares.

MR MULLEY—I accept the serious character of the problem and this is why I am trying to find a solution which does not add to the public expenditure, which will probably mean those who get free transport making some contribution whereas those who pay the whole cost will get it below the full economic cost.

Crucial for Community states to cooperate in fight against inflation

European Parliament
Luxembourg

This year would go down as the terrible year of the Community. M DE LA MALENE (France, DEP) said in opening a debate on the economic and social situation in the Community. He said that 1975 was the first years since the war when there had been negative growth in the Community. There were about five million unemployed, an average inflation rate of 12 per cent, with rates of 19 per cent in Italy and 25 to 27 per cent in Ireland and the United Kingdom.

The energy crisis was a major element, but it was only the tip of the iceberg. Europe had been slowed down by the crisis, but it had not been killed. The Community, which was built up in periods of growth, was too strong for that.

It was urgent to call for an international conference of governments of good will to reestablish against permanent inflation the basis of international trade, only an overall reexamination at world level would enable governments to put some order into the world's economy.

The Community should set the example by going back to a concerted form of floating European currencies. The Commission should give a strong lead on economic recovery measures to restore the confidence of private consumers, undertakings and both sides of industry generally.

The Commission should ensure that the measures were strong enough to make the right psychological impact, and simultaneously to strengthen cooperation between member states, bringing them closer to a common economic course.

Fall in trade

SGN FABBRI, President-in-office of the Council of Ministers, and an Italian finance minister, said that the world economy had undergone the most serious recession since 1930. For the first time in 40 years the volume of world trade had dropped significantly in the first half of this year.

The extent of the reduction of economic activity was such that industrial production in the EEC at the end of the first half of this year was down to the level of the same period for 1972. Internal production of the Community was likely to drop in 1975 by 2.5 per cent compared with last year. The inflation rate at the end of 1975 should be slightly lower, at about 10 per cent, that for last year. That would be the result of a considerable slowdown in the last few months. The monthly figures were *progressively improving.*

The situation in the EEC should not get worse in the months to come. Most of the member states were going through a stage where the economic cycle was reversed. There was an improvement in the economic situation internationally.

In the Community it was pos*sible to hope that production* would not drop further in the second half of the year and in some states renewal of economic activity might take place before the end of the year. For others that would not take place before the spring of next year.

The economic situation had been *one of the major concerns of the* Council. Many meetings had been devoted to it and the Council intended to look again at the economic situation on November 17. They would adopt the annual report which stated the guidelines for economic policies for each member state for 1976. The draft of that report submitted by the Commission would be passed on to Parliament for consultation.

Community statistics for August showed 4,700,000 unemployed, an increase of 1,800,000 compared with the same period in 1974. The level of partial unemployment was still high, especially in Italy, Germany, France, Ireland and the United Kingdom. That figure was about 1,500,000.

Among the measures studied by the Council were the draft programme for migrant workers, a motion for a directive on equality between men and women for training and employment, and a draft regulation designed to set up a unified system for the payment of family allowances for migrant workers.

The Council of Ministers expected in the next few days to receive the Commission's proposals for intervention through the social fund in favour of workers in areas particularly affected by the recession where unemployment was highest.

Reflation in Europe would be an important factor for world reflation. A coordinated policy and a common strategy to speed up reflation should be the objective of the daily activity of governments, institutions, trade unions and industries in the Community.

Complementary

HERR HAFERKAMP, Vice-President of the Commission responsible for economic and financial affairs, said that the stage had been reached when even member states who had levelled criticism at the Community acknowledged the value of the Community.

When one member state had an inflation rate of 6 or 7 per cent and others had rates in excess of 20 per cent with differing balance of payments, it was inconceivable to pursue a uniform economic policy which would be applicable in all member states.

It had been decided to pursue a complementary policy of making sure that national economic measures were not taken which would be mutually exclusive or counter-productive. The Community had to combat recession concurrent with inflation, which it could not afford to encourage. If Community programmes were excessive that danger would be reached.

It would be better for the time being not to do too much but to be prepared and keep a wary eye on the situation. If necessary supplementary measures could be taken.

It is obvious (he said) that we have reached a stage where it is crucial to cooperate, to exert solidarity and discipline among the social groups in our states, among *the states and among the* Community, and between the Community and the world outside. If that spirit does not prevail in tackling those problems, we shall not succeed.

Some were concerned about individual groups of member states being formed to try to solve problems outside the Community. Those groups were important, because they reflected the political resolve to tackle major political issues at a high level. But it was crucial to make sure that those who did not attend were informed constantly. Cooperation and solidarity were important concepts for the period about to begin.

MR HILLERY, Commissioner for social affairs, said that the range of intervention of the European Social Fund had been widened to let it be used to help handicapped people, migrants and young people who were among those worst hit by unemployment. Intensive discussions had taken place over the last few months about a further widening of the fund's scope to assist the structural changes needed to put the economies of member states on an upward course.

Proposals had just been adopted by the Commission and would, he hoped, be adopted at the next meeting of the Council of Social Ministers.

The Commission had been identifying and assessing measures to enlarge the labour market, to improve skills and the mobility of the labour force. It was intended to see that initiatives which were effective in one country should become known and understood for consideration and possible use in other Community countries. At a *time of great job shortage, the* first priority should be to fill all job vacancies.

Mass unemployment was the fruit of recession. There was only one way to fight recession and that was by concerted economic action. A united front was not an option, it was an obligation. Consultation and participation were not superficial slogans they were essential instruments.

Sharing what we have now (he said) so that we may be ready for what the future will bring and for what we can make of it—that is the inescapable logic of where we are today.

SIR BRANDON RHYS-WILLIAMS (Kensington, C) said that the Community must prepare itself urgently for major structural changes. The structural weaknesses made it impossible to break out of the Community's difficulties. Phase one was the creation of the *Common Market, and that phase* was drawing to a close. The Community must move on to the second phase of European integration and the creation of the European union.

The Europa must not be another paper currency with the weaknesses of other currencies. It must be a standard accepted by the world, similar to the standard of unchanging value of Greenwich Mean Time.

All the financial institutions of the Community should be opened for raising funds for investments and overcoming obstacles which impeded the flow of funds to *Community projects.*

LORD GORDON-WALKER said that a common policy of reflation was not desirable at the moment because different countries had different points of departure, different countries had different rates of inflation and different balance of payments problems.

The United Kingdom could not allow itself to indulge in a premature reflation. That would increase imports and weaken her balance of payments. At the same time, the recovery of Europe and the recovery of the world depended on a policy of reflation by those countries which had strong and positive balance of payments. Differential policies of that kind in the next two to four years were the only way to start up the European and world economy.

MR RICHARD MITCHELL (Southampton, Itchen, Lab) said that the debate was unreal. Prema*ture reflation in Britain could be* disastrous, leading to galloping inflation and a breakdown of the economy. That was not necessarily the position of other countries which would have their own remedies. The Council and the Commission should concentrate on issues where they had influence. for example, on reforming the common agriculture policy.

HERR BLUMENFELD (West Germany, C-D) said that the announcements by the Council and the Commission of an upswing in the economy were viewed by him with scepticism. It was not a *revival but a short-term phenome*non. It would only be short-lived because the Opec countries had to cope with their new riches and European countries had to revive consumption.

MR OSBORN (Sheffield, Hallam, C) said the challenge was to invigorate the private enterprise system and the challenge for ministers was to bring their balance of payments into a healthy state, to control public expenditure and direct more human manpower resources into raising the standard of life.

SIGNOR FABBRI, replying for the Council, said that he was a *pessimist and did not agree with* those who judged him from his speech as being too optimistic. The Community had great difficulties and he did not disguise the uncertainty to be faced when considering the future.

Modified rules sought or school milk

...MR VAN STRAUBENZEE ...okingham, C) asked whether ... Secretary of State for Educa... and Science had yet decided ...at he would do to restore free ...ool milk for children from eight ... 11 years old.

...MR MULLEY (Sheffield, Park ...)—In the present economic sit...*ion it is not possible* to reim...e the obligation to supply free ...ool milk to all children of ...ior school age. I am consulting ... local authority associations ...out the possibility of modifying ... existing arrangements.

...MR VAN STRAUBENZEE—...at does that answer mean? ...rely his colleague the Secretary ... State for the Environment has ...en advising local authorities of ...ys of sharply reducing expend...re. Is not the inference of Mr ...ulley's answer that he is consi...ring increased expenditure by ...cal authorities? Is there not an ...*cipient conflict there?*

MR MULLEY—There is no incipient conflict. What I am concerned about is to take from the statute book the *proposition of* 1971 that *milk should be treated differently* with regard to school food from every other kind of beverage and food and is the only food that cannot be supplied by local education authorities below cost merely the actual cost but the cost plus overheads. That is the proposition that cannot be allowed to rest on the statute book.

As to the amount of additional funds that can be employed for milk, that is the reason I am having the consultations.

MR KILROY-SILK (Ormskirk, Lab)—Mr Mulley's answer will cause a great deal of disappointment to many MPs, the more so because the Government found themselves unable to reverse one of the most nasty and despicable acts of the present Leader of the Opposition.

While we appreciate the difficult economic circumstances there is, nevertheless, a strong feeling that the Government ought to reintro*duce free school milk, particularly* at a time of high level of unemployment and when school meals are being drastically reduced in value content. Could he reconsider this issue sympathetically?

MR MULLEY—I met the first point by saying we needed to change the 1971 Act. On the question of the general imposition of free school milk I do not think in *present circumstances it is pos*sible, but it is because I am anxious to improve the present *situation I am having discussions* with local authorities who will in part have to finance such an extension.

That is the only reason I am having discussions. I hope we can work out something that will improve the present situation and make it possible in the long term to return to the pre-1971 situation.

Slight rise in unemployed ...eachers over last year

...MR FREUD (Isle of Ely, L) ...ked if the Secretary of State for ...ucation and Science would pub...h the latest unemployment sta...tics for the teaching profession ...d state projected levels of ...cher employment in the next 12 ...nths.

...MR MULLEY—In September, ...'5, 3,237 unemployed teachers in *...rofession of about half a million* ...re recorded at unemployment ...ices in England and Wales. ...cords do not distinguish be...en newly qualified and other ...chers.

...The number of teachers likely to ...employed next year will depend ...rly on the rate support grant ... 1976-77 still to be negotiated ...h the local authority associa...ns.

...MR FREUD—Does the minister ...tize the serious damage to ...rale in the teaching profession ...t any unemployment causes? ...acher resources are currently ...ng wasted. In view of the ...nouncement that Strathclyde ...ds hundreds of teachers what ...ps are being taken to see that ...employed teachers in England ...ly for these vacancies?

...MR MULLEY—I think it is the ...e that whereas Scottish trained teachers are able to obtain jobs in England and Wales the reverse is not the case. Mr Freud should have a word with his Scottish nationalist friends who might be able to assist with such changes.

I accept what he says about unemployment, and hate the waste of resources involved in any sector. Equally it does not help with the morale of the teaching profession that grossly exaggerated claims—not by Mr Freud—should be made. An increase of a quarter of 1 per cent in teachers unemployed between September last year and this year is nothing like the massive unemployment *sometimes* spoken about.

MISS JANET FOOKES (Plymouth, Drake, C)—Is it not a *curious sense of priorities* which enables £25m to be spent on comprehensive reorganization rather than on paying salaries to teachers?

MR MULLEY—Under the rate support grant for the current year there was sufficient money to employ all the teachers available. A lot of local authorities have declared for their own reasons that they are not going to employ their full quota of teachers.

Acceptable Bill for authors wanted

MR ST JOHN-STEVAS (Chelmsford, C) asked the Secretary of State for Education and Science for a statement of Government policy on public lending right.

MR HUGH JENKINS, Under Secretary with responsibility for the arts (Wandsworth, Putney, Lab)—Progress is being well maintained and the Government intend to bring forward detailed legislative proposals as soon as possible.

MR ST JOHN-STEVAS—Since Mr Jenkins has already promised us three times that legislation would be introduced in this session, what reliance can be placed on today's promise? When these proposals see the light of day can we have a guarantee that they will be a principally loan-based scheme financed by the Exchequer and not by local authorities and that he will do his best to get it on the statute book before the rumour in *The Guardian* that he is to be replaced by a peeress is fulfilled?

MR JENKINS—I have made clear here more than once why it was we decided to change our plans on this. If we could have introduced legislation during the present session it would have been unsatisfactory. If we had introduced legislation which he proposed it would have been unacceptable to the authors. I am glad to hear he has changed his tune and wants a different type of legislation.

We want our legislation to be acceptable to authors and hope to have plans before long. I am awaiting the financial report of the technical investigation group and when it is received he will be able to proceed further.

MR MOATE (Faversham, C)—Any public lending right system involves millions in expenditure by ratepayers and taxpayers. His proposals will not be wholly welcome generally, particularly by many who dislike this idea of massive state subsidy for unsuccessful authors. (*Interruptions.*)

MR JENKINS—He can tell from the reception of his question that there are those on both sides who do not agree with him and who will welcome it. I hope the legislation will come forward before very long.

MR ROBERT COOKE (Bristol, West, C)—I do not agree with Mr Moate about authors but can the minister say how much public money will be involved in proposing meaningful rewards for those authors we want to help?

MR JENKINS—When the Bill is published it will provide the answers he wants.

School changes not before end of decade

MISS JOAN LESTOR, Under Secretary for Education and Science, said in a written reply—The following local education authorities have been unable, in their replies to Circular 4/74, to assure the Secretary of State that on the basis of the likely availability of resources they could end selection and complete secondary reorganization by the end of the decade: Avon, Bolton, Bromley, Calderdale, Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, Cornwall, Cumbria, Derbyshire, Devon, Doncaster, Dorset Durham, Gloucester, Hereford and Worcester, Hertfordshire, Kent Lincolnshire, Liverpool, Norfolk, Nottinghamshire, Shropshire, Somerset, South Tyneside, Suffolk Warwickshire, Wigan, Wiltshire and Wirral.

In addition there are seven authorities, Bexley, Buckinghamshire, Essex, Kingston-upon-Thames, Redbridge, Sutton and Trafford, who have been unable to commit themselves to comprehensive reorganization at any time.

Mr Wilson's evidence to press commission nearly ready

MR LAWSON (Blaby, C) asked whether the Prime Minister had yet submitted his evidence to the Royal Commission on the Press, and if so whether he would publish it.

MR HAROLD WILSON—My evidence is in an advanced state of preparation and I hope to submit it to the royal commission shortly. Subject to the agreement of the commission, it is my intention to publish the evidence as soon as issues which are currently subject to legal proceedings are settled.

MR LAWSON—In one of his more excitable, some may say more paranoid, moments during the last election, the Prime Minister said that cohorts of distinguished journalists were combing the country to find anything, true or false, with which to smear the Labour Party.

It is a year now since he announced he was going to give his evidence to support this allegation, if such evidence exists, to the royal commission. Why has he taken so long?

MR WILSON—Mr Lawson will have the fullest opportunity when, as I hope, it is published, to find the answer to the question he has put, and also the justification for the statement which I made on that occasion.

MR BLAKER (Blackpool, South, C)—Is it not quite an extraordinary situation that after 13 months the House still has no idea about the subject in the Prime Minister's mind when he made this accusation?

He has said that the reason his statement has not yet been made is connected with police inquiries. Are these police inquiries into the one matter which we know the Prime Minister has referred to the police, and that is the alleged loss of *some private papers from his* London home in Lord North Street? If so, how could that be detrimental to the Labour Party?

MR WILSON—There was not one burglary, but eight, which the police are inquiring into. Mr Blaker will have full satisfaction on his other questions when, as I hope, he sees shortly the evidence. But there are certain legal proceedings to be completed first.

Land Bill changes

The Community Land Bill was further considered on report.

On Clause 24 (Suspension of planning permission: supplemental),

MR JOHN SILKIN, Minister for Planning and Local Government (Lewisham, Deptford, Lab) moved one of a series of Government amendments dealing with development wrongfully carried out under a suspended planning permission.

He said that in committee the Opposition had said that in those circumstances compensation should be the full value of the land and of the development. He had not accepted that view, but did accept that perhaps the punishment of ignoring the planning permission and the development in assessing the value of the land was too draconian.

Under the amendment the owner would get the value of the land with the value of the planning permission but less development land tax, and less the value of the works he had carried out. That would give him market value, less development land tax, less value of works carried out.

Where a development had been carried out under a suspended planning permission inadvertently, the person granting permission could direct that the clause should not apply.

The amendments were agreed to.

Sent to privileges committee

The SPEAKER said he had considered the matter of complaint made yesterday by Mr Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr, Lab) on an article in *The Economist* on October 11. He was satisfied that the matter of complaint was such that he should permit a motion relating to it to be given precedence over the orders of the day.

MR EDWARD SHORT, Lord President of the Council (Newcastle upon Tyne, Central, Lab) moved that the matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges. The motion was agreed to.

Further setbacks on employment Bill

House of Lords

The Employment Protection Bill was further considered on report.

On Clause 115 (Interpreration),

LADY VICKERS (C) moved an amendment requiring that all references to a wages council should include the Agricultural Wages Board of England and Wales and the Agricultural Wages Board of Scotland.

She said the effect of the amendment was to provide that all of the provisions relating to wages councils would apply equally to the Agricultural Wages Boards. The provision relating to the conversion of wages councils to statutory joont industrial councils would also apply to wages councils.

THE EARL OF FERRERS (C), for the Opposition, said it would place an obligation on the Agricultural Wages Board to fix a minimum rate of two thirds of the average industrial wage. It was not right in wage negotiations to compare a minimum rate with the average industrial rate because as soon as the minimum rate increased so also did the overtime rate and often the premium rate. The effect of increasing the minimum rate jacked up average earnings.

It was true that the amendment sought to make the Agricultural Wages Boards conform with what wages councils did but there was a significant difference and that was *the rates paid in agriculture were* directly related to the minimum rate prescribed by the Agricultural Wages Board. He hoped that Lady Vickers would not press the amendment.

LORD JACQUES, Lord in Waiting, said if the House accepted the amendment and established the principle the Government would see to it that the additional amendments needed for that principle would be prepared and submitted in due course.

The amendment was rejected by 135 votes to 77—majority 58.

on Clause 35 (Rights of employee in connexion with pregnancy and confinement).

THE EARL of MANSFIELD (C), for the Opposition, moved an amendment requiring a woman to inform her employer in writing at least three weeks before her absence began.

He said it would be totally unsatisfactory if a woman said she was not feeling well and absented herself from work and then claimed at a later stage that that was notice of pregnancy.

As the Bill stood notice in writing was required only if the employer requested it.

LORD JACQUES, Lord in Waiting, said the system laid down in the Bill was the more flexible one and was most likely to be used in practice. In a small company with few employees it was seldom that all things were put in writing.

It was better that there should be freedom for absence to be notified either in writing or some other way.

The amendment was carried by 123 votes to 68—majority against the Government, 55.

Policy on IDCs may change in some areas

MR SPEARING (Newham, South, Lab) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what regulations prohibited reconstruction of factory buildings in greater London which provided equivalent or less manufacturing space than the buildings they replaced and if he would consider introducing a scheme of replacement industrial development certificates to apply to such schemes.

MR MACKENZIE, Minister of *State, said in a written reply*—The erection of industrial buildings of all kinds in London, as elsewhere in England and Wales, is subject to the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971, particularly section 23 as to planning permission and section 67 as to industrial development certificates.

*Proposals for speculative indus*trial developments raise special problems in relation to the operation of the IDC control. I am considering whether it would be reasonable, bearing in mind the interests of the assisted areas, to allow the issue of IDCs for a limited range of speculative replacement *industrial building outside* the assisted areas.

N Sea deaths lead to world diving alert

MR SMALL (Glasgow, Garscadden, Lab) asked the Secretary of State for Energy what action he took following the deaths of two divers on the United Kingdom Continental Shelf on September 9.

MR JOHN SMITH, Under Secretary, said in a written reply—The senior diving inspector of my department conducted an immediate investigation into the accident which led to the deaths of two divers on the drilling rig WAAGE II on September 9 to establish how the accident happened and also to *discover as quickly as possible* what lessons could be learnt and applied elsewhere in the diving industry.

The actual cause of death was established as hyperthermia. This is the first time in North Sea diving operations that hyperthermia has been found to be a hazard *to divers.*

Consequently, the senior diving inspector telegraphed diving companies throughout the world alerting them to the necessity of maintaining a diver in a safe thermal balance while in a decompression chamber.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Trade Union and Labour Relations Bill, consideration of Lords amendments. Motion on Incumbents (Vacation of Benefices) Measure.

House of Lords

Today at 2.30: Petroleum and Submarine Pipelines Bill, committee stage. Debatable question on Concorde landing rights.

Much information on Diego Garcia published

LORD BROCKWAY (Lab) asked if it was true that more than 1,000 inhabitants were evicted from the islands of Diego Garcia when they were allocated to serve as an American base.

LORD GORONWY-ROBERTS, Under Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said according to Mauritian Government records 1,151 people returned to Mauritius from the entire Chagos archipelago between 1965 and 1973. Of those, 359 were transferred from Diego Garcia when the copra plantations were closed down in 1971.

The Mauritian Government had told Britain of its difficulties in devising a plan to resettle the islanders using the £650,000 which the British Government had provided for that purpose. The Government welcomed the Mauritian Prime Minister's suggestion that Britain should provide expert assistance in working out an acceptable scheme.

LORD BROCKWAY—Why has there been so much silence on this issue for many weeks, indeed months? Why is it we have had to rely on Washington for the facts *not only about* the number involved but about the actual commitments to Diego Garcia?

Could he just add to what he has said about the settlement of these people as to the provision which has been made either for their retention in Mauritius, their return to the islands or their transfer to the Seychelles?

LORD GORONWY-ROBERTS—It is not right to say there has been a *deliberate* silence on this matter. I have been looking at the instruments placed before Parliament since 1965 when the British Indian Ocean Territory was established. The story is there and a great deal of information has been given to Parliament and therefore to the people.

In recent weeks there has been a revival of interest in what has happened to the 359 Diego Garcians who were transferred back to Mauritius, because the Mauritian Government have found it difficult, if not impossible, to devise an acceptable scheme of resettlement for those people.

Naturally as an independent country it was for them to dispense the money the British Government *made available to them which they* regarded in 1973—when it was made—as a full and final discharge by Britain in this respect.

At their request, we have welcomed the suggestion to send out experts to help formulate a scheme to oversee an acceptable long-term resettlement. I cannot reveal the details of what may come out of those discussions.

He said in answer to further questions that no physical force or anything like eviction was used in the final stages of the transfer.

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7 SIMEI

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SPORT

Rugby Union

Cambridge make too many mistakes in defeating St Mary's

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent
Cambridge University 23
St Mary's Hospital 6

Having ridden roughshod over Cambridge City (57—3) and Guy's Hospital (71—0) the University at Grange Road yesterday were given a much harder match by St Mary's, whom they defeated on a raw, wet afternoon by two goals, a penalty goal and two tries to two penalty goals.

The conditions were not such as to bring the best out of a Cambridge team who made too many errors, not always forced, with a slippery ball. Clearly, they still have much work to do at forward. Having said that, let me give due credit to a hospital side, in particular their pack, which was inspired by the captain, Lloyd, at No 8, for a thoroughly spirited performance.

Although frequently driven back in the tight, the St Mary's eight rucked and mauled to considerable effect and lasted the course well. Behind them the calm and lengthy line kicking of Ralston out of defence kept the University at arm's length for much of the second half. This England under-19 cap, who played centre for Rosslyn Park at the weekend, kicked all his side's points. He was not so far off with five others, mostly longish attempts including a drop shot from a lineout.

Success with several of these would have made a respectable scoreline even more agreeable for St Mary's. I should add, in fairness, that it was always Cambridge that looked like scoring the tries, and who came within a whisker of getting at least a couple more.

Cambridge, whose really testing schedule begins on Saturday against Cardiff, cannot have been satisfied with their forward efforts in the loose, and their possession from the lineout, where they appear to have only one genuine jumper in Edlmann, would not always have been regarded by Lewis as gilt edged.

Greensmith, the third choice at Cambridge stand-off (the Blues Wordsworth and Breakey are both injured), helped to open their account by missing out his inside centre from a lineout. Grant came through to guide a sweetly timed pass to Wood, whose smooth acceleration did the rest from 40 yards out.

In due course, Grant followed this timely thrust by picking up a clearance kick and scissoring with Warfield, surging first up the left, and then cutting back devastatingly through the middle before flinging a high, scoring pass to the Canadian flanker, Stewart. Ralston kicked his penalties either side of this try, which was converted by Grant.

Another Warfield scissors, initiated this time by Greensmith, preceded a further titanic break. Warfield conceivably might have made the line without further assistance but unselfishly gave to Moyes who passed back inside for the captain to score the third try. Grant then almost capped his admirable afternoon by getting the last one himself, when put over by Lewis and Moyes, and converting it for good measure. There was still time for Grant to come up outside the right wing and, via the balanced Moyes, to give Malik one last chance. But the Warwickshire flanker, who was more prominent in the second half, had the ball knocked out of his hands

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: R. Grant (Glasgow High and Fitzwilliam); M. O'Callaghan (Christchurch HS, New Zealand, and Emmanuel); P. Warfield (Hailebury and St John's); J. Moyes (Bournemouth GS and Emmanuel); G. Wood* (Uppingham and Downing); N. Greensmith (William Hulme's GS and St Catharine's); A. Lewis (Caerphilly GS and St John's); P. Boulding (Cambridge HS and Downing); G. Berringer (Campbell College and St Catharine's); J. Vivian (Rugby and St John's); D. Beck (The Leys and Pembroke); S. Brown (King Edward VI and St Catharine's); A. Stewart (St George's, Vancouver, and St Catharine's); S. Edlmann (Tonbridge and Trinity Hall); N. Malik (Dunsmore and Trinity Hall).

ST MARY'S HOSPITAL: M. Merredith; I. Caldwell, C. R. Williams*, M. Williams, M. Rawle; C. S. Ralston, D. John; L. Griffiths, M. Dunkerton, N. Ensworth, L. Gemmell, P. Sampson, J. Hickey, I. Lloyd (captain), D. Davies.

Referee: M. A. Ward (Eastern Counties).

* A Blue.



Two internationals returning from prolonged absences. David Duckham (left), fit after a pelvic injury, and Max Barrau, eligible after a suspension.

Duckham has his first game since April in Coventry's second team

David Duckham, the British Lions winger, will be back in action for Coventry this weekend. Duckham, England's most capped three-quarter, has been resting a nagging pelvic injury since last April. Reporting fit, he has been selected for the second team to play away against Harlequin Wanderers on Saturday. He was chosen for the second team two weeks ago, but pulled out to give himself more time to reach match fitness.

Paul Szypryt, a former London Welsh secondary schools international, makes his first appearance for London Welsh against Llanelli at Old Deer Park. Szypryt, a student at London Hospital, is at No 8 in place of Vaughan, and in another back row change, Warlow, last year's Cambridge University captain, comes in for his first game of the season. The scrum half, Hullin, and the prop, Michael Jones, return after injury.

London Irish, troubled by injuries, will make a late choice between Cuss and Poole for the No 8 position against Wasps at Sudbury. Cuss, 6ft 1in and weighing more than 14st, has been in impressive form in the new under-21 side.

Molloy takes over at scrum-half to make his first appearance since receiving a pre-season injury. However, the vice captain, Donovan, is out through injury and Douglas replaces him.

As Gwyn Jones is going to a wedding Warby moves to stand off half for Wasps. Bell moves into the centre vacancy with Kettle making his first appearance of the season in the first team on the wing. Scott, who played for Kent last season and has been with Loughborough Colleges for the past two seasons, plays his first game at flank forward in place of the New Zealander, Bartisbey.

Wasps have two new players who could soon be playing in the first team. They are Gascoigne, a New Zealand centre or wing, and McGrath, a 20-year-old Australian stand-off. Gascoigne has played in an All Black trial and also for Auckland for the last three seasons. McGrath played in the full Wallaby trial this year.

Wasps meet the New Zealand touring side Waitemata, of Auckland, at Sudbury on Sunday. Waitemata, the winners of the Gallaher Shield for the Auckland club championship, include a 19-year-old stand-off, Lindsay Harris, who has already played for New Zealand at under 16, 19 and 21 and is considered a future full international. The New Zealanders, who have several players of Yugoslav origin in their side, are scheduled to visit Yugoslavia and will also play the Romanian international side.

Moseley, the only senior club with a 100 per cent record from 10 games drop the England under-23 lock, Field, for the match at Aberavon on Saturday. Instead Ayre comes in to partner the captain, Horton, in the second row. Moseley explain the move by the fact that the Aberavon and Wales lock, Martin, will be playing and they will need their most experienced men in that department.

Blackheath make two changes for their visit to London Scottish at the Athletic ground. Murphy has recovered from injury and returns at scrum half and Naish replaces McCarthy in the back row.

Friell, who missed the Scottish game at Rosslyn Park last weekend, returns in place of Risk in the centre, and Keen comes in again for Jones at full back.

Rosslyn Park's lock forward, Mantell, who has been out of the game with a back injury, plays for the second team when the first team meet Harlequins at the Sroop Memorial Ground. Mackay, who injured a hamstring last week, hopes to be fit to retain his place on the wing in an otherwise unchanged team from the one who beat Scottish 10—3 last week.

Bushell, who had to withdraw at the last moment from the match against Gloucester last week, resumes at full back for Harlequins. Quins make one other change, Burroughs coming in on the wing in place of Hammond.

Saracens, making a two match trip to the west country this weekend to meet Exeter and Torquay Athletic, give the Essex county player, Harrigan, his first chance. And the centre, Croyden, who has played in only one game this season, is recalled for the Sunday match.

Harrigan, who joined the club at the start of the season, takes over from Donaldson at No 8 on Saturday, moving to the flank on Sunday when Riddle comes in for his first match of the season. Williams, who missed last week's game at Ebbw Vale, is back on the flank, and Hanson (left wing) and Holden (lock) take over from Cadle and Davis, both unavailable.

For the game with Torquay, Croyden takes over from Sanders, and Harper, from Carnegie College who is teaching at Barnet, gets his chance at scrum half in place of Griffiths. Morris plays in the second row.

With Shackleton away on business in Hungary, Waugh, who has recovered from influenza, returns to the centre for Richmond who, travel to play Oxford University. In a pack change Williams gets his second game of the season at prop in preference to Dickinson.

Starling (Rosslyn Park) will play at No 8 in Eastern Counties' championship game with Sussex, at Ipswich today. He replaces Holden, who is injured.

Oxford University need to polish up basic skills

By Peter Marson
Oxford Univ 19 Oxford City 7

Oxford University, fielding six Blues in their second home match of the Michaelmas term, played well enough to beat the Oxford club by four tries and a penalty goal to a try and a penalty goal at Iffley Road yesterday. Perhaps when the university turn out at full strength—four Blues, Shaw, the captain, Kyrke-Smith and Woodhead, from the forwards, and Kent, from the backs, were on the injured list yesterday—the necessary sharpness that was not always evident yesterday whether moving forward or running back will appear, and then the university ought to be formidable opposition.

Certainly there seems to be the need to polish up those basic skills of giving and taking passes outside the scrummage. Yet, the chief weakness yesterday was in place kicking where, for all his confidence and style, Ellis, the full back, missed with six out of seven kicks at goal. Not that the townsmen could give a lecture in this department to Hodgson, who landed Oxford's penalty goal but missed with another five attempts.

Before long someone is going to be confused by the university's MacDonalds, Dougal, from Capetown, and Donald, from Stellenbosch. Dougal, a Springbok who played against the British Lions, was the outstanding player yesterday. From his position at No 8 he seemed to be part of most movements in attack and an equal number in defence. Either way he was a study in concentration and construction, and able to cover the length and breadth of the field, scarcely pausing for breath.

MacDonald, then, was a crucial member of a useful pack of forwards, but in a scrupulously clean match, one of the university's eight misguidedly climbed into a ruck in the second half, a hasty and thoughtless act which inspired one startled bystander to exclaim: "Are they rougher than they used to be, or aren't they as strong as they used to be?"

The university led at half time by 7—3 through a try by Blower, another to have an excellent game, and a penalty goal by Ellis to Hodgson's penalty goal. The second half produced four good tries. Willis, in the centre, ran fully 60 yards to score the first of his two tries, and close to no side Dougal MacDonald caught the ball at the end of a lineout outside Oxford's line and dived to score. Sandbach, joining the line from full back, ran well to score his try by the left corner flag.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: A. W. Ellis (Neath GS and Keble); *E. A. Asquith (Clifton and Balliol); D. Wills (Habberdashers' Aske's and Worcester); S. Flett (Rossall and Lincoln); *E. J. D. Clarke (Harrow and University); *P. N. Quinnon (St Benedict's and Wadham); R. Hood (Bromsgrove and Mansfield); E. C. Horne (Emmanuel and Jesus); *P. S. Rees (Cardiff HS and Magdalen); P. Tongue (Birmingham and St Edmund Hall); *R. A. Davies (Sydney and Pembroke, captain); P. King (Sydney and Worcester); D. Blower (Royal Masonic and Christ Church); *D. S. M. MacDonald (Stellenbosch and University); D. A. MacDonald (Cape Town and University).

OXFORD: E. P. Sanbach, C. Richardson, S. A. Williams, M. E. Hodgson, D. S. Kilgour, R. P. Tapper, P. Blake, S. A. Pickering (captain), N. Gooday, G. S. Mackenzie, N. Forrester, R. Forsyth, L. McCarthy, R. P. McCarthy, J. A. Taylor.

Referee: R. Quittinton (Sussex Society).

* A Blue.

French may allow Barrau to return

Paris, Oct 14.—Max Barrau, the former French Rugby Union scrum half and captain, is making a comeback this season after being suspended for a year. French officials stopped him from playing in first division and international matches last year because of transfer irregularities in which he changed clubs four times in three years.

This season Barrau, aged 24, is playing for the Beaumont club along with his brothers Michel, Andre and Pierre and he is a likely prospect for the five-nations' tournament. He said: "I'd be delighted to be able to return to the French national team, but it's not just a question of that, it depends on the moral question between French rugby federation officials and myself."

The French selectors have been erratic over their choice of scrum half over the last year. Fouroux was named in the position last October and he captained France against the South Africans and Wales. But then Astre, captain of the champion club, Beziers, took his place for the rest of the five-nations' tournament. Both Fouroux and Astre were named as joint captains of the French touring team in South Africa in June.

Astre actually led the team in the two international matches but now Fouroux has been named as captain for the first game against Argentina at Lyons on Sunday. Barrau in peak form could be just what the selectors need to solve their problems.—AFP.

Tennis

The day a charming hypochondriac was genuinely unfit to continue

From Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent
Barcelona, Oct 14

Four of the 16 men's singles seeds failed to survive the first round of the Spanish tennis championships. They had only low seedings. But the dismissal of Bertolucci and el Shafei yesterday and Gisbert and Fibak today has opened up the draw and given others the chance of a fleeting prominence.

Juan Gisbert, a Barcelona man, is 33 years old but looks more because of his greying hair and grave mien. The most charming of hypochondriacs, he is always worried about his health and often disconcerts his opponents by sadly voicing doubts about his fitness to finish a match. They call him "The Doctor".

Today, John Lloyd, ranked fourth in Britain, was playing well and leading 4—0 when, at deuce in the next game, Gisbert stayed at the net rather than retreating to the baseline to begin another rally. He called Lloyd to join him and shake his hand. Gisbert could play no more, he said. "If he'd been leading 4—0 he might have 'gutsed' it out", observed one player. "But he realized he was going to be out there a long time."

The irony is Gisbert, who has cried wolf so often that he has destroyed his credibility, was genuinely ill with a stomach disorder that had prevented him from practising and made him consider scratching before the match started. Gisbert has given Spain fine service in the Davis Cup competition. But he has lost his singles place and nowadays merely partners Manuel Orantes in doubles (they are also the leading pair in the grand prix doubles standings). The physical and nervous demands of a tough singles match seem to be getting too much for Gisbert. Lloyd's next opponent will be Jurgen Fassbender.

Wojciech Fibak, from Poznan, was beaten 8—6, 10—8 by Jairo Velasco, of Colombia, who has a Spanish wife and lives in Barcelona. Velasco is a good player and has beaten the Pole twice in succession. Fibak has played a lot this year and has made an impressive advance. After the United States championships he returned home for the birth of his daughter and had a rest from tennis. He was hoping to play his way back to form at Madrid last week. But a political storm broke around him and he spent more time on the telephone ("it make me crazy") than he did on court. Fibak said today that he was still uncertain whether he should be playing tennis in Spain.

That same political storm caused hours of chaos last week when Ilie Nastase granted Hans Kary a walkover and then returned to the club to play him. Kary was in the middle of another fuss today. He stood at a set all with Jan Kodes, who won the Madrid tournament, when Kodes inquired about the new balls that he had been given to understand would be available after two sets. The umpire went to check. Kary said the delay broke his rhythm. He keeps getting close to Kodes without bearing him, and it was the same story today. "I never lose to him but he's tough", said Kodes. "He moves well and he's a good player."

Orantes, who has been immersed in social and publicity activities since he became United States champion, has at last found time for practice and showed signs of a return to form in beating Belus Prajous. Adriano Panatta, runner-up to Kodes in Madrid, played some sloppy tennis before beating an inoffensive-looking Spaniard, José Castanon. Panatta seemed to think talent should suffice for his purposes, that a genuine physical effort was unnecessary. He became petulant when he discovered he was wrong. But then he settled down to work and the outcome was no longer in doubt.



John Lloyd: a victory handshake sooner than expected.

Britain's last challenger in the women's event, Lindsay Blachford, was beaten 6—3, 6—2 by that chic and shrewd Italian, Lea Pericoli, who is believed to be about 40, but can still move almost as fast as she thinks. Miss Blachford proved that she had a decent service, volley and smash. But her ground strokes were too erratic to test a superb tactician who decisively outmanoeuvred her. Miss Pericoli does not hit hard enough to bruise a meringue. But her tennis is always educational.

MEN'S SINGLES: First round: J. E. Mandarino (Brazil) beat V. Amaya (US), 6—2, 1—6, 7—5; J. Kodes (Czechoslovakia) beat H. Kary (Austria), 6—3, 6—3, 6—2; I. Molina (Colombia) beat A. Domenech (Spain), 6—3, 6—1; F. Fassbender (W. Germany) beat R. Benavides (Bolivia), 7—5, 6—4; I. Nastase (Romania) beat J. Herrera (Spain), 6—1, 6—1; A. Panatta (Italy) beat J. Castanon (Spain), 6—4, 2—6, 7—6; D. Dowdeswell (Rhodesia) beat M. Fishback (US), 12—10, 6—2; J. Velasco (Colombia) beat W. Fibak (Czechoslovakia), 8—6, 10—8; J. Lloyd (GB) beat J. Gisbert (Spain), 4—0, rtd; A. Munoz (Spain) beat S. Turac (US), 6—2, 8—6; Jaslil Sikes (India) beat I. Molteni (Argentina), 6—2, 6—3; M. Orantes (Spain) beat B. Prajous (Chile), 6—4, 6—4.

Newcombe still badly out of form

Sydney, Oct 14.—The Australian player, John Newcombe, badly out of touch, was knocked out of the Australian indoor tennis championships in straight sets at the Hordern pavilion here tonight.

Newcombe, the second seed despite not having played since his cartilage operation last June, went down to the Indian Davis Cup player, Vijay Amritraj, by 7—5, 5—1 in the second round. He put easy volleys into the net, lobbed far too deep and failed to find the mark with his service. But the former Wimbledon champion did not seem too perturbed later admitting that he did not really expect to win. He said: "I could never have got through the tournament anyway."

Although his knee still looked swollen and bruised, Newcombe said that his poor form today was mainly the result of a lack of fitness. He added that he was still looking forward to another match with Connors in the Australian open at the end of the year and expected to be "right at my top".

Amritraj made matters worse for Newcombe today by keeping up the pressure from the outset. He said: "As soon as I saw he was not keen to run around the court, I knew I was in with a chance."—Reuter.

SYDNEY: Australian Indoor championships: Men's singles: First round: R. Ramirez beat C. Letcher, 6—4, 6—4; P. Kronk beat H. Solomon, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3. Second round: V. Amritraj beat J. Newcombe, 7—5, 6—1; R. Case beat P. McNamara, 6—2, 6—3; G. Masters beat J. Delaney, 6—3, 6—1; T. Gorman beat M. Cahill, 6—3, 6—3; T. Gorman beat M. Edmondson, 6—3, 6—2; B. Gottfried beat M. Anderson, 7—5, 6—3; S. Smith beat J. Kuhl, 6—1, 6—0.

ORLANDO: Miss J. Evert (US) beat Miss L. Beaven (GB), 7—5, 6—4; 6—2; Miss B. Nagelsen (US) beat Miss W. Palish (Australia), 6—3, 6—0; Miss Z. Liess (US) beat Miss R. Penny (US), 6—1, 6—3.

Pan-American Games

Surprise defeats of American athletes

Mexico City, Oct 14.—The American track and field team suffered surprise defeats on the opening day of the Pan-American games here yesterday. Joao Oliveira, of Brazil, beat the Pan-American champion, Arnold Robinson (of San Diego, California) by 9in to win the men's long jump. The other American, Albert Lanier, was third.

In the 10,000 metres two little-fancied Mexican runners, Luis Hernandez and Rodolfo Gomez, took first and second place, leaving Garry Bjorklund, of the United States, 150 yards behind in fourth place.

The women's discus, 1971 Games champion, Carmen Romero, of Cuba, took the gold medal without trouble. Maria Betancourt, also of Cuba, was second and Jane Haist, of Canada, won the bronze medal.

The only consolation for the Americans was in the shooting events, in which they won three of the four gold medals. Hershal Anderson scored 559 points out of a possible 600 to win the free pistol competition, taking the United States to victory in the team event with a score of 1,505. Melvin Makin won the silver medal.

In the women's 100 metres heats, Silvia Chivas, of Cuba, had the best time of 11.58 sec, but two Jamaican girls, Carol Cummings and Lillieth Hodges, also turned in useful performances with timings of 11.62 and 11.64.

In the indoor sports, Canada started well by beating the tough Brazilian side at Women's volleyball and achieving an expected victory in women's basketball against the Dominican Republic.

Hockey

European Cup finals will be played in Amsterdam

By Sydney Friskin

The final stage of the European Cup for national club hockey champions (men and women) will be played in Amsterdam during the Whitsun weekend next year. The qualifying tournaments for the men's championship will be held at Prague, Vienna, Gibraltar and Lyons.

These and other important decisions were taken by the council of the Federation Internationale de Hockey (FIH) at their recent meeting in Brussels. The president, M René Frank, was happy to announce that two difficult problems which tended to hinder progress were solved. Long awaited rapport had been achieved between the FIH and the International Federation of Women's Hockey Associations (IFWHA) and official recognition had been given to the reorganized Indian Hockey Federation who have been given permission to run an international tournament in Madras from December 29 to January 8 to celebrate their 50th anniversary.

In consequence of an agreement with the IFWHA a council was formed with the power to treat all matters concerning the two federations at world and Olympic level. The president and general secretary are automatically members of the council. An application for the admission of women's hockey to the Moscow Olympic Games in 1980 will be formulated at the next meeting of the FIH at Cannes from January 28 to February 1 next year.

The second World Cup for women will be held at Berlin from May 21 to 31 next year. The teams who have been accepted for this event are: Argentina, Austria, France, India, Mexico, Nigeria, the Netherlands, Spain, Belgium, West Germany, Italy.

The new commission for junior tournaments have reorganized the age categories for boys and girls (13 to 16 on January 1 of the year of the competition). A plan is afoot to organize world competitions for each category, which will take place in September instead of the Whitsun weekend.

Football

Dutch in disarray after clash between players

Amsterdam, Oct 14.—The Netherlands take the field in disarray in tomorrow's crucial European Championship Group Three qualifying match against Poland here after the refusal of two of their outstanding footballers to play in the game.

A row erupted yesterday when a forward, Van Der Kuylen, and a goalkeeper, Van Beveren, both of the reigning league champions, PSV Eindhoven, walked out of the team's training camp after a meeting of players and officials called by the national coach, George Knobel.

Tensions within the national party grew to a climax after both players criticized two World Cup players, Cruyff and Neeskens—both now with Barcelona—after Holland's 4—1 defeat by Poland in their first leg match a month ago. Knobel said: "I'm shocked. Now nothing else will ever amaze me again."

Commenting on the two-hour meeting, Knobel said that some players swapped accusations and these were openly discussed, but no real solution was found. He added that Van Beveren and Van Der Kuylen felt they could not play properly on Wednesday in the tense atmosphere and personal animosities now prevailing in the group.

Poland's coach, Kazimerz Gorski, said today that all his players were fit and confident they would beat the Dutch again. Asked about the argument in the Dutch camp, Gorski said: "They're Knobel's problems, not mine. But Holland have got so many top-class individual players that it may not mean the team is badly weakened."

NETHERLANDS: Schrijvers; Suurbier, Rijsbergen, Van Kraay, Krijgh; Neskens, Jansen, Peters, Cruyff, Geels, Vreysen.

POLAND: Tomaszewski; Szymanowski, Bulzacki, Zmuda, Wawrowski, Kasperczak, Deyna, Maszczik, Lato, Szarmach, Gadocha.—Reuter.

UEFA suspend Bernard from three matches

Zurich, Oct 14.—The European football union (UEFA) yesterday fined the Bulgarian club, Slavia Sofia, about £1,500 and suspended one of the club's international players Gelaskov, from all European competitions for three years after a European Cup winners' Cup match against Sturm Graz, of Austria.

Uefa's disciplinary committee said they had suspended Gelaskov because of "insults to the referee" in the first round, second-leg match in Sofia on October 1. Sturm Graz won the tie. The committee said they had fined the Bulgarian club "for the extremely unfair and unsporting behaviour of its team towards the referee and the misbehaviour of spectators, also towards the referee." Sturm Graz were also fined £370 for unfair play.

Bernard, of Everton, was suspended for three European club competition matches for "violent behaviour" in the Uefa Cup match against AC Milan on September 17.

Today's fixtures

League Cup
Third round replay
Newcastle United v Bristol Rovers (7.30).

F.A. TROPHY: First qualifying round: Barry Town v Dartford; Boreham Wood (7.30); Letchworth Town v Stevenage Athletic (7.30).

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Carlton v Dulwich Hamlet (7.30); Kingstonian v Southall (7.30); Hendon v Bromley's Sheppard (7.30); Ilford v Enfield (7.30); Leatherhead v Sutton United (7.30); Slough Town v Staines Town (7.30).

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Buxton United v Burton (7.30); Macclesfield v Bangor City (7.30); Workington v Gainsborough (7.30).

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Cup: Second round: Swansea v Atherstone (7.30).

OTHER MATCH: Civil Service v The Army (at Chiswick, 2.30).

Rugby Union
County championship
Eastern Counties v Sussex (at Ipswich, 2.0).
East Midlands v North Midlands (at Northampton, 2.15).
Leicestershire v Staffordshire (at Leicester, 2.15).
Notts, Lincs and Derbyshire v Warwickshire (at Newark, 2.15).
Hampshire v Surrey (at Basingstoke, 3.0).

BBC HATCHES: Aberavon v Cross Keys (7.0); Aberillery v Newbridge (7.30); Bridgend v Metropolitan Police (7.30); Ebbw Vale v Cardiff (7.15); Gloucester v Cheltenham (7.0); Llanelli v New Brighton (7.0); Newport v Pontypool (7.0); Sale v Wimslow (7.30).

Monday's results

LEAGUE CUP: Third round replay: Doncaster (aggregate) 0 Chelsea 0 (Chelsea won 4—3 on penalties).

FOURTH DIVISION: Hartlepool 2, Lincoln 1.

The law arrests the profits

Rio de Janeiro, Oct 14.—Police here have arrested several people who are suspected of having "arranged" the results of at least 14 matches. Among those arrested were a referee and a journalist. Their method was simple enough. They chose matches between minor clubs, bribed one of the goalkeepers and betted on the opponents.

Leeds may spend £125,000 on Sunderland player

Leeds United have made a fresh offer of £125,000, for the Sunderland and Scottish international, Hughes, despite the fact that the player has now been taken off the transfer list.

Last week Jimmy Armfield, the Leeds manager, repeatedly denied that he had made an offer for Hughes, but the club admitted over the weekend that an approach had been made to Sunderland. If the deal goes through Leeds will have to sell to replace the cash and the man to leave Elland Road could be McKenzie.

Sunderland were upset when Leeds broke the news of the original offer, understood to be in the region of £75,000. Seemingly, Armfield and Sunderland's manager, Stokoe, had agreed to say nothing about it. Stokoe confirmed yesterday that he had received an increased offer. He will refer it to Keith Collings, the club chairman, who will in turn decide whether to call a board meeting or deal with the matter himself.

Rodney Marsh, the Manchester City forward, arrived at Maine Road for training yesterday confronted by a white-washed slogan outside the front entrance: "Rodney, stay please."

That was a plea from some of the supporters, but not the official view after being placed on the transfer list. Tony Book, the manager, reiterated: "There can be no reconciliation. I've made a decision and I'm sticking to it."

Nor will Marsh quit the game and go to the United States, as suggested. He said: "I didn't say that I would not play for another League club; I said that I would find it very hard to play for another club. I want to stay with Manchester City and play here for the rest of my career. My home is now Manchester and I am very happy here. When I first came to the club I found it very difficult to settle in, but I got over that and I think the people of Manchester are great.

"I am very sad about all this, but if, while I am on the transfer list, Manchester City pick me I will play and give it all I've got."

Keith Weller has settled his differences with Leicester City and signed a new contract. Jimmy Bloomfield, the manager, said: "I am pleased that Keith has signed.

Motorcycling

W Germans well placed to bring off double

There was a dramatic change in the weather when the international six-days motorcycling trial entered its second day on the Isle of Man yesterday. After enjoying fast, dry conditions and brilliant sunshine on the opening day, riders met heavy rain on the northern sections of the morning route. They were also warned to expect thick fog. Speeds were considerably slower on the cross-country sections.

The West Germans, overnight leaders in the international trophy for six-man teams, seemed to be in firm control. And with their silver vase quartet of riders lying a close third to East Germany and Czechoslovakia, the West Germans were well placed to bring off the double.

Last year's double winners, Czechoslovakia, saw their hopes take a severe knock when one of their international trophy team, Kvetoslav Masita, incurred heavy penalty points after a 10-minute delay with a broken chain.

Lacrosse

Americans strong in midfield

United States 10 North 1

North tried hard to contain the United States women's lacrosse team at Harrogate College yesterday, conceding only two goals in the second half. The superior speed of the Americans enabled them to take a quick lead through Leigh Buck. During the whole match, the Americans played more aggressively in midfield, taking advantage of every half chance.

Leigh Buck scored four more goals, and it was largely the outstanding play of North's goalkeeper, Barbara Dodson, which kept the half time score down to 8—0. After the interval, North quickly replied through Judy Morris, but the sound American defence prevented North from increasing this score.

Cricket

Lancashire lose £500 prize money by slow over rate

Lancashire have been sent a cheque for £500 by the Test and County Cricket Board—and asked to give it back. They won the money for taking their wickets at a better striking rate than any of the other 16 sides in county championship matches in 1975—one every 47.72 balls—but lost it because they could not manage the required over rate of 19.5 an hour in the second half of the season. Their average was 18.53.

Lancashire challenged hard for the title almost to the end of the summer and, though the fines in recent years have undoubtedly helped increase the tempo generally, it does seem that once more the quest for success is being penalised. Lancashire finished fourth in the championship.

Their captain, David Lloyd, said: "We had to keep our fast bowlers going while we had a chance of the championship and knew it would cost us money. It is only fair that we have been able to cash in on a better striking rate after facing up to the fact that going for the title would cost us £500. All's well that ends well and I am sure the boys will be happy to put out with one hand and take back with the other to balance the books."

A year ago Richard Gilliat, the Hampshire captain, was critical of a system which cost his side £500 after they were pipped by Worcestershire for top place. They needed to rely on their fast bowlers up to the end, whereas others without a chance of honours could make up any lee-way by employing their slow attack.

There was some compensation for Hampshire this season. They received the £500 for the best run rate per 100 balls, 55.25. Lancashire were the only side to be fined, following Northamptonshire in the first half of the season.

Over the summer as a whole, Middlesex came out on top of the table with 20.89 overs an hour. Derbyshire hit least runs per 100 balls—37.13—and Sussex needed most balls per wicket—69.03.

The county champions, Leicestershire, were surprisingly lowly placed in each list. Their run rate was fifth best at 51.08 and they were 13th in the striking rate statistics, needing 63.30 deliveries per wicket.

	Over rate per hr			Run rate per	Striking rate
	1st half	2nd half	Total	100 balls	balls per wkt
Derbyshire	19.08	19.90	19.51	55.13	59.31
Essex	20.00	19.76	19.88	56.94	58.50
Glamorgan	19.28	19.72	19.50	59.35	59.50
Gloucestershire	20.38	19.69	20.04	56.90	59.30
Hampshire	20.06	20.47	20.27	55.25	57.05
Kent	19.06	19.01	19.03	54.61	58.51
Lancashire	19.17	20.04	19.60	55.29	59.52
Leicestershire	19.53	19.47	19.50	51.08	63.30
Middlesex	19.81	19.96	19.89	52.36	62.50
Northamptonshire	20.28	21.03	20.65	51.08	61.11
Nottinghamshire	19.82	19.34	19.58	54.09	58.58
Somerset	19.57	19.31	19.44	55.60	59.36
Surrey	19.91	20.01	19.96	54.53	58.56
Sussex	20.09	19.54	19.82	53.73	69.03
Warwickshire	20.16	19.47	19.77	55.15	58.18
Worcestershire	20.21	20.25	20.23	55.25	59.09
Yorkshire	19.51	20.04	19.77	54.06	58.05
	20.32	20.07	20.20	48.69	53.49

Nice to apply

Nice, France, Oct 14.—Nice will apply to run the final stages of the first World Cup for athletics in 1977. The only other city seeking to stage the event so far is Düsseldorf. The final stages of the European Cup were held in Nice earlier this year.—Reuter.

Miss Wade named

New York, Oct 13.—Christine Evert, Evonne Cawley (formerly Miss Goolagong), Martina Navratilova and Virginia Wade were today named to compete in the second world series of women's tennis. The tournament will be played in Austin, Texas, next January 10 and 11.—Reuter.

Yachting

Race cancelled because no one is ready

Whitbread have cancelled their multi-hull yacht race, scheduled to start from Southsea on November 1. The organizing committee are blaming the contestants because none of them is ready for the 18,000-mile epic, zig-zagging across the Atlantic. One is not even launched, another is having problems with radio equipment, a third with sponsorship. Chay Blyth's trimaran, Great Britain III, is also going through construction difficulties.

The committee secretary, Capt Dudley Norman, said: "It is a sad reflection on the multi-hull world.

Whitbreads say that the 1977 mono-hull race around the world will not be affected. And they are hoping that some of the entries for the cancelled race will be ready in time for what would have been the final leg, from Rio de Janeiro to Portsmouth next February.

Boxing

Japan to stage three world title fights

Tokyo, Oct 14.—Three title fights involving the World Boxing Council (WBC) featherweight, the WBC junior flyweight, and the World Boxing Association (WBA) junior flyweight titles will be held in Japan in December, organisers said today.

The WBC featherweight champion, David Kotey, of Ghana, will defend his title against 10th-ranked Shige Fukuyama, of Japan in Osaka, on December 7. Fukuyama's manager, Masaki Kamehira, said today. The WBA junior flyweight champion of Panama, will stake his title against Kazunori Temryu, the Japanese champion, on December 10 in his home town, Maha, Okinawa.

The WBC junior flyweight title holder, Lumumba Estaba, of Venezuela, will defend his crown against second-ranked Takamobu Shimabukuro, of Japan, on December 15. The venue has to be decided.—Reuter.

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ENTERTAINMENTS

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OPERA AND BALLET

AUTUMN AT SNAPE MALTINGS
Sun., 19th Oct., 3 p.m.
JEPHTHA (Handel)
...ester Peurs, Monteverdi Choir and Orchestra
Cond.: John Eliot Gardiner
Sun., 26th Oct., 3 p.m.
ENGLISH SINFONIA ORCHESTRA
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...night, Tomor., Fri. & Sat. 7.30
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THE ROYAL OPERA
...n. 7.30 Il barbiere di Siviglia
Seats available.

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...NGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
...ght 7.30 La Traviata. Tomor. Sat. ...ues. 7.30 The Seraglio. Fri. 7.30 Pelleas.

...ER'S WELLS TH., Rosebery Ave. E.C.1. 837 1672. Until Saturday.
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7.30. Mat. Sat. 2.30. Ton't: ...e, Checkmate, A Wedding Bou- Tomor. & Fri.: Les Sylphides, Prodigal Son. Grosse Fuge. ...on Wed. mat.: HANDEL OPERA ...ETY. Evs. 7.30. Now booking.

CONCERTS

...AL FESTIVAL HALL. 928 3191: ...night at 8.55. Organ Recital ...RNANDO GERMANI Bach, Dupré, ...ez, Sowerby. Tickets: 50p.

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JOSS ACKLAND in
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The Marrying of Ann Leete
...the Patron's Ann proves an ...erpiece " Observer. COMM. OCT. FOR FIVE WEEK SEASON: Bernard ...w's TOO TRUE TO BE GOOD ...d. price prevs. Oct. 21. 221...

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...t Newport St. (adj.) Leics. Sq. ...erground. Inexpen. temp. Membership ...1. 15p Eves., Tuesday to Sunday at ...NNIE ROSS, MIRIAM MARGOLYES
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...ANCIS ...TTHEWS LEIGH LAWSON
A TOUCH OF SPRING
Directed by Allan Davis
...HIS JOYOUS COMEDY " Ev. News

...ITERION. 930 3216. Pic. Circ. Air ...n. Eves. 8.15. Wed. Thu. & Sat. 5. ...w Stoppard's ROSENCRANTZ AND ...ILDENSTERN ARE DEAD " is bril- ...nt and enjoyable ". Time Out. Limited Season.

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DOMINION, Tott. Ct. Rd. 580 9562. DEVIL WITHIN HER (X). LION CITY (U). Cont. progs. Wk. 2.50, 5.10, 7.55.

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LONDON PAVILION Pic. Cir. 437 2882 THE MAN FROM HONG KONG (X). Cont. progs. 1.15 (not Sun.), 3.10, 5.10, 8.10. Late Show Sat. 11.15.

ODEON HAYMARKET. (930 2738 & 3771). SHAMPOO (X). Sep. perfs. Wk. 1.15, 4.45, 8.15. Shampoo at 1.55, 5.30, 8.55. All seats may be booked.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE. (930 6111). *James Caan,* ROLLERBALL (AA). Sep. progs. 1.15, 4.15, 8.00.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH. (723 2011-2). THE REINCARNATION OF PETER PROUD (X). Sep. perfs. Wk. 2.45, 8.00.

ODEON ST MARTIN'S LANE—HOME OF DISNEY MOVIES—LADY AND THE TRAMP (U). For info 240 0072. Box office 836 0691. Sep. progs. Wk. 2.30, 6.00 8.45. Rkble. Last day.

PARIS PULLMAN, Sth. Ken. 373 5898. Bryson's LANCELOT OF THE LAKE (A). Evs. 4.40, 6.10, 8.30.

PLAZA 1 & 2 Regent St. 839 6494. Box office open 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. not Suns.).
1 MANDINGO (X). Progs: Sep. perfs. Daily 1.15 (not Suns.), 3.50, 6.00, 8.50 p.m. *All seats bookable evg. perfs.*
2 GONE WITH THE WIND (A) in 70mm. Progs: Sep. perfs. daily 2.15, 6.30. All seats bookable.

RITZ, Leicester Sq. 437 1234
NASHVILLE (AA). Progs: Daily, 1.45, 4.50, 7.55.

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THE ARTS

A Canadian film director to watch

John Russell Taylor

Film festivals in Canada tend rather to come and go, victims for the most part of financial pressures and organizational difficulties. Indeed, the problem of keeping a film festival of international stature going in Canada is one of the many sore points among Canadians interested in their country's cinema and its cultural independence. In this context the Stratford International Film Festival (Stratford, Ontario, of course) is the main source of comfort. Though it had a period out of action in the later 1960s, it has been revived and expanded and put on a firmer footing through an alliance with the Stratford Theatre Festival, all under the skilled guidance of Gerald Pratley.

The size of the audience is remarkably consistent throughout the week, however esoteric the fare, and a high proportion of that audience is made up of interested laymen, people who are just enthusiastic filmgoers with no professional axe to grind and in many cases come and stay in Stratford for a week's holiday of concentrated cinema. Every morning there is a discussion session led by the "critic-in-residence" and, where possible, the makers of the previous day's films, and it is quite astonishing to see upwards of 200 people turn up, come rain or come shine, just to talk and listen.

The films this year were a judicious mixture of new discoveries and films that have already attracted attention at European festivals and are now receiving their first North American airing. Among the latter I particularly appreciated the chance to see the Hungarian Karoly Makk's *Catsplay*, a devastating account of emotional life among the elderly (Makk is currently making a film in Canada for CBC) and the Dutch *Mariken van Nieumeghen*, Jos Stelling's atmospheric and visually stunning medieval morality which won a prize at Cannes this year. Orson Welles's *F for Fake* had to be withdrawn at the last moment following threats from the organizers of the Teheran Festival that if it was shown the Iranian money on which Welles is completing his new film would be immediately cut off and the film itself suppressed—a slightly melodramatic way of obtaining what is only nominally a festival premiere, one would have thought.

Britain was strongly represented with Peter Hall's *Akenfield* and the BFI Production Board feature *A Private Enterprise*, supported by the first Canadian showing of Philip Trevelyan's *The Moon and the Sledgehammer* and the world premiere of Peter Hall's film of Harold Pinter's play *Landscape*, a slightly fidgety attempt to render rather unlikely material "cinematic" with some fanty cutting and lighting, but retaining much of the original's tranced intensity and recording a superb performance by Peggy Ashcroft.

The two principal United States entries were both in the nature of rescue operations, of films which have been for various reasons shelved by major companies and would otherwise languish unseen. John Frankenheimer's *Impossible Object*, now some four years old, is itself something of an impossible object, an attempt to make a pop *Marienbad* which now finds itself caught, as the director himself ruefully admits, like a bee in amber, embalmed in the swinging Sixties. But Lamont Johnson's *Visit to a Chief's Son*, made last year among the Masai in East Africa, has a real freshness and charm, even though, as the director himself again admits (the festival was strong on autocritique!), divided against itself between the fascination of the unique documentary material and the rather less absorbing fictional story of an evolving father-son relationship in the bush.

But the major point of interest in the festival was inevitably the view it afforded of recent Canadian film-making. Evidently in Canada this is a very touchy subject. Debate is endless about the Canadianness of Canadian films, whether this is something consciously to be aimed for, whether there is a sort of unspoken conspiracy on the part of United States interests to take over Canadian culture completely, and if so whether it should be resisted to the death or embraced and used, whether a self-supporting Canadian cinema, English- or French-speaking, is viable anyway. An outsider like myself is liable to observe mildly that surely the most important thing is that good films should be made, whether or not they are specifically, self-consciously "Canadian", but he will find few Canadians to agree.

And it is not even possible to be tactful, since one is as likely to be savaged by Canadians for liking a particular Canadian film as for disliking it. My *liking for Me*, a first feature made in Toronto by the theatre director John Palmer, was greeted with howls of indignation from most of my hearers. The reasons for rejecting it ranged from a complaint that it blackened the fair name of Toronto in the eyes of the world by showing only a group of worthless empty people living there, to the opposite, that this particularly savage, ruthless social comedy about the relations of a ne'erdowell writer with his wife, his mistress and his best friend, who also tries to drag him into bed, had no Canadian flavour worth noting and could be set anywhere in the world. Actually I think that the combination of universal essentials with Canadian accidentals is what makes the film work so well: it is brilliantly acted, and directed by John Palmer with a sort of controlled frenzy which marks him out as very much a director to watch—should he ever *again be given the opportunity* to make a film, which, alas, in Canada today is somewhat problematic.



Chappell Jaffe as the frenzied wife in John Palmer's Me

The principal French-Canadian entry, on the other hand, Claude Jutra's *Pour le meilleur et pour le pire*, at least seems *certain of an enthusiastic reception*, and confirms Jutra's standing, which has not been much in doubt since *Mon Oncle Antoine*, as the most obviously substantial and consistently personal Canadian film-maker. It begins in a deceptively realistic style with an awakening of an ordinary middle-class Montreal couple. But before long slightly odd things start happening, and soon we tumble to Jutra's purpose, which is to show us years of a marriage demonstrably speeded up in the course of one day which veers violently from absurdist farce to strong drama with perfect control. Jutra at least is a figure of international standing. *Canadian and universal*; if English-speaking Canadian cinema could come up with a comparable talent it would *surely lay a lot of the neurosis* permanently to rest.

London debuts

A koto recital by the Japanese artist, Keiko Nosaka, at Wigmore Hall was most refreshing. It would be presumptuous for a western critic to pass judgement on Miss Nosaka's technique or style. Yet immediately one felt gripped by an artist able to transcend the instrument's traditional limitations and give it new life by inspiring contemporary composers to write for it. Besides seventeenth and eighteenth-century Japanese classics, Miss Nosaka played recent, poetically evocative music by Minoru Miki (born 1930), including "Tennyo" (Law of Heaven) written to inaugurate the new 20-stringed instrument (traditional ones had only 13 or 17 strings) now favoured by Miss Nosaka, and "Hakuyo" (Radiance from Heaven), where the koto's own rich and strange plucked sonority is mysteriously widened and intensified in imitative exchanges with a *violin (played by Lola Bobesco)*.

There was equal pleasure from a young British cello and piano duo. Jonathan Williams *and Graham Johnson*; though not outsize, the cellist's tone is of an uncommonly refined, lyrical beauty. His phrasing is that of a born musician, and it was particularly good to hear intonation so exact, nor least in Bachs Sixth Suite. In partnership with the piano the outstanding performance was Martinu's first sonata: the music's propulsive rhythms, raptness (in the slow movement) *and virtuoso* challenges drew an intensity of response from the cellist lacking in Debussy's sonata.

Enid Dale, a pianist from New York City, was not so much making a début as a return after long absence. Despite a few wrong notes and unclear textures, her bold, full-bodied style came into its own in Mussorgsky's Pictures at an Exhibition. Schubert's last sonata, warmly felt as it was, needed more delicacy—both in relation to musical antennae and fingertips.

Andrej Mentschukoff, a young English - educated guitarist of Russian extraction, would have been wiser to wait a bit before venturing on to so august a platform. Either because of nervousness or basic technical insecurity, Mr Mentschukoff gave *mere sketches of* classical pieces by Scarlatti, Bach and Haydn. But on romantic soil there were gleams of poetry in Mendelssohn's Song without Words, Op 19, No 6.

Dividing her programme between Beethoven and André Jolivet, the French pianist, Françoise Petit, disappointed in the one as much as she blossomed in the other. There was all too little sustained impetus, incisive articulation and startling dynamic contrast in Beethoven's Opp 26, 27 and 90 sonatas. Despite fitful gleams of true perception throughout, insecure technique quickly drove Miss Petit back again into a strangely furtive shadow-land.

It was *hard to recognize her* as the same player in Jolivet's *5 Danses Rituelles* and *Mana* suite after the interval: in this *world of hypnotically atmospheric*, repetitive sound-patterns not only her imaginative response was keener but her fingers also seemed to acquire a new strength and range of tone-colour.

Joan Chissell

The American tenor Jerry Peete showed himself possessed of a pleasant voice, one rounded in quality and lyrical in feeling, but unfortunately this natural gift was unsupported by technical accomplishment. A programme as varied as his, which included arias by Mozart and Verdi, lieder by Schubert and Wolf, and sacred songs of Purcell and black America, should have given some opportunity for him to *show his mettle, but through*out the evening the same faults persisted. His unstable pitching, his inability to control a heavy vibrato and his poor enunciation made this a very disappointing recital.

There needed no comparison with such a performance to distinguish the imposing command of Per-Olof Wenngren, who displayed the full power of his bass voice at once in the "*Confutatis*" from Verdi's *Requiem*. But he can also bring an unusual lightness into his tone. The resulting flexibility, and the talent for character portrayal which enables him to use it to telling effect, were well demonstrated in operatic arias by Verdi, while extracts from Meyerbeer and Rossini showed that his range extends to the comic, and that without any overplaying.

Carol Cooper's piano recital was a less exhilarating affair, though it included a fine account of Chopin's C minor Nocturne *in which everything* was most elegantly set out. Heaviness in the left hand marred much in the rest of her programme; for example. Franck's *Prélude, choral et fugue* came over as more deadly religiose than it need. The same fault was in part responsible for Miss Cooper's gracelessness, notably in Prokofiev's Third Sonata, where she missed the music's wit, and where her occasional sloppiness shaded the brilliance of some of her playing.

Intelligent phrasing marked out Jane English as an oboist of great promise. The oboe is not the easiest of instruments *with which to sustain interest*, but the half-recital given by Miss English, with her regular accompanist, Angela Bainbridge, left an appetite for more, particularly since she concluded her contributions with intensely evocative and moving performances of three folksong arrangements by Bartók.

Paul Griffiths

Raoul Dufy

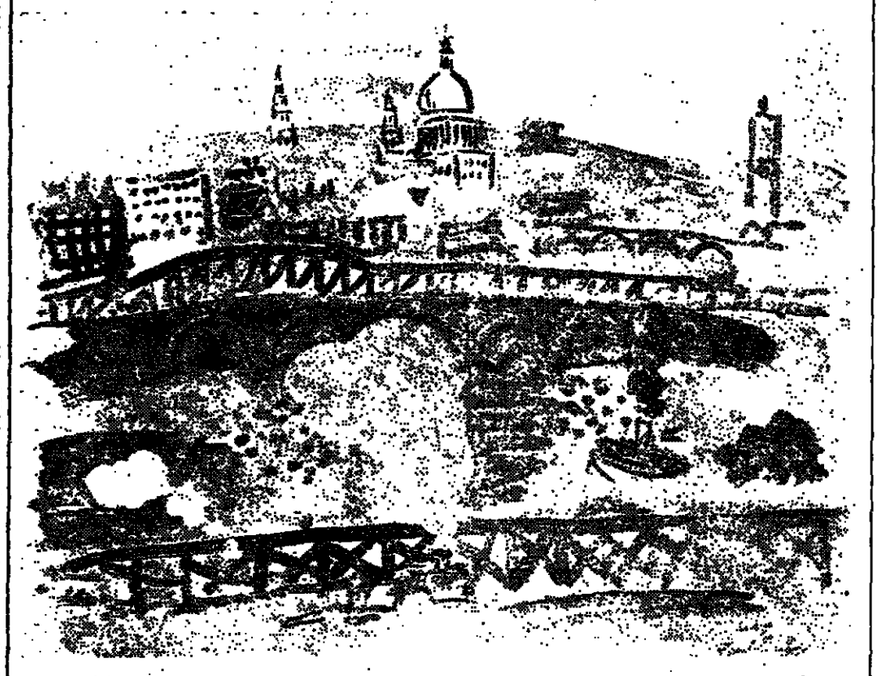
Wildenstein Gallery

William Gaunt

The London exhibition of paintings and drawings by Raoul Dufy now at the Wildenstein Gallery is well capable of giving a lift to the spirits by the spectacle of sheer enjoyment it presents. The carefree wit of line, brilliance of colour and sparkling suggestions of racecourse and regatta and other occasions of sport and pleasure retain all the verve that assigned Dufy a place among the leading French artists of the time in the 1920s and 1930s. A flower piece painted in the last year of his life, 1953, when he was 76, shows that he never lost his fresh and lighthearted touch, in spite of his arthritis.

How much study and industry went to the making of his individual style can be gathered from the present exhibition, which sets out his development from youth to age in chosen examples. A self-portrait and landscapes painted direct from nature in the 1890s at Le Havre, where he admired the work of his fellow townsman, Boudin, mark his beginning. *Enabled to study in Paris by a* grant from the city of Le Havre, he soon became associated with the new lines of effort of the 1900s. A series of boldly designed landscapes illustrates the enthusiastic part he played in the Fauve movement and afterwards a step towards Cubism in the footsteps of Cézanne at L'Estaque in company with Braque. Little inclined to theory, however, he afterwards turned to the personal and calligraphic form of expression which gave him celebrity between the wars.

The exhibition furnishes many clues to his love of music, his liking for yachts and ships of all kinds, and his attachment to England, which he often visited. There is a reminder also of the varied forms of design he pursued besides the small paintings in oil, gouache and watercolour in which he was prolific. He *could tackle any scale and set* problem with confidence. The exhibition contains, for instance, a number of sketches for the mural he was commissioned to produce for the Electricity Pavilion at the Paris World Fair in 1937. The huge mural, *La Fée Electricité*, nearly 200 feet long and 32 feet high, gives him the surprising distinction of having carried out one of the largest works ever painted. The exhibition at the Wildenstein Gallery continues until October 30.



Charing Cross Bridge, by Raoul Dufy

Giselle

Sadler's Wells

John Percival

It was a good performance of *Giselle* that the Royal Ballet's smaller company gave at the Wells on Monday, until the halfway mark, after which it became a quite exceptionally good performance. Margaret Barbieri had the title part, with Stephen Jefferies as Albrecht. Individually good, they are even better as a partnership because their qualities complement each other so well.

They share an attractively full-hearted approach to the romantic ballet style. None of your pale, moon-washed dreaming and drifting, but a rich and colourful depth of dramatic feeling. One new touch introduced by Jefferies will show how unlike the conventional hero his interpretation is: as Giselle is dragged back indoors by her mother, who disapproves of flirting and dancing, Jefferies gives a deep, ironical bow.

Some of the supporting roles in Act I were less well played than the couple deserved. David Morse's Hilarion in particular was altogether too fussily acted and lacked punch: he has played it with more impact in the past and may just have struck a poor night. As compensation, the *pas de quatre* offered some good dancing from Wayne Sleep, Brian Bertscher, Anya Evans and Julie Lincoln; although I wish Peter Wright would stop chopping and changing the details of this number and instead turn his attention to illogical anomalies in his mainly intelligent production such as the duke and his daughter being left unattended in the cottage while everyone else celebrates outside.

In Act II, the leading couple were given the perfect support they lacked earlier. The *corps de ballet* of ghostly Wilis danced with style and feeling, while Maina Gielgud as their queen brought a fierce anger to the role which was unlike any *interpretation I have seen* before, and marvellously right.

Not for her the cold, remote manner we sometimes see in *this role. It has always* seemed to me that a more impassioned approach makes more sense of the situation, and it would be difficult to play it more passionately than Gielgud does, but with all the emotion turned sick and angry, so that her determination to drive any intruder to his death is entirely explicable. The sharp line and musical sweep of her solos reinforce her acting powerfully.

Wright's production is at its best in the interplay of characters here and the sense of growing danger. With such backing, Barbieri and Jefferies were both at their very best: a memorable team.

Bruce Forsyth

New London

Charles Lewsen

This evening of desperation stars Bruce Forsyth the singer, Bruce Forsyth the dancer, Bruce Forsyth the pianist, *Bruce Forsyth the mimic and* Bruce Forsyth the quintessential Butlins' Redcoat making, in all, five stars for discomfort.

If you have gazed at *The Generation Game* like a rabbit at a rattlesnake, you will know his awful fascination. That upper lip raunily draws back to remind you of Brecht's warning "The shark has pretty teeth", and out pours a stream of bonhomie streaked with aggression: "Where do you come from, love?" "Mile End" "They ought to call it Dead End" and, in the moralistic reference to Morecambe and Wise, the joke about Larry Greyson's effeminacy and the hobgoblin impression of G. H. Elliot, even spite.

I cringed every time Mr Forsyth neared my seat on Monday lest he single me out for jocose attention; and I sweated for the two couples coerced into a round of *The Generation Game*. (He later observed that if he invited the *people who provide his bread* and butter to step into a gas oven, "they would, they would.") In the event, the parlour game that has defined us as a nation of sadistic voyeurs was dignified by a man called Ken Duffy, who executed an admirably professional comic tango with a large rag doll.

What makes the evening distasteful is not so much the aggression; occasionally, as in two sharply told jokes about Van Gogh, that is robustly and effectively sublimated into comedy. The distressing element *is the desperation behind it*, the desperation that makes this showbiz butterfly dart from joke to soft-shoe to barrack-room rhyme; the desperation that makes him leap, panic-stricken, towards us after every number to see whether we like him.

If he relaxed, trusted his tolerable gift as a stand-up comic and his considerable gift for scoring off individuals in the audience; and if he would make up his mind to treat those individuals either with robust, honest scorn, or with genuinely humorous observation, then we might indeed like him and save him the trouble of wheezing desperately at his own jokes and escaping himself in mimickry.

In fact one impersonation revealed *something rather* pleasant about Mr Forsyth on Monday: his nicely focused, pure-voiced Sinatra was totally without arrogance. A reassuring, if brief, paradox in a performance that concluded with Mr Forsyth forsooth telling us he *had had a perfect evening*, and demanding—and, preserve us, getting—a standing ovation.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

Multi-million pound dug-out in Nato's front line

Ramstein, West Germany

It takes United States Air Force four-star General Richard Ellis just two minutes to fly by helicopter from his air base at Ramstein to Nato's new and secret communications bunker. No one, of course, is supposed to know the exact location of this Dr Strangelove-like complex with its underground tiers of computer rooms, consoles, *screens and teleprinters but the* Russians realized months ago that extensive building work had started on a forested hillside near the German village of Boerfink. Indeed, Nato officers are now so blasé about the whole thing that they willingly show visitors large and grainy photographs of the Boerfink constructions—they lie just to the north of a valley carrying a small river—and not long ago General Ellis actually showed journalists a series of graphic slides depicting the interior of the bunker.

Like all good multi-million pound dug-outs, it is built to withstand anything bar a direct nuclear hit, an event General Ellis will hope to avoid for more than the obvious reasons. For Boerfink has been created with the express intention of coordinating Nato's European air forces on the day that those spectral Warsaw Pact tanks, foreshadowed in every Nato exercise north of Bavaria, come crashing towards the West.

The theory is simple; by *making the most efficient use* of around 2,000 aircraft in the opening days of a war, General Ellis will hope to hold up the Russian advance long enough for the politicians of every country to stop the conflict. The longer the Second Allied Tactical Air Force and the Fourth Allied Air Force in Germany can withstand an attack, the longer it will be before Nato is forced to use nuclear weapons. Boerfink is meant to give General Ellis more time and, by definition, to give the politicians one more chance to stop the shooting before the rain covers are taken off the missile sites down the length of central Europe.

On paper all this sounds very sensible. Whatever benefits accrue from détente, presumably in the way of mutually agreeable troop reductions, Boerfink will retain its usefulness. The United States Defence Department, for example, now believes that the Soviet Union has deployed 25 of its new *supersonic bombers — code*named the "Backfire" bomber by Nato—and that these may be used as short range aircraft in a European war; so General Ellis's communications centre will be even more important in the days to come.

But while allied planners pride themselves on their bunker, they cannot hide the much more mundane problems of physical and political coordination. They have, for instance, still come to no agreement about the overall use of the FH70 artillery round—which means that Belgium and Holland cannot fire the same ammunition as Italy, Britain and Germany—and have as yet found no real answer to the problems of corps-to-corps communication. Unless they inject a signals unit into their opposite number's corps headquarters (thus allowing an enemy to listen to their messages), commanders are still forced to use conventional means of communication. On exercises, some of them have been found using the STD telephone system.

Nato planners have reached no definite conclusions about the direction of a Russian advance; only recently have the Americans decided that the Warsaw Pact are more likely to advance towards Hanover than into the well-equipped American army in central Germany. "There are a number of traditional avenues open to the enemy should a crisis break into conflict", General Haig, the Nato Supreme Allied Commander said at the beginning of *his autumn manoeuvres.* ". . . We know that one of the areas of concern is the North German plain."

But even supposing that the Russians oblige by heading in the right direction, General Haig—and perhaps more desperately General Ellis—will be unaware for some hours whether the French will join Nato. *Since De Gaulle took* France out of the military side of the Alliance, French troops have continued to exercise with the allies in Germany and French missions have kept in close touch with Nato headquarters. But as General Ellis said, the French "*force de frappe*" is "a very specific military and political problem, a political instrument to make France independent." Are the French represented at Boerfink? No-one seems prepared to say. "If you are writing for your newspapers", one British colonel said in a confiding off-the-record chat, "I'd be glad if you'd play down the French position—they're rather sensitive about it."

Quite apart from problems of standardization and political uncertainty, some armies possess obviously outdated equipment—the old Ford Belgian troop transports are a case in point—and language difficulties still persist. These range from the Dutch, who have more or less abandoned their native tongue in joint manoeuvres, to —in a more humble way—the British and Americans. (A senior British naval officer at Shape headquarters admitted the other day that when General Haig first arrived from Washington he and his colleagues did not always understand the new arrival; phrases like "resources capability" foxed the British until they acquired copies of Webster's dictionary.)

More seriously, however, the question has to be asked whether Boerfink is not ahead of its time; whether perhaps there are more practical problems to be solved before General Ellis sits down in front of his computer screens. No one has yet been able to define the political relataionships between Nato and Warsaw Pact forces in the age of détente, a problem which is discussed among allied officers at some length. Nowhere is this more symbolically illustrated than in the Third Dutch Missile Group's Hawk anti-aircraft missile site in the Teutoburger forest. Nato officers always refer to "east Germany"—the language of the old confrontation politics—but on walking into the radar cabin of the Dutch squadron, past the missile crews with their long hair and transistors playing pop music a few yards from the weapons store, one finds that on the East side of the radar screen someone has printed, with a fine sense of political reality: "German Democratic Republic". Military reality can be found in the fact that the Dutch have prepared emergency missile sites for 70 miles towards the west; in *other words, they are ready for* a quick retreat right back to the Belgian border. And that is a long way from Boerfink.

Robert Fisk

Keeping a place on the Bandwagon for South Africa's 'Unpersons'

Bernard Levin

His banning has 30 attached conditions, any one of which can result in prison

One thing that all unfree societies have in common—*indeed, it is an almost infal*lible test for determining the position of any society on the spectrum of freedom—is a love of doing their dirty work in the dark. Oppressive laws and regulations are not published; arbitrary power is exercised by men whose very identity is concealed; victims disappear without any notification to their families that they have been seized. South Africa practises an interesting refinement of this technique; when a man or woman is "banned"—Mr Vorster's form of turning a human being into an Orwellian "Unperson"—the very words used by the victim are stuffed down the memory-hole, for it is a criminal offence to publish anything said or written by a banned person. (This gives rise to such enchanting lunacy as South Africa's present treatment of Mr Robert Sobukwe, the African leader, who spent many years in prison on Robben Island. Released from jail, he was "banned"; but meanwhile, he has (after overcoming immense difficulties) qualified as an attorney. The banning order on him means that nothing he says in any case in which he appears may be quoted in the newspapers' court reports!) The consequence, and of course the intention, is that the victim is easily forgotten; indeed many who might concern themselves with the fate of such people may never become aware of their plight. And anyone attempting to keep their memory green, even within the restrictions of the law which *prohibits* quoting any Unperson's words, naturally runs the risk of suffering a similar fate.

This makes all the more remarkable the courage of those responsible for the publication of a little magazine now being published quarterly in South Africa. It is called *Bandwagon*, and the title is a pun: "Banned" wagon. It *exists* to keep up a flow of information about those who have had their identities abruptly amputated by the regime, or who are being held incommunicado under the Terrorism Act, and *the obvious* difficulties in the work of publicising such cases are compounded by the extraordinary fact that the South African authorities refuse to say how many people are being held under the Terrorism Act's powers of indefinite arrest without trial or access for family, friends lawyers or doctors; indeed, *they refuse to say whether a* particular person is being thus held, and it is perfectly possible for a man's family to have literally no idea whether he has been arrested or has been kidnapped or met with an accident.

The latest issue of *Bandwagon* has on its cover a quo*tation from Professor George* Mangakis, who suffered at the hands of Greece's Vorsters: "Life does not belong to the barbarians, even when absolute authority does belong to them." It is a *fitting* motto for such a journal, particularly since this particular edition contains news of those seized in the big sweep of dissidents last October—a move designed to crush a possible new African political consciousness as well as to ensure that the upheavals in Portuguese Africa and the South African regime's policy of détente did not introduce dangerous thoughts into South African heads.

The magazine is full of *details, obtained with great dif*ficulty and danger, of banned and arrested men and women—black, white and coloured—including a remarkable Afrikaner, Breyten Breytenbach, who lives in Paris but who recently returned to South Africa and was promptly seized and held. (Breytenbach is regarded by the Nationalists as a double traitor; he not only worked for South African freedom but married a Vietnamese.) But there is also a case history which, although it is in no way different from hundreds that might have been compiled—or perhaps *because* it is in no way different—brings home the reality of life in a society which permits the wholly arbitrary exercise of police authority, and excludes by legislation any check upon it or redress from it.

The victim is called Nyameko Pityana, a former Secretary-General of the South African Students' Organization. He was "banned" and put under *house arrest in March*, 1973; his banning has 30 restrictions and conditions attached to it, the breach of any one of which can result in a prison sentence; he has been convicted three times of such offences, and has three suspended sentences hanging over him. Following the decision to crush the newly-emerging black consciousness, Mr Pityana was arrested in October last year, along with many other African *students and former students.* His family managed to discover that he was being held under the Terrorism Act, but were refused all further information. No member of his family was permitted to visit him; he was not allowed to see a lawyer or a doctor; no information about the outside world was permitted to him.

He was held thus, without being brought to trial or indeed charged with any offence, for 166 days. He was then abruptly released, without advance warning, and given a train ticket to Port Elizabeth, where he lives. (He has been held in Pretoria.) His family were not told that he had been released and was coming home, and his wife was actually in Pretoria when he left prison, making yet another application to be allowed to visit him. (Her request was refused, at almost the very moment he was being released, but even then she was told nothing.)

No explanation has been given to him, to his family or to his employers for his sudden disappearance from the living world for six months. No compensation has been offered to him for his *imprisonment* or for his loss of earnings. Nobody has offered him any apology. Nobody has provided, or attempted to provide, any justification for his treatment. No court may hear any claim for compensation on his part, or entertain any action for *or entertain any action for wrongful* arrest damages for wrongful arrest and imprisonment. Mr Pityana simply disappeared for half a year, and reappeared just as abruptly. He is still a banned person, and may therefore give no public account of what happened to him, nor may any paper, including *Bandwagon*, publish any such account (not even, eg, whether he was tortured in prison). Nobody in South Africa appears to think such a state of affairs is strange, not even those who think it is outrageous; and in South Africa, of course, it is *not* strange, for Mr Pityana is only one among hundreds or even thousands to whom such things have happened, and many of *them have experienced* treatment far worse than his.

South Africa complains, both through her Government and through her amply-financed propaganda organizations such as the South Africa Foundation, that she is badly misunderstood in the outside world. But such actions as I have just recounted speak more loudly than the voices of her critics. It was not I, or the United Nations, or the Anti-Apartheid Association, who did all that to Mr Pityana; it was South Africa. And while such things happen, and happen as part of a carefully calculated policy, I think South Africa has little ground for complaint about misunderstanding, since she seems to be taking care to make herself all too well understood. Incidentally, a stop-press announcement in *Bandwagon* discloses that one of its editors, Mr James Polley, has *just been* detained, like Mr Pityana, under the Terrorism Act.

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Prestigious: a word we can do without?

Continuing our occasional series on new words and new meanings.

"Head teachers of the 203 most *prestigious* public schools": *The Times* (shame), September 24.

What *prestigious* means, according to the *OED*, is: "Practising juggling and legerdemain; cheating, deceptive, illusory." The earliest recorded use, in a polemical Puritan tract of 1546, runs: "Ashamed are not these *prestigious* Papists to utter it in their stories and read it in their Saints legends?" When the *Contemporary Review* of 1887 wrote of "the grandiose language and the *prestigious* metaphors", it was not being complimentary about the metaphors.

Prestigious is evidently going through a process of betterment, improving its meaning from "tricky" to something like "having an illustrious name or reputation". When the *OED Supplement* reaches the letter P, it will be able to cite numerous twentieth-century uses of the word in its new overcoat of meaning; for example, Conrad: "The prestigious or the desirable things of the earth craved for by predatory natures."

All language is in a state of flux, based on the survival of the fittest. It is useless to bewail change, but useful to ask whether a change fulfils a purpose. *How fit and how necessary* is *prestigious*? Does it add a useful tool to the English vocabulary?

The original meaning of *prestige, the unwed father* of the illegitimate *prestigious*, is: "An illusion, conjuring-trick, deception." It came into English, via French, from the Latin *praestigiae*, juggler's tricks. The quickness of the juggler's hand was able *praestringere oculos*, to blindfold or dazzle the eye. During *the second half of the nine*teenth century *prestige* acquired its secondary meaning of influence or reputation derived from previous character, achievements or associations, or especially from past success. For those aware of the word's derivation, *prestige* retains shady connotations as if the reputation or influence is illusory and undeserved.

Prestigious is clearly a ragingly fashionable vogue word, intended to impress the reader with the learning and *prestige* of the man who uses it. Perhaps an age like ours that values *prestige* and PR more than merit needs the word *prestigious*, and can make good use of it. A large number of acceptable near-synonyms appear to be available: distinguished, eminent, reputable, important, remarkable, and so on. With any luck the current fashion for prestigious will enjoy its brief fever, and then be seen to be otiose and so die. But *when a new word is* moving into the common currency of a language, to point out that it is being used to mean something other than its original meaning can be as profitless as trying to put out a forest fire with a soda siphon.

An interesting consequence of the current rage for *prestigious* may eventually be to anglicize and so shorten the pronunciation of the second syllable of *prestige*. The OED gives the anglicized pronunciation as an alternative; and other words like *vestige*, similarly derived from the French, have managed to drop their Frenchified long last syllables. Perhaps we shall eventually say prestidge, which would be as cacophonous as *prestigious*. One of the reasons that *prestigious* may not last long in its new meaning is its nasty sound.

Philip Howard

Parliament should take urgent action to limit ministers' powers of patronage

Time to stop the public appointments merry-go-round

Maurice Edelman, MP, wrote yesterday about the revival of patronage in government circles. Today he suggests fairer ways of selecting men *for the top* administrative jobs

The Prime Minister's nominal and direct patronage is surprisingly limited. Excluding ministerial and ecclesiastical appointments, always a burden to Prime Ministers, he has 90 jobs—32 of them not chargeable to public funds—on which it is his duty to advise the Sovereign. Their value is about £500,000, and they range from the chairmanship of the BBC to the regius professorship of Hebrew.

Compared with the places within Mr Crosland's gift, this is small beer. The Secretary of State for the Environment, at the last count in 1974, had 2,300 jobs at his disposal, 1,310 *paid and worth* £1,200,000. It may well be that any Members of Parliament who asked today for details would get the same orchestrated reply that I had from the Secretary of State for Employment on February 18, 1975, and repeated by other ministers: "Production of a full list would involve a disproportionate cost to public funds."

But, at the risk of becoming a nuisance to Ministers—which is, after all, the first duty of MPs—I am inclined to probe the matter further. The Prime Minister has said that there is no central record of patronage jobs. Ministers are disinclined to give comparative figures of *the growth of patronage in the* past 10 years. Even the nature of the job is treated as a departmental concern which Parliament cannot be told about without a "disproportionate" cost to public funds.

Yet the patronage explosion of recent years has been too dramatic to be ignored. Lord Fulton's Report says of the Civil Service: "The selection of recruits should be, and should be seen to be, independent of any form of patronage." This is an admirable principle. Should not the Government apply itself to ensure that the new areas of public service in the interventionist State is liberated from the ministerial patronage which now determines its membership?

I do not think for a moment that the present system has grown out of an abnormal lust for power by ministers. It is simply that with the increasing power of the Executive, more and more public jobs outside the mandate of the Civil Service Commission have had to be filled. The urgent need now is for Parliament to set limits to ministers' free hand in distributing places and to devise a mechanism parallel with the Civil Service Commission and with objective criteria by *which public appointments* can be tested.

To look to America for methods of dealing with the risk of political jobbery is perhaps going too far, though Tammany Hall itself drew some of its standards from eighteenth-century England. Yet the system of checks and balances in the American constitution does provide for safeguards against the abuse of patronage.

When the President makes nominations, they are referred to the appropriate committees—foreign affairs, judicial and financial—for consideration. These nominations are then referred to the Senate, where the final question is, "Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination?" The motion is then discussed in open session. Approval is not automatic. Not only do some presidential nominations get a rough scrutiny; they are at times rejected.

I do not believe that so ponderous an instrument as a public hearing before television cameras is a method of recruitment to the public service that would find much favour in Britain. It would probably discourage well-qualified men who would be intimidated from making application or accepting an invitation to serve through fear of rejection. So far from putting obstacles in the way of talent, we should try to make it easier for it to become available to the public service, while at the same time providing adequate tests of merit.

The first necessity is to end the system of jobs within the gift of ministers and to replace it with a Public Service Commission which would set standards and rules for public service appointments. Its most urgent (and in some ways easiest) reform might well be to arrange for a whole schedule of jobs—say, at the level of director-general—to be advertised, and for candidates to be tested by formally defined criteria.

Some years ago, a small breach in the patronage system was made when, after protest in Parliament, the post of Director-General of the British Council, formerly an appointment made by the traditional "broad trawl" involving a handful of leading figures in the council and the representative of the Foreign Office, was thrown open to competition. The transition was made without difficulty.

There is no reason why the large number of jobs listed in *Command Paper 4611, which* sets out the membership and salaries of members of public boards of a commercial character, should not be open to competition and the examination of candidates by a properly constituted commission, rather than be left to the discretion of ministers and their advisers.

I do not find it surprising that some senior civil servants are complaisant about the patronage system. They after all, wield much of it by proxy. Sometimes, as in the case of the new breed of paid political advisers, they are retarded by permanent secretaries as a sort of toy to divert ministers from purely administrative matters. But the permanent secretaries should watch out. The power of appointment is an appetite that grows.

The interplay, for example, of industry and administration with industrialists seconded to Whitehall has many attractions, as the Fulton Report *pointed out. But it has also* many dangers, not least to the heads of the Civil Service, if it becomes systematized.

A number of socialists on the other hand, have been drawn to the idea of correcting the "class-imbalance" in the Civil Service by extending the power of ministers to make patronage appointments of socialists. In a democratic society, this doctrine has a fatal weakness. It is not just a matter of jobs-for-the-boys being wrong in principle; it means that in the alternation of governments or even of factions within government, there would be a constant shuffle of jobs and men, accompanied by resentment and jealousies that would corrupt and hamper the administration.

There remains the question of the great baronial jobs—the chairmanship of boards and national councils and public corporations. Should these be *manned by a fiat from the* Executive, or should there be some sort of "advise-and-consent" procedure to make sure that Parliament controls these new commanding heights of our national life?

I see no reason why, as at present, the nominations for these jobs should not come from ministers. But equally, I consider that these posts—some of them with salaries worth well over £30,000 a year—should be referred to a Select Committee on Public Appointments for endorsement.

The danger of the patronage system is crony-ism. Parliament has a duty through its traditional and highly effective agency, the Select Committee, to probe the merit of the candidates for office. It may well be that some potential candidates might shrink from exposing themselves to the questioning of a Select Committee. That is perhaps the most compelling reason for a reform which doesn't leave the incumbents of the new great offices of state to the arbitrary choice of a minister.

There are some phenomena, like the force of gravity or the Emperor's nudity, that are taken for granted until someone points them out. The anachronism of widespread patronage in our democratic society has at last begun to be noticed and to cause concern. Not for reasons of envy or even of exclusion. The concern is about the efficiency of the state.

Concluded

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"Old Age should be a time of happiness—not loneliness"
Help to leave them that legacy.

Lord Feather

"Those of us who are lucky enough to lead full lives, with family and friends may find it hard to comprehend the void that comes when someone is left to spend every day utterly alone.

Now that I am retired I understand it a little better, though happily I don't have to endure it.

The problem unfortunately will increase, as more people live longer. Official aid helps, of course. But it can't provide the caring, friendly help that matters so much.

Help the Aged is tackling this human tragedy with the same imagination they used in providing simple flats. They are bringing companionship and practical help with Day Centres. People who would otherwise have to spend all day alone "staring at four walls" find friends, new *interests* and the happiness they deserve. I believe this is one of the best legacies one can leave.

Under recent legislation gifts to charity up to £100,000 are exempt from Gift Tax".

Commemorate someone dear to you £150 perpetuates the name of a much loved person on the Founder's Plaque of another essential British Day Centre.

For further details please write to:—
The Hon. Treasurer, the Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room T7L, 8 Denman Street, London W1A 2AP.

The Times Diary

Bikes, booze and the electronic girl

I normally give the Motor Show as wide a berth as possible, but I broke my rule this year for two reasons. First, the British Cycling Bureau told me they were taking a stand there, which seemed spirited of them. Secondly, this might be the last time the show is held in London. Next year it is taking itself and its attendant traffic jams to Birmingham, and with luck it might never return.

I do not know how I have restrained myself from telling you this until now, but I have recently resumed cycling myself. Most Sundays I am to be seen pedalling furiously up Kennington Road towards my office, and home again at night. I find it refreshing, though it is perhaps less so for those who work in close proximity to me. I might do it more often were it not that my wife has use of the bike during the week.

At the show, the cycling bureau's stand is on the first floor in the midst of hostile territory, surrounded by merchants displaying stainless steel silencers, exhaust ejectors and other automobile paraphernalia. As a concession to its environment, all the bikes on show are folding models, to fit into car boots. But the wicked foreigners have invaded this market, too: in spite of the Bureau's name, two of the machines on show were made overseas.

As I arrived at the stand on press day yesterday, the Bureau's Douglas Collins was struggling into a silver space suit, in which he planned to cycle provocatively round the show. "What are you going to do?" I asked him. "Leap all over the Jensens and Mastera*tis*", he told me, though he did not.

Collins was not alone in his *bid to catch the attention of* reporters and cameramen—of which there were more than I knew the capital contained. The aisles were alive not only with workers fitting the stands together, but with men and women in fancy dress or in scarcely any dress at all.

Two Michelin men and a pantomime cow (promoting caravans) bumped into each other by the stand of a German car firm, where, to underline the event's international *flavour, a British band played* *Viva Espana*. Nothing was more inevitable than that the Michelin men and the cow should dance together to the music. They did, and the cameras rolled.

Elsewhere, four Coldstream Guardsmen played a fanfare while a woman in a bikini posed over a car bonnet. "Can I offer you a glass of champagne", said the firm's, managing director, whom I had asked about the guardsmen's regiment, I said yes, he could, but he did not.

Two Polish girl gymnasts—one of age 14 and the other 19—did clever things with a ball and a hoop on a Polish car stand. The Temperance Seven (they appeared to be eight) performed for the Italians. At the stand of the largest British manufacturer, two well-clothed women stood stock still on a slowly revolving turntable.

A maker of car radios boasted a "lifelike electronic supergirl", which describes several people I know. This one *appeared not to have a head.* I know plenty of those, too.

The Showbiz Car Club promised real-life electronic *super-celebrities like Michael* Parkinson, Alan Whicker and Lance Percival. I saw a huge crush near their stand and thought the famous folk might have arrived—but the crowd had gathered to ogle a pair of low-milage female breasts on display at the stand next door. So provocative was this spectacle thought to be for ordinary mortals, that only those with press passes were allowed to look.

By the time I left, most of the manufacturers were recklessly offering drinks in plastic glasses to all. (Never mind, they can always put a few pounds on the selling price.) There were also a large number of motor cars on display, mostly indistinguishable.

Big spender

Edward Heath's wallet took a pounding yesterday when he looked in at a bring and buy sale at the Naval and Military Club in aid of the Cities of London and Westminster Conservative Association. First he spent £21 on a set of silver decanter labels, followed by £6 on a Thermos jug and £10 on a navy-blue woollen jersey.

The jersey was in fact a gift, knitted for him by well-wishers in Guernsey. The money to buy it was a gift too, handed to him at the door by well-wishers in Paddington. "This is a pleasant occasion", he boomed to nobody in particular as he toured the other stalls, *declining tins of vegetable soup* and dead rabbits.

He was spared the embarrassment of bumping into Margaret Thatcher, who had said she would try to pop in but in the event found herself too busy. She sent along a nice letter of apology, thanked everyone for their good work and called on them all to make Britain great again.

She also sent along two small china ashtrays, obviously surplus to requirements at the new country house, and a card bearing her autograph. Bidding was slow, but the ensemble was eventually auctioned for £11, poor by comparison with the magnum of champagne, which fetched £16, and the pair of cut glass decanters at £34. Clearly Conservatives still have more confidence in the good life than in their leader's growth potential.

Upstaged

Joseph Heller was given a Golden Corgi in London yesterday to celebrate the *selling of* a million copies of *Catch 22*, his funny book about the army. He said he feared that he might be getting a live dog, but in fact he got a small model of one, in real gold but poor taste.

He is a pleasant and witty man but, like many authors, does not talk too revealingly about his work. I was struggling through a difficult interview with him when the atmosphere was eased by the arrival of a friendly man from the *Daily Mirror*, who proceeded to upstage me absolutely, in two ways.

To begin with, he said that he admired *Catch 22* so much that he had read it aloud to his wife—a whol- impressive feat. Then he hitched up his trousers and said to Heller and me: "Look, I'm wearing odd



socks." He was: one grey and one blue. Heller enjoyed this greatly, and said he often did the same himself.

We were joined at that point by the frenetic and tieless Tom Maschler of Jonathan Cape, Heller's British hardback publisher. They recalled how Cape had bought the British rights to *Catch 22* only after they had been turned down by Secker and Warburg, who had not liked it much. The *Mirror* man began scribbling hurriedly. "How do you spell Secker?"

Byzantine

The affairs of the London *Symphony* Orchestra continue in a Byzantine fashion. A meeting was held last week to discuss André Previn's future with the orchestra. Was it an extraordinary general meeting called by the players, as one of their number declares, or was it as the orchestra's managing director, John Boyden, says, just an informal get-together?

Again, was there or was there not a resolution at the meeting? *According to members of* the orchestra a vote took place on the proposition that Previn's contract should not in any way be altered. That was apparently carried by 56 votes to 14. Of the 14 opposing, nine were members of the board, which means, even in LSO arithmetic, that only five other players were dissatisfied with their principal conductor. But Boyden says: "There was no formal vote, but the meeting resolved any problems there may have been through amicable discussion."

The vote, if vote there was (and a spokesman for Previn, who was not at the meeting, agreed *there had been one*) is seen by members of the orchestra as a show of confidence in Previn, whose contract remains open-ended. As if to confirm its collective view of Previn, the orchestra has had successful recording sessions this week with him of works by Prokofiev, Rachmaninov and Haydn, and Previn takes *the orchestra on a tour of* Japan starting tomorrow week.

Poignant double act in Cambridge next Saturday on the platform at a rally of the Eastern Counties Regional Labour Party. Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, appears alongside Eric Heffer, the Left-winger who ousted him from the National Executive.

PHS

هكذا من الاصل

Racing

Allez France has a point to prove

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

After yesterday's four-day forfeit stage, nine runners stood their ground for Saturday's Champion Stakes at Newmarket and for the Cesarewitch. The Champion Stakes will have an international flavour. Providing no one drops out in the meantime there will be three challengers from France and one apiece from Germany and Ireland. Against them English stables will be fielding four runners—the admirably consistent Record Run, Anne's Pretender, Royal Manacle, and Rose Bowl. Rose Bowl, who was so unlucky not to win the 1,000 Guineas in the spring, succeeded at long last when she won the Queen Elizabeth II Stakes at Ascot last month. But the most interesting development is Daniel Wildenstein's decision to let Allez France take part.

Of course, her presence among the list of four-day acceptors does not necessarily mean she will run. One only has to recall the events of a year ago to realize that. On that occasion Allez France was flown to Cambridge on the Friday, but she was on her way back again by the time the race was actually run, having grazed a hind leg on a loading ramp when in transit.

But, having talked to her owner's son and racing manager, Alec Wildenstein, yesterday morning, I am convinced of their firm intention to let the great mare take part. The Wildenstein's are particularly keen to prove that this year's Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe was not a true reflection of those involved. In the Arc, Allez France finished only fifth behind Star Appeal, with whom she will renew rivalry on Saturday. Allez France was baulked and hampered badly at least twice at Longchamp and she returned home without a shoe.

Her trainer, Angel Penna, also confirmed the intention to take up this latest challenge yesterday after he had watched Allez France work well: "It is our plan to run and she is 99 per cent certain to do so", he said, adding that Allez France will leave France at noon on Friday and be flown here in a private aircraft. "Only an accident will prevent her from running", Penna said.

Allez France and Star Appeal have both run in the Champion Stakes before. Star Appeal finished fourth last year, and Allez France was second two years ago, beaten on that occasion to the surprise of all by Hurry Harriet. Had she been ridden then with a little bit more restraint she might have won. Her presence in the line-up at Newmarket on Saturday will certainly inject interest into the race.

Hills and Ladbrokes have reacted differently to the news of her inclusion in the line-up. Hill's have made her joint favourite with Star Appeal at 3-2 with the proviso that she runs, whereas Ladbrokes have made her a 5-1 chance with no strings attached. They could have taken a chance there. Ladbroke's principal prices are: 11-4 Star Appeal, 7-2 Rose Bowl, 5-1 Allez France, 7-1 Son of Silver, 8-1 Ramirez, Record Run. Hills go: 5-2 Star Appeal, Allez France, 11-4 Rose Bowl, 6-1 Son of Silver, 7-1 Anne's Pretender, Record Run, Ramirez, 33-1 Small World, Royal Manacle.

There are various lines of form which suggest that another French challenger, Ramirez, could be the best bet to finish in the first three. By committing himself at an early stage to King Pellinore, who is not even in the list of acceptors, Lester Piggott lost the ride on Rose Bowl, which was given to William Carson a week ago. Carson has won on Rose Bowl on the only two occasions that he has ridden her, once last year and again last month.

But, Piggott will not be watching the race from the stands. Instead he will be on the third French challenger, Son of Silver, on whom he won the Prix Messidor at Deauville in August. In all, Son of Silver, who is a half brother to the 2,000 Guineas winner Mon Fils, has won four races in France this season for his English owner and breeder, Jack Davis.

Of those with prominent quotations for the Cesarewitch, only Flash Imp, who won the race two years ago, has dropped out. The connexions of John Cherry, the ante-post favourite, Shantallah and Quiet, would all welcome rain. Ryan Price who has won the race three times has declared both Knight Templar and Seven the Quadrant. Knight Templar has no penalty, even though he won at Ascot last Friday, but he is by no means certain to stay the course.

Seven the Quadrant has twice started favourite for the Newmarket marathon, but the best he could do was finish fourth 12 months ago, behind both Reine Beau and Night Echo, two more acceptors for Saturday's race. Hill's reported heavy support yesterday for Vincent O'Brien's Dewhurst Stakes runner, Malinowski, and he has now replaced Wollow as favourite. At the start of business Wollow was on offer at 7—4 and Malinowski at 2—1, but, by the end of the day, Malinowski had shortened to 6—4. Taking advantage of the Jockey Club's recent decision to allow commercial firms to race their own horses and name them accordingly after their wares or products, the William Hill organization have acquired three yearlings. The proposed names are Hill's Yankee, Hill's Treble and Hill's Double and they will be trained by Peter Walwyn, Jeremy Tree and Ryan Price, respectively.

Big race acceptors

Cesarewitch
Night In Town, Petty Officer, John Cherry, Knight Templar, Reine Beau, Dubrovnik, Seven The Quadrant, Philominsky, Shantallah, Night Echo, Neutron Star, Pal's Bambino, Petit Pretendre, Cadogan Lane, Supreme Halo, True Lad, Quiet, Super Nova, Vico Squad, Rapid Pass, Grinling Gibbons, French Princess.

Champion Stakes
Ramirez, Record Run, Son of Silver, Star Appeal, Allez France, Anne's Pretender, Royal Manacle, Rose Bowl, Small World.

Newton Abbot NH

2.0: 1. Falcons Bay (10-1); 2. Limer (9-1); 3. Clear Sailing (20-1). 10 ran. Pen Mill, 10-8 fav.
2.30: 1. Tinker Boy (evens fav); 2. Windhorn (15-1); 3. Sadale VI (7-1). 4 ran.
3.0: 1. Friendly Glow (8-1); 2. Star Speaker (10-1); 3. Latan Silver (16-1). 14 ran. No Trespass, 2-1 fav.
3.30: 1. Merry Maker (15-2); 2. Cleo Baby (5-1); 3. Maniphe (9-4 fav). 8 ran.
4.0: 1. Dernhills (6-1); 2. Warm Welcome (8-11); 3. Frozen Path (7-1). 8 ran.
4.30: 1. What a Palaver (11-4); 2. Marturk (25-1); 3. Guy Heath (20-1). 11 ran. Vulroy's Kid, 7-4 fav.

Conditions in favour of Easterby mare

By Jim Snow

Haydock Park, where the flat season closes on November 12 with the £10,000 Vernons Sprint Cup, puts on this afternoon the first mixed meeting of the autumn. The appearance of Red Rum, winner of two Grand Nationals and one Scottish Grand National, will certainly be welcomed by the executive. He has a great record over the course, and he is a great favourite in Lancashire and elsewhere. Many will come along to see how the 10-year-old (not by any means old for a steeplechaser) runs with the usual 12 st 7 lb in the three-mile Peacock Handicap Steeplechase four days only after an inexplicably lack-lustre display when fourth at Ayr last Saturday.

His trainer, Donald McCain, used the word inexplicable, and it was echoed by Red Rum's regular jockey, Brian Fletcher. No one enjoys watching the dethronement of a champion, and all will hope that the fire, enthusiasm, and the polished, confident jumping will come back today over a course which he knows well.

Michael Easterby trains the two best three-year-old sprinters in the north—Lochnager and Lazenby. Both were comfortable winners last Saturday of the principal races at Ascot and York. Michael Easterby's brother, Peter, has in his stable a filly of the same age who knows almost as well how to gallop over five or six furlongs. She is Dutch May, a half sister to the five-year-old mare Dutch Gold, an extremely fast horse over the minimum distance. With 8 st 6 lb, the conditions of the Butterfly Stakes favour her greatly.

The stable apprentice, J. Buchanan, who claims 7 lb, has ridden her twice to victory, and he gets on well with her. I expect Dutch May to gain her fourth success at the expense of Richard Hannon's good colt, Murrmatch.

The Happy Hooker, one of Paul Cook's four winning rides at Haydock on October 4, appeals rather more than Sandy Barclay's mount, Vidkun, twice a winner and placed three times in six outings, in the Ringlet Handicap. The Happy Hooker, with her penalty, has gone up to 9 st 9 lb and will be carrying 15 lb more than at the last meeting, but even with this extra weight she may be too good for Vidkun.

Two Middleham two-year-olds, Shady Desire, trained by Squeak Fairhurst, and Elie Marine from Harry Blackshaw's stable, meet for the third time in a month in the Comma Nursery Handicap. Elie Marine came out the better by four lengths from Shady Desire at Catterick Bridge last month, but at Lanark last week she finished fourth to Fairhurst's filly.

At the weights Elie Marine has a slight advantage.

STATE OF GOING (official): Worcester: good to firm. Wetherby: good to firm. Haydock Park: good to soft on flat course, good to firm on steeplechase course, firm on hurdles course. Folkestone: good. Newmarket (tomorrow): good. Hexham (tomorrow): good. Taunton (tomorrow): firm.

Folkestone programme

HURST GREEN STAKES (Div I: £424: 1m 7f 100yd)

0-0 Great Surprise (M. Moffatt), K. Ivory, 6-9-2 .... T. Bridge 5 1
000300 I Like It (B. Richmond), Richmond, 10-9-2 .... — 12
0 Octopus (P. Hamlyn), M. Haynes, 4-9-2 .... G. Ramshaw 9
3-03200 Tudor Mystery (Mrs A. Beeson), E. Beeson, 5-9-2 B. Rouse 11
00000- Khadine (J. Maitland Robinson), R. Vibert, 4-8-13 G. Baxter 7
-00000 Miss Melita (Mrs P. Bonett), A. Davison, 4-8-13 .... — 14
-00000 Miss Quilp (Mrs L. Wright), A. Goodwill, 4-8-13 .... — 5
-00020 Some Darling (Mrs M. Fisher), K. Ivory, 4-8-13 J. Reid 3 2
000-00 Broke (Mrs F. Nagle), Mrs Nagle, 3-8-6 .... M. Kettle 8
00-0 Commodity (L. Lazarus), D. Morley, 3-8-6 .... B. Raymond 6
000 Easter Rising (P. Davis), R. Smyth, 3-8-5 .... P. Cheese 5 17
000000 Greyborne (Mrs E. Jackman), R. Hannon, 3-8-5 J. Curant 10
222322 Mon Cheval (B. Raymond), R. Akehurst, 3-8-5 .. R. Fox 3 13
-00002 Quartic Melody (H. Vickery), T. Gosling, 3-8-5 .. A. Bond 4
30 Twenty Two Carat (T. Alkhalil), H. Price, 3-8-5 J. Lynch 15
00000 Indian Tea (J. Fisher), P. Robinson, 3-8-2 .... P. Young 5 9
Princess Ragusa (Lord Leverhulme), R. Houghton, 3-8-2 D. Cullen 16

Twenty Two Carat, 11-4 Quartic Melody, 9-2 Broke, 6-1 Easter Rising, Indian Tea, 10-1 Princess Ragusa, 12-1 Miss Quilp, 20-1 others.

HURST GREEN STAKES (Div II: £424: 1m 7f 100yd)

Kentish Pride (R. Muddle), B. Hanbury, 7-9-2 .... — 16
00-00 Parcado (Mrs E. Clarke), J. O'Donoghue, 5-9-2 G. Ramshaw 3
00202-0 Topling (L. Dowman), K. Ivory, 4-9-2 .... W. Summerville 7 6
003000 Berostina (A. Richards), D. Hanley, 3-8-13 .... G. Baxter 7
000020 Sweet Innocence (J. Barker), A. Goodwill, 4-8-13 .... — 10
000 Bill Sikes (G. Rickman), R. Jarvis, 3-8-5 .... E. Eldin 8
000-00 Daloja (D. Collins), A. Pitt, 3-8-5 .... A. Bond 17
Dingsan (Mrs R. Smith), A. Davison, 3-8-5 .... — 5
000- Karamist (M. Denbigh), M. Goswell, 3-8-5 .... B. Rouse 12
003034 Magic Summer (I. Allen), R. Smyth, 3-8-5 .... P. Cheese 5 13
420002 Night Adventure (R. Richmond-Watson), G. Smyth, 3-8-5 G. Lewis 1
f00000 Obligatory (P. Fox), K. Ivory, 3-8-5 .... T. Bridge 5 15
244 Tamashoon (Mrs T. Fagan), P. Mitchell, 3-8-5 .... B. Jago 12
00234 Valmony (J. Weller-Poley), D. Morley, 3-8-5 .... G. Starkey 11
0000 Miss Rosetta (J. Fisher), P. Robinson, 3-8-2 .. P. Young 5 14
0003 Never Been Kissed (S. Vanian), H. Price, 3-8-2 .... J. Lynch 4
0022 Skyjinni (Mrs C. Engelbard), A. Tree, 3-8-2 .... W. Carson 9

Night Adventure, 7-2 Tamashoon, 5-1 Skyjinni, 7-1 Never Been Kissed, Valmony, 10-1 Bill Sikes, 12-1 Magic Summer, Sweet Innocence, 20-1 others.

SEDLESCOMBE STAKES (£418: 6f)

300-300 Capuccio (D) (L. Hooper), J. Gifford, 4-9-0 .. G. Baxter 3
001900 Crist Mill (H. Sarsfield Melly), D. Weeden, 4-9-0 .... — 9
100303 Screecher (J. Crowe), B. Lunness, 3-8-11 .... G. Starkey 14
000000 St Fairy (Mrs M. Breasley), A. Breasley, 3-8-11 .. F. Durr 13
0-0000 Swanky (Mrs G. Davison), A. Davison, 3-8-11 .... — 8
000000 Twenty One (A. Wakley), I. Walker, 3-8-11 .... W. Carson 11
230-024 Viking Sonnet (K. Cryle), P. Cole, 4-8-11 B. Raymond 5
002000 Zipperdi-Doo-Dah (F. Turner), C. Benstead, 3-8-11 B. Rouse 2
00000 Belle of Aberdeen (B. Hunt), P. Cole, 3-8-8 D. Dineley 7 1
000001 Fishy Tale (CD) (H. Harr), G. Hunter, 3-8-8 .... J. Reid 3
000000 Jaguar (A. Ross), G. Smyth, 3-8-8 .... G. Lewis 7
000020 Kings Talisman (P. Morris), Mrs Whitfield, 3-8-8 G. Ramshaw 6
000000 Narie Mael Poam (R. Simpson), B. Richmond, 3-8-8 P. Madden 10
300000 Penhill Point (C. Hill), G. Balding, 3-8-8 .. P. Waldron 12

Fishy Tale, 3-1 Screecher, 9-2 Viking Sonnet, 6-1 Twenty One, 8-1 Belle of Aberdeen, 10-1 Jaguar, 12-1 St Fairy, 25-1 others.

NORTHIAM HANDICAP (2-y-o: £550: 5f)

131222 Short Reign (D) (G. Blum), Blum, 9-7 .... R. Wernham 5 6
221001 Pert Princess (D) (H. Copsey), R. Smyth, 9-4 P. Cheese 5 12
110110 Trample (CD) (R. Morley), F. Maxwell, 8-12 I. Johnson 5 8
00310 Aquilegia (D) (E. Moro O'Ferrall), B. van Cutsem, 8-10 W. Carson 3
013220 Magnolia Lad (C) (D. Howard), N. Callaghan, 8-8 J. Lynch 1
41000 Mandate (CD) (B. Whigham), J. Sutcliffe, 8-3 .. B. Rouse 10
01122 Wax Fruit (A. Struthers), J. Dunlop, 8-3 Ron Hutchinson 9
12400 Franklyn (D) (Mrs T. Gosling), T. Gosling, 8-2 C. Furlong 7 8
12000 Time City (R. Tikkoo), A. Breasley, 7-12 .... F. Durr 2
123020 Cuxton (R. Lingham), S. Supple, 7-12 .... A. Bond 13
2000 Queen's Messenger (Sir R. Cohen), G. Smyth, 7-11 I. Jenkinson 5 11
03000 Gay Minnie (R. Brooks), T. Jones, 7-5 .... R. Fox 3 7
0340 Toy Tears (Mrs M. Tillman), B. Swift, 7-5 .... D. McKay 4

Trample, 4-1 Pert Princess, 9-2 Short Reign, 6-1 Wax Fruit, 8-1 Magnolia Lad, 10-1 Aquilegia, Time City, 12-1 Mandate, 16-1 others.

BREDE HANDICAP (£539: 1¼m)

0 Happytown (A. Stevens), Stevens, 5-8-10 .... M. Simmonite 2
02042 Longacre (Sir M. Prescott), M. Prescott, 4-8-6 C. Nutter 10
14311 Shore Captain (D) (A. Struthers), J. Dunlop, 5-7-12 K. Ross 8 5
7 410203 Swagman (H. Smyth), Smyth, 8-7-12 .... K. Pinnington 4
8 000-000 Charlie George (S. Donaldson), W. Stephenson, 5-7-10 R. Saunders 5 1
11 0-00010 Kilbaigie (D) (J. Clabby), D. Rayson, 3-7-7 .... — 9
12 400230 Charville (Lady Clifden), P. Cundell, 4-7-7 .... D. Moss 3
17 00-1000 *Work To Rule (A. Kalmanson), P. Makin, 3-7-7 .... — 8
19 04-4040 Dawn Affair (B. Eastick), B. Wise, 5-7-7 .... W. Wharton 7
20 4000-00 Invisible Romance (A. Heath), M. Goswell, 4-7-7 .... — 6

11-8 Shore Captain, 7-2 Longacre, 5-1 Swagman, 8-1 Charville, 10-1 Kilbaigie, 25-1 others.

3.45 ROBERTSBRIDGE HANDICAP (£846: 1½m)

1 Taramoss (V. Knight), J. Gifford, 6-9-11 .... G. Baxter 5
4 102404 Monsieur Spock (CD) (Mrs R. Pitt), A. Pitt, 5-8-11 I. Jenkinson 5 8
7 0-04202 Liebeslied (R. Bonnycastle), B. Hills, 3-8-8 W. Carson 7
8 000-000 Ian's Choice (D) (V. Matthews), R. Jarvis, 7-8-8 E. Eldin 2
11 033200 Spanish Lantern (D) (C. Sheppard), M. Goswell, 4-8-5 B. Rouse 11
13 00-3022 Rajmatal (M. Barrett), M. Masson, 4-8-0 .... A. Bond 9
14 003012 Sarpedon (Miss S. Rampton), R. Smyth, 5-7-12 .. T. Cain 3 3
15 400440 Water Pistol (D) (Lady Macdonald-Buchanan), M. Prescott, 4-7-11 G. Duffield 12
16 00-2300 Princely Review (Sir D. Clague), C. Benstead, 4-7-11 D. Cullen 6
19 100-024 Come Spring (CD) (F. Dellafara), W. Holden, 6-7-7 R. Still 10
21 000003 Mournayke (C) (J. Redfern), L. Holt, 5-7-7 .... R. Fox 3 1
22 0-00004 Trackers Request (J. Clabby), D. Rayson, 3-7-7 C. Rodrigues 5 4

2-1 Liebeslied, 11-4 Sarpedon, 5-1 Come Spring, 7-1 Monsieur Spock, 8-1 Rajmatal, 10-1 Spanish Lantern, 13-1 Mournayke, 16-1 others.

4.15 ASHFORD STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o: £448: 5f)

2 00 Bargain Hunter (Mrs D. Thompson), A. Pitt, 9-0 .... — 1
4 400 Bright Master (C. Nelson), P. Nelson, 9-0 .... G. Lewis 11
9 03043 Gold Flight (A. Stevens), Stevens, 9-0 .... S. Perks 3
10 0030 Half Price Offer (J. Seward Smith), R. Hannon, 9-0 J. Curant 6
14 00 Prince Henham (R. Ellice), N. Callaghan, 9-0 .... E. Eldin 9
17 003240 Ribbon Steel (Lord Blackford), B. van Cutsem, 9-0 W. Carson 5
20 00 West Counsel (Mrs F. Nagle), Mrs Nagle, 9-0 .. M. Kettle 10
24 240300 Lady Cromwell (A. Clegg), P. Cole, 8-11 .... B. Raymond 2
29 0420 Miss Twitch (J. Blackwell), S. Supple, 8-11 .... G. Starkey 8
32 000400 Pasquabond (Mrs J. Stephenson), F. Muggeridge, 8-11 T. Rogers 7
36 0 Walford (J. Dunlop), Dunlop, 8-11 .... Ron Hutchinson 4

11-4 Prince Henham, 4-1 Gold Flight, 9-2 Ribbon Steel, 6-1 Walford, 8-1 Half Price Offer, 10-1 Bright Master, 13-1 Miss Twitch, Bargain Hunter, 16-1 others.

4.45 ASHFORD STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o: £448: 5f)

3 02 Bill's Song (W. Pasmore), L. Holt, 9-0 .. Ron Hutchinson 8
8 000 Figure of Speech (J. Brooks), T. M. Jones, 9-0 R. Fox 3 4
11 000400 Lloyd Ardua (Mrs S. Bates), B. Lunness, 9-0 .. G. Starkey 6
15 00 Roffinite (J. Stallard), A. Stevens, 9-0 .... W. Carson 2
19 00 Via Con Vente (C. Hurt), Mrs Lomax, 9-0 .... G. Baxter 1
22 000303 Bold Maiden (R. Tikkoo), A. Breasley, 8-11 .... F. Durr 9
25 002 Merry Brummel (I. Allen), R. Jarvis, 8-11 .... E. Eldin 10
30 00 Native (Mrs E. Richards), D. Hanley, 8-11 .... R. Curant 7
31 Swallow Girl (I. Allen), P. Robinson, 8-11 .... P. Young 5 3
35 00 Tribal Festival (P. Wade), N. Callaghan, 8-11 .... J. Lynch 5

7-4 Merry Brummel, 5-1 Bill's Song, 4-1 Bold Maiden, 8-1 Tribal Festival, 10-1 Swallow Girl, 12-1 Raffinite, 20-1 others.
*Doubtful runner.

Folkestone selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
1.15 Indian Tea. 1.45 Night Adventure. 2.15 Fishy Tale. 2.45 Trample. 3.15 Shore Captain. 3.45 Sarpedon. 4.15 Gold Flight. 4.45 Via Con Vente.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.15 Indian Tea. 1.45 Miss Rosetta. 2.45 Short Reign. 3.15 Longacre. 3.45 Water Pistol. 4.15 Prince Henham. 4.45 Merry Brummel.

Haydock Park selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Time Out. 2.45 Elie Marine. 3.15 Red Rum. 3.45 DUTCH MAY is specially recommended. 4.15 Fugal Deal. 4.45 The Happy Hooker.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.45 Hero Baby. 4.45 Boom Boom.

Haydock Park programme

2.15 BRIMSTONE HURDLE (Handicap: £483: 2m)

1 10000-0 Sebastapol (D) (Mrs T. Orritt), C. Crossley, 11-11-7 R. Crank 1
2 00020-0 Pavardi (B. Sayles), Sayles, 5-11-6 .... B. Sayles 7
3 7p-32 Time Out (D) (G. MacDonald), D. Gandolfo, 6-11-6 W. Shoemark
5 001f20- King's Fling (Mrs J. Mugglestone), A. Birch, 6-11-3 S. Eccles 7
6 03300-4 Jane Again (D) (P. Robinson), W. Haigh, 5-11-2 P. Charlton 7
7 f410p-3 Aucklander (D) (N. Chamberlain), Chamberlain, 10-11-1 B. Fletcher
8 1-01142 Marchi (D) (S. Bowring), F. Dever, 4-11-0 .... —
9 00-0040 Silver Serenade (D) (Miss J. Green), W. Clay, 8-10-8 N. Clay 5
11 0000- Panfort (Mrs R. German), H. O'Neill, 10-10-7 .... —
12 p0002-0 Wimpole (D) (D. Chapman), Chapman, 4-10-7 .. K. McCauley
13 00-0 Yeoia (T. Venn), W. Charles, 7-10-6 .... R. Weaver
14 24200-0 Katha Bounty (J. Seddon), P. Milner, 3-10-3 .... S. Holland
15 00000-0 Flittermere (Miss N. Taylor), D. McCain, 4-10-0 Mr T. Cassidy 7
16 0-0b Toffee Royal (G. Kakkindiris), W. Whiston, 8-10-0 R. F. Davies
17 00-0030 Rabra (D) (Mrs R. Spoke), F. Yardley, 12-10-0 .... R. Hyett

7-2 Time Out, 9-2 Marchi, 6-1 Jane Again, 7-1 Aucklander, Sebastapol, 9-1 King's Fling, 11-1 Flittermere, 12-1 Rabra, 14-1 Silver Serenade, 16-1 others.

2.45 COMMA HANDICAP (2-y-o: £690: 7f)

1 0001 Igloo Fire (J. Britton), W. A. Stephenson, 9-0 .. G. Barclay 2
2 0010 Hero Baby (R. Tikkoo), B. Hanbury, 8-10 .... — 13
3 0200 Wrekin Rhythm (Mrs G. Murphy), F. Maxwell, 8-8 B. Taylor 8
4 3230 Hot Symphony (H. Zeisel), D. Sasse, 8-8 .... P. Eddery 1
6 31102 Fir's Hill (M. Murray), S. Norton, 8-5 .... P. Cook 12
7 040 Fly High (Mrs C. Dickson), H. Price, 8-4 .... A. Murray 3
8 002 Wolver Valley (H. Strangward), R. Jarvis, 8-4 .. M. Thomas 4
9 300221 Shady Desire (A. Le Blond), T. Fairhurst, 8-3 S. Webster 5 5
11 01030 Two New Pence (Mrs G. Harding), W. Watts, 8-0 J. Lowe 12
12 100 Rajai (R. Roberts), I. Balding, 8-0 .... — 10
13 400014 Elie Marine (Mrs Y. Elliot), R. Blackshaw, 7-11 .... — 11
14 013000 Night Glow (D. Kerr), S. Nesbitt, 7-10 .... E. Johnson 6
15 024400 Mayhem (R. Metcalfe), R. C. Ward, 7-0 .... L. Parkes 4

3-1 Fir's Hill, 4-1 Shady Desire, 5-1 Hot Symphony, 6-1 Wolver Valley, Igloo Fire, 8-1 Fly High, 10-1 Elie Marine, 13-1 Hero Baby, 14-1 Rajai, 16-1 others.

3.15 PEACOCK STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £792: 3m)

1 1420-34 Red Rum (CD) (N. Le Mare), D. McCain, 10-12-7 B. Fletcher
2 01p-124 Saucy Belle (D) (G. Smith), R. E. Peacock, 9-10-7 .. R. Crank
3 1112- Royal Frolic (C) (Sir E. Hanmer), F. Rimell, 6-10-6 J. Burke
5 33204-0 Startwell (C. Connell), K. Oliver, 8-10-1 .... N. Tinkler 5
7 b2-2321 Mr Wrekin (D) (Mrs G. Murphy), W. Whiston, 10-10-0 R. F. Davies
9 00-04 Sicilian Son (Mrs J. Blott), M. James, 8-10-0 .... D. Goulding

15-8 Mr Wrekin, 5-2 Red Rum, 3-1 Royal Frolic, 8-1 Saucy Belle, 10-1 Startwell, 14-1 Sicilian Son.

3.45 BUTTERFLY STAKES (3-y-o: £1,228: 5f)

3 Jade Silk (H. Burns), A. Brewster, 8-9 .... C. Eccleston 2
4 330020 Murrmatch (CD) (Mal J. Rubin), R. Hannon, 8-9 .. F. Durr 3
6 2114-0 Raffindale (D) (C. Olley), H. Price, 8-9 .... A. Murray 5
9 012111 Dutch May (D) (C. Buckton), M. W. Easterby, 8-6 J. Buchanan 7 4
13 000000 Two Ronnies (D) (J. Glover), S. Nesbitt, 8-6 .. E. Johnson 1

7-4 Dutch May, 9-4 Raffindale, 4-1 Murrmatch, 6-1 Two Ronnies, 10-1 Jade Silk.

4.15 GRAYLING NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE (£500: 2½m)

1 02-020f Alvorgo (C. Hales), R. Clay, 5-11-4 .... W. Shoemark
2 00-0420 Cambridge Cuckoo (W. Jenks), Jenks, 8-11-4 .... J. Burke
3 0000-43 Fugal Deal (Miss V. Stead), W. Hall, 9-11-4 .... D. Greaves
4 0p- Hijacker (Dr L. Stolover), J. Haine, 6-11-4 .... R. Mangan 7
5 040o Pallshot (H. O'Neill), O'Neill, 9-11-1 .... R. Weaver
7 00-410 Sally's Choice (M. Taylor), D. Williams, 6-11-1 K. McCauley
8 0-43344 Yog (R. Brassey), Brassey, 7-11-4 .... S. Holland
9 23224-p Balek (Mrs B. Perry), A. Perry, 5-11-0 .... R. F. Davies

100-30 Fugal Deal, 4-1 Yog, 9-2 Cambridge Cuckoo, 6-1 Sally's Choice, 7-1 Hijacker, 10-1 Alvorgo, 13-1 others.

4.45 RINGLET HANDICAP (£690: 1m)

1 40000-0 Conlinhagh (P. Asquith), L. Shedden, 4-9-11 .. J. Seagrave 8
2 003111 The Happy Hooker (CD) (R. Dean), P. Cundell, 4-9-9 P. Cook 9
4 310320 Yamadori (J. Kashiyama), R. Houghton, 3-8-10 .. F. Morby 2
7 241001 Lush Gold (N. Westbrook), M. H. Easterby, 3-8-6 M. Birch 7
9 010000 Born Gambler (R. Sangster), B. Hills, 3-8-5 .. P. Eddery 10
10 302004 Red Gayle (F. Buttery), J. W. Watts, 3-8-3 .. L. Charnock 5
11 213102 Vidkun (C) (S. Jackson), Denys Smith, 3-8-1 .. A. Barclay 5
12 340000- Meadowcroft (C) (H. Jones), R. Hollinshead, 4-8-1 K. Lewis 5 6
17 00-0302 Boom Boom (G. MacDonald), R. Jarvis, 3-7-8 .. M. Thomas 4
18 002121 Knaresboro (J. Henson), Hanson, 3-7-8 .... E. Johnson 1
19 1000 Gulliver Lad (Mrs J. Blott), P. Bailey, 3-7-7 .... M. Thomas 12
20 103000 Primer (D. Hodges), P. Makin, 3-7-7 .... T. McKeown 11

5-2 The Happy Hooker, 4-1 Yamadori, 5-1 Vidkun, 6-1 Lush Gold, 8-1 Knaresboro, 10-1 Born Gambler, 12-1 Boom Boom, 14-1 Red Gayle, 16-1 others.

Warwick results

2.0 (2.0) MARKET SQUARE PLATE (Div I: 2-y-o: £345: 5f)
...al Lady, ch f, by Crocket—...a Maid (G. Pooley), 8-11 R. Edmondson (9-2 fav) 1
...ovie, ch c, by Laser Light—...st (J. Banks), 9-0 T. Ives (33-1) 2
...nna, ch f, by Weepers Boy—...alraana (C. Wells), 8-6 R. Wernham (5-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-1 Lorenzo Monaco, ...complico, 9-1 Queen Swallow, Royal Major (4th), 20-1 Dual ..., Flago Kshipra, 33-1 Doris's Idle Genius, Laserbach, Master, Out Of Season, We Hope, Fleora, Mrs G, Park Lass, ...Song. 21 ran.
TOTE: Win, 94p; places, 18p, 29p, ... Cole, at Lambourn. 5l, ¾l.

2.30 (2.34) MOP STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o: £398: 7f)
...ong, b f, by Tribal Chief—...town (C. Hill), 8-8 P. Eddery (11-4 fav) 1
...urnick, b c, by Military—And Sevens (Mrs B. Kent) T. Cain (33-1) 2
...indy, gr c, by Whistling—Apoplexy (C. Perks), 8-11 T. Ives (8-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 11-2 Bridstow, 7-1 Gift, 8-1 Hallah (4th), 11-1 ... Piano, 14-1 Apogee, 16-1 Reverse, 20-1 Mostara, Outlaw, ...Wall, The Haunted House, 33-1 ...gh, Willie May, Merry Month, ...illat, World Sport. 18 ran.
TOTE: Win, 42p; places, 21p, 77p, ... Balding, at Weyhill. 2½l, sh hd. ... Queen was withdrawn without under orders. Rule 4 does not ...

3.0 MARKET SQUARE PLATE (Div II: 2-y-o: £343: 5f)
...did, b c, by John Splendid—...er Give Way (Dr R. Bramwell) ... T. Ives (25-1) 1
...d, ch f, by Birdbrook—...e (Sir E. McAlpine), 8-11 P. Cook (10-1) 2
... gr f, by Blue Streak—...last (V. Boucher), 8-11 R. Marshall (3-1 fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 9-2 Mimiboa, 7-1 Den..., (4th), 8-1 Mr Metal, 10-1 ..., 12-1 Snaffles, Snug, ...id Brain, Power Packed, 16-1 ..., 20-1 My Raff, 25-1 Myddle..., ...st Prospect, Money Belt, Peta..., ...ollfox, Portella, Ramavis. 20 ...
TOTE: Win, £2.86; places, £1.00, ...p. R. Hollinshead, at Upper ... Hd, sh hd.

3.30 MOP STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o: £398: 7f)
...ary, b f, by Derring-Do—...ia (B. Bowyer), 8-8 W. Carson (4-1 fav) 1
Find, ch c, by Hul A Hul—O'Deon (J. Hardy), 8-11 C. Moss (11-1) 2
...chorage, ch f, by Quayside—...ore (W. Russell), 8-8 J. Skilling (25-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 11-2 Prince Lambourn, ...scholt, 8-1 Teenager, 10-1 ..., 11-1 Fifty Sixth Street, 12-1 ...Blue, 14-1 Blue And Buff, ...Kim, 20-1 Penhill Cottage, ...(4th), Mountain ..., Beautifully Blue, Privy ..., ...venteen. 18 ran.
TOTE: Win, 24p; places, 28p, 62p, ... Hills, at Lambourn. 6l, 1l. ...eridge did not run.

4.0 RACING CLUB HANDICAP (£411: 6f)
... f, by Gala Performance—Oudo (Mrs J. Wallinger), P. Eddery (7-1) 1
...rm, b f, by King Emperor—...Strechin (J. Mullion), W. Carson (7-1) 2
...eck, br f, by Rock Talk—... (Mrs J. Brickin), 7-13 B. Jago (7-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-2 Path Of Gold (4th), ...ilver Dream, 9-1 Fancy Doll, ...the Boy, 14-1 Nurcnid, 16-1 ...lea, 20-1 Gingerinelle, Glensome Gleam, United, 33-1 ...Baron Bunch, Mehir, ... 17 ran.
TOTE: Win, ...; places, 27p, 19p, ... P. Walwyn, at Lambourn. ... No More, Mountain ... did not run.

4.30 ANN HATHAWAY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £440: 2m)
...art, b c, by Precinct—...Hobsat (L. Holt), 8-11 Ron Hutchinson (5-1) 1
...ergia, ch f, by Ballymoss—...cherry Ice (J. Lee), 7-10 ...

... W. Barrett (20-1) 2
Bright Comet, b c, by Derring-Do—Santa Anita (R. Tikkoo), 8-8 F. Durr (5-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 9-2 fav Great Lad, 7-1 Misty Joanne, 8-1 Sheshoon, Star Pupil, Invergayle, 10-1 La Meme, Scarlet Leader, 12-1 Happy Heart, 14-1 Dear Remus, 16-1 Gypsy Bronze (4th), 20-1 Catamaran, Gallardia. 16 ran.
TOTE: Win, 51p; places, 17p, 58p, 21p. L. Holt, at Basingstoke. Nk, 1½l.

4.0 (4.4) PRINCE RUPERT HANDICAP (£532: 5f)
Nalanda, br c, by Compensation—Derring May (R. Tikkoo), 8-6 P. Waldron (12-1) 1
Will's Star, ch g, by Dunoon Star—Will's Girl (L. Barratt), 7-9 C. Sexton (14-1) 2
Baby Blair, b c, by *Forlorn River*—Pathica (C. Gavenia), 8-9 J. Mercer (10-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 11-2 fav Pericel, 11-1 Roso Track, Sailor's Frolic, Penny Pincher, 12-1 Blue Tab, 14-1 My Eagle, Tribal Feast, Trillium, 16-1 Princess Of Verona, Pallbearer, Whiffenretz, 20-1 Muningn, Roman Way, Elusive Character, Vibration, Beaufort Street (4th), On The Turn, It Must Be Him, Tricia's Treasure, Witches Broom, Deva Rose. 24 ran.
TOTE: Win, 99p; places, 26p, 34p, 61p, £3.86. A. Breasley, at Epsom. Nk, ¾l. Want A Picture did not run.

4.30 (4.34) QUEEN BESS PLATE (Div I: 3-y-o: £345: 1¼m 170yd)
Pale Saint, gr c, by St Paddy—Palostream (W. Mann), 9-0 G. Ramshaw (13-8 fav) 1
Powderhall, ch f, by Murrayfield—Broken Doll (S. Hastings-Bass), 8-11 .... J. Mercer (15-2) 2
Civil List, b c, by Royal Palace—The Creditor (L. Freedman), 9-0 G. Lewis (5-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 9-1 Lobster Pot (4th), 14-1 Great Firefly, Aberywifty, 16-1 Great Reviews, 20-1 Mister Rushton, Bagdad Gold, 33-1 Grange Prince, Scarlet Gold, Astounding, Broad Oak Ranger, Dorgens Bid, Goldstone Girl, Trekkelo. 16 ran.
TOTE: Win, 34p; places, 15p, 15p, 13p. A. Pitt, at Epsom. Nk, 8l.

4.55 (4.58) QUEEN BESS PLATE (Div II: 3-y-o: £345: 1¼m 170yd)
Darcy, b c, by Crooner—Sprightly Sprite (Mrs R. Adam), 9-0 P. Cook (8-1) 1
Blessed Boy, b c, by So Blessed—Borana (D. Robinson), 9-0 B. Raymond (3-1 fav) 2
Moonstrike, b c, by Blast—Superior Complex (W. McDonnell), 9-0 F. Morby (15-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 4-1 Humpty Dumpty (4th), 15-2 Baillie Ruler, 14-1 Lota, Tenodate, 16-1 Lauder, 33-1 Blast's Queen, Goose, Miss Dallas, Captains Captive, Cockleshell. 13 ran.
TOTE: Win, 53p; places, 16p, 11p, 16p. V. Cross, at Stockbridge. Sh hd, 2½l. Open did not run. Dyscole was withdrawn, not under orders. Rule 4 applies to all bets. Price at withdrawal 8-1, deduct 10p in pound.

TOTE DOUBLE: Never Did, Oudalla, £263.90. TREBLE: Tribal Song, Brave Mary, Eric Stuart, £56.85.

Redcar

2.15 (2.19) AIRY HILL PLATE (2-y-o: £414: 1m)
My Wellie, b c, by Marcus Brutus—Snow Boots (W. C. Watts), 8-8 .... G. Oldroyd (5-1) 1
Culp, b c, by My Swallow—Brass (B. Wood), 8-8 M. L. Thomas (7-4 fav) 2
Solar Saint, ch g, by St Alphage—Lune (M. Warwick), 8-8 E. Apter (30-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 11-2 Nun's Habit (4th), 10-1 Bouncy Spirit, Lovesome Hill, Middlestone Lady, Uncle Jack, 12-1 No Interference, Royal Blue, 20-1 Fernando, Straight Turn, 25-1 Linbalu, Brewmaster, Windy Ball, Linthorpe, Arncliffe Maid. 17 ran.
TOTE: Win, 48p; places, 16p, 12p, 64p. W. C. Watts, at Bridlington. 1½l, ½l. Hatfield Star did not run.

2.45 (2.55) CAPTAIN COOK PLATE (2-y-o: £414: 6f)
Hay Ride, br c, by Gallivanter—Haytime (E. Benjamin), 9-0 A. Bond (8-1) 1
Lady Esmeralda, b f, by Karabas—Tiarella (J. Hanson), 8-11 E. Hide (12-1) 2
Doreen's Silver, gr f, by Goldhill—Tiny Rose (Mrs D. Taylor), 8-8 .... S. Freeman (12-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 2-1 fav Park Row, 15-2 Ready Steady Go, 9-1 Saturn Sun, 10-1 Casino Grande, 16-1 Prinia (4th), Raver, Wispy Vision. 20-1 ...

Alvage, Axeholme Pride, Hydrographic, Pink Tank, Solaire, 33-1 Byker Bank, Mr Blue, Round Sixty Three, Tyrus, Beautiful Park, Gawstons Niece, Jean Machine, Parbold, St Bees, Winsan. 25 ran.
TOTE: Win, 61p; places, 29p, 75p, 38p. R. Armstrong, at Newmarket. Hd, 2l. Forest Moor which was withdrawn not under orders. Rule 4 applies to all bets. Price at withdrawal 8-1, deduction 10p in pound.

3.15 (3.17) HANGING STONE HANDICAP (£936: 1m 3f)
Royal Match, ch c, by Sovereign Path—Shortwood (Mrs F. Allen), 4-9-10 M. L. Thomas (9-4 fav) 1
Long Love, ch c, by Dike (USA)—Noviciate (C. Boothway), 3-7-11 .... E. Johnson (4-1) 2
Carnies House, b c, by Reindeer—Vesper Bell (M. Kellett), 3-8-13 .... A. Barclay (8-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-1 Deep River, 7-1 French Harmony, 8-1 Master Chad, 20-1 Tree Breeze (4th). 7 ran.
TOTE: Win, 35p; places, 16p, 21p; dual forecast, 52p. R. Jarvis, at Newmarket. ¾l, ½l.

3.45 (3.49) SALTBURN PLATE (£414: 1½m)
Jujube, b f, by Ribero—Lotus Blue (Lord H. de Walden), 3-8-7 A. Bond (8-11) 1
Clems Boy, br g, by Space King—Cloudari (W. Sylvester), 3-8-6 O. Gray (30-1) 2
Black Fire, b f, by Firestreak—Straight Off (A. Leggat), 4-9-2 G. Oldroyd (10-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 4-1 Czar Prince (4th), 8-1 Habitual, 10-1 Cancello, 33-1 Nest Egg, 50-1 Ellon. 8 ran.
TOTE: Win, 14p; places, 10p, 34p, 20p; dual forecast, £3.79. H. Cecil, at Newmarket. Sh. hd, 2l.

4.15 (4.17) BOULBY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £726: 1m)
Golden Rock, b c, by Double-U-Jay—Quarry (W. Scott), 8-13 E. Hide (4-1) 1
Conning Tower, b f, by Connaught—Uprising (Mrs S. Joel), 9-5 A. Bond (7-2 jt fav) 2
Chasseur, br g, by Queen's Hussar—First Huntress (J. Waller), 7-12 .... M. L. Thomas (13-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-2 jt fav Virginia Drive, 13-2 Prince of Light, 9-1 Prince Lauso (4th), 13-1 The Inga, Chukaroo, 20-1 Alta, Alcayde. 10 ran.
TOTE: Win, 40p; places, 17p, 14p, 20p; dual forecast, 70p. M. Stoute, at Newmarket. 1½l, hd. Clems Boy did not run.

4.45 (4.48) RALPH CROSS HANDICAP (£688: 6f)
Cabarita, b f, by First Landing—Chary (T. Willis), 3-8-11 A. Bond (10-1) 1
Silver Tinkle, ch c, by Jukebox—Silver Phantom (S. Joel), 3-8-10 M. Birch (9-3 fav) 2
Kelso Belle, ro f, by Town Crier—Janabelle (E. Weymes), 3-8-1 S. Webster (7-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-1 Marcus Game (4th), 11-2 Miss Monaco, 6-1 Fair Dandy, 9-1 Hard Held, 12-1 Pal Dan, Saturday Night, Keith's Fridge, 14-1 Farm Garer. 11 ran.
TOTE: Win, £1.65; places, 71p, 21p, 38p. R. Armstrong, at Newmarket. 2l, ¾l.

TOTE DOUBLE: Royal Match, Golden Rock, £7.90. TREBLE: Hay Ride, Jujube, Cabarita, £28.40.

Plumpton NH

2.15: 1. The Shuts (9-2 jt fav); 3. Bonidon (5-1); 3. Prosen (16-1). 15 ran. Fell Swoop, 9-2 jt fav.
2.45: 1. Advocate (16-1); 2. Gay Kybo (7-1); 3. Frozen Saint (13-2). 8 ran. Tuscan Prince, 9-4 fav.
3.15: 1. Simons Pet (6-1); 2. Flintstone (16-1); 3. Tommy Tiddlar (6-1). 12 ran. Jan Stewer, 9-4 fav. Our Wardle, Scotland the Brave did not run.
3.45: 1. Young Robert (7-2 jt fav); 2. Meave (33-1); 3. Gypsy Baron (9-2) and Sun Trap (9-2). 9 ran. Killagurteen, 7-2 jt fav.
4.15: 1. Give Me Time (9-2); 2. Gingerbread Man (4-1); 3. Young Nicky (15-2). 13 ran. Gift Acre, 100-30 fav.
4.45: 1. Harpist (16-1); 2. Stemic (12-1); 3. Heartbeat (16-1). 11 ran. Tonic, evens fav. Garlets, Il Magnifico did not run.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: All engagements: Hard Bargain, Silk Ball (dead).

Wetherby NH programme

2.0 ILKLEY HURDLE (£340: 2m)

2 100400- Lickadoe (D), 6-12-1 .... B. Brogan
3 0004-2 Some Hazard (D), 10-12-1 .. N. Tinkler 5
4 03 Blackaboat, 6-11-10 .... I. Watkinson
5 f00pp0- Childwa'l (D), 7-11-10 .... R. Canning 7
6 1034-00 Dardanella Lady (D), 4-11-10 C. Tinkler
8 242-123 Peace of Mind (D), 5-11-10 .. M. Blackshaw
9 00- Autofreight, 11-11-5 .... Mr G. Kersey 7
10 000-4 Baz, 6-11-5 .... Mr A. Young 7
12 p000-00 Floru Pearl, 10-11-5 .... P. Ennis
13 402-01 Whistlers Boy (D), 4-11-5 .. J. O'Neill
14 42 Klair Star, 4-11-0 .... G. Holmes
15 0- Santo Sands, 4-11-0 .... P. Salmon 7
16 030000- Sister Pat, 4-11-0 .... K. Gray 5

9-4 Whistlers Boy, 100-30 Blackaboat, 9-2 Peace of Mind, 6-1 Some Hazard, 8-1 Klair Star, 10-1 Lickadoon, 12-1 Dardanella Lady, 14-1 others.

2.30 STUTTON STEEPLECHASE (Novices: £340: 2m 50yds)

3 14142-4 Even Melody, 6-11-13 .... D. Atkins
5 230000- Grenada, 6-11-13 .... T. Stack
6 0 Hedrek, 6-11-13 .... R. Mann 7
8 324002- Johnnie Black, 6-11-13 .... J. T. Bourke
9 22340u Oscar Lad, 9-11-13 .... P. Brogan
11 20321-f Tanora, 6-11-13 .... P. Broderick
16 03000p- Trattori, 5-11-12 .... N. Tinkler 5

4-6 Even Melody, 7-2 Tanora, 7-1 Geenada, 11-1 Johnnie Black, 14-1 Oscar Lad, 20-1 Trattoria, Hedrek.

3.0 NEWTON HURDLE (Handicap: £680: 2m)

1 020000 Calzado (D), 7-12-5 .... C. Tinkler
5 20030-1 General Moselle (D), 6-11-7 M. Blackshaw
6 0p3-f02 Devil's Soldier (D), 7-10-6 .. P. Mangan
10 0130- Beholder (D), 4-10-0 .... D. Munro
11 413- Donawalk (D), 5-10-0 .... M. Lowry 7
12 00f440- Bar Rock, 7-10-0 .... A. Bowker 7
13 d112-00 Connecticut (D), 4-10-0 .. J. Thomson 7
14 0 Camillus (D), 10-10-0 .... A. Meaney
15 p-1223 Pub Crawl (D), 6-10-0 .... S. Charlton 7
16 201400- Hopeful Subject (D), 4-10-0 P. Maddison 7
17 100420- Nambour, 4-10-0 .... T. Stack
18 000u-12 Birdcage Walk (D), 5-10-0 Mr G. Kersey 7
19 023500- Carne Gray (D), 4-10-0 .... B. Brogan

5-2 General Moselle, 7-2 Devil's Soldier, 6-1 Calzado, 10-1 Beholden, Hopeful Subject, 12-1 Pub Crawl, 14-1 Carne Gray, 16-1 Donawalk, Nambour, 20-1 others.

3.30 GORDON FOSTER STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £680: 3m 100yds)

1 00313p- Tregarron, 8-11-7 .... C. Tinkler
4 Billy Larkin, 11-11-0 .... N. Kernick
5 122f2-0 West End Lad (C), 7-10-12 .... D. Atkins
6 10413-4 Tartan Tutor (CD), 8-10-9 .... C. Holmes
8 12314-2 Playbill (D), 10-10-0 .... Mr P. Greenall 5

7-4 West End Lad, 9-4 Tartan Tutor, 7-2 Playbill, 7-1 Tregarron, 9-1 Billy Larkin.

4.0 HEADLEY STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £803: 2m 50yds)

1 111211- Easby Abbey (CD), 8-13-1 .... R. Barry
5 u3pu12- Prize Crew (CD), 13-11-1 .... C. Tinkler
7 02310-1 The Sundance Kid (CD), 8-10-8 I. Watkinson
9 341313- Calab, 8-10-2 .... B. Brogan
11 0000-u2 Hilda's Hurricane, 7-10-0 .... T. Stack

11-10 Easby Abbey, 5-2 The Sundance Kid, 9-2 Prize Crew, 10-1 Cajab, 14-1 Hilda's Hurricane.

4.30 HALLFIELD HURDLE (4-y-o novices: £340: 2m)

1 040-31f Polo Pam, 11-7 .... R. Barry
3 0204-00 Ask For Roger, 11-0 .... P. Blacker
4 Bouchette, 11-0 .... N. Tinkler 5
5 2f- Brisas Punch, 11-0 .... M. Loury 7
6 0- Caxton Hall, 11-0 .... D. Goulding
7 2-3 Certainly John, 11-0 .... J. O'Neill
10 p00-4 Cubeley Brook, 11-0 .... D. Munro
11 Double River, 11-0 .... M. Blackshaw
12 30-02 Fair Kitty, 11-0 .... G. Griffin
13 pp-f Hardy Star, 11-0 .... C. Shaw
14 00p0-00 King's Scholar, 11-0 .... Mr G. Kersey 7
15 Master Melody, 11-0 .... —
17 p- Port Paddy, 11-0 .... D. Briscoe
18 0000-00 Pretty Pass, 11-0 .... P. Mangan
19 0020-4 Red Buck, 11-0 .... J. Thomson 7
20 0 Riga, 11-0 .... T. Stack
21 Rolls Rambler, 11-0 .... I. Watkinson
22 Schockemöhle, 11-0 .... P. Broderick
23 Summercause, 11-0 .... J. Marshall 5
24 0-000 Tudor Image, 11-0 .... —

5-1 Certainly John, 4-1 Schockemöhle, 11-2 Fair Kitty, 7-1 Red Buck, 10-1 Summercause, Riga, 12-1 Polo Pam, 14-1 Double River, Ask For Roger, 16-1 others.

Wetherby selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.0 Klair Star. 2.30 Even Melody. 3.0 General Moselle. 3.30 Playbill. 4.0 Easby Abbey. 4.30 Certainly John.

Worcester NH programme

2.0 BIRMINGHAM CITIZENS STEEPLECHASE (£551: 2m)

1 2312p1 Fire Red (D), 6-12-1 .... J. Francome
3 00-3411 Goldspur (D), 6-12-1 .... M. James 5
4 p202-03 Be Sharp, 6-11-5 .... C. Read
6 4004-07 Gavins Boy (D), 6-11-5 .. R. O'Donovan 7
11 120012- Mister Fantasy, 6-11-5 .... Mr G. Sloan
12 0023-01 Perambulate, 6-11-5 .... S. May
13 0000- Talgo Prince, 6-11-5 .... R. Linley
14 130000- Tutor's Best (D), 7-11-5 .... M. C. Gifford
16 000-0 Coriado, 5-11-0 .... A. Branford
17 00p- General Ginger Nut, 8-11-0 .. B. R. Davies
11 Netherkelly, 5-11-2 .... C. Astbury
12 p-21221 Ocean Rock, 6-11-2 .... B. Ellison 7
13 p Regal Choice, 5-11-2 .... J. Haine
15 Rose and Crown, 5-11-2 .... A. Branford
18 10- Wayward Scot, 6-11-2 .... J. Francome
19 .04033- Whistling Swan, 6-11-2 .... R. Kington 5
20 20- Woodvale, 5-11-2 .... D. Cartwright
22 220042- El Monlno, 4-10-11 .... J. King
23 0- Feather Top, 4-10-11 .... J. Davies 7
24 0003p-0 First Footman, 4-10-11 .... M. Wagner
25 u0004f- Heighway, 4-10-11 .... H. J. Evans 3
27 Midsummer Lad, 4-10-11 .... W. Smith
28 Our Nicolas, 4-10-11 .... M. C. Gifford
30 fp3043- Trustful, 4-10-11 .... J. Glover
31 0- Uncle Cyril, 4-10-11 .... I. Gobbie 7

7-4 Fire Red, 3-1 Perambulate, 5-1 Goldspur, 8-1 Gavins Boy, 10-1 Mister Fantasy, Be Sharp, 20-1 others.

2.30 PEBBLE MILL FLYAWAY HURDLE (Handicap: £510: 2m)

3 312100- Cornmarket (D), 5-11-3 .... W. Smith
4 Doctor Domore (D), 8-11-3 .. M. C. Gifford
5 12113-0 Quickapenny (D), 5-11-3 .... J. Barlow 7
7 13022-3 Stone Thrower (D), 8-11-1 .. J. Francome
8 002202- Bird of Prey (D), 5-11-1 .... A. Turnell
10 340p20- Romanus (D), 6-10-10 .... K. B. White
12 123104- Brief Chance (D), 5-10-9 .... J. King
14 041212- Start Anew (CD), 5-10-6 .. D. Cartwright
15 0-0 Headmaster (D), 8-10-5 .... S. May
19 2f0-121 Blue Bidder (D), 5-10-0 .... R. Champion
23 0040-p Fontenoy, 6-10-0 .... R. O'Donovan 7

7-2 Bird of Prey, 4-1 Blue Bidder, 9-2 Stone Thrower, 6-1 Cornmarket, 13-2 Start Anew, 10-1 Romanus, 12-1 Quickapenny, 14-1 Doctor Domore, 16-1 others.

5-1 Trustful, 11-2 Our Nicolas, De Mussel, 6-1 Netherkelly, Midsummer Lad, 8-1 Rose and Crown, 10-1 Ocean Rock, Buckle, 14-1 Wayward Scot, Whistling Swan, 20-1 others.

3.0 FRANCIS CONCRETE STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £874: 2m)

1 2f3411- Contaur (D), 7-12-0 .... A. Branford
3 01p21p- Shock Result (D), 9-11-12 .. A. Turnell
4 0pf200- Garnishee, 11-11-5 .... B. R. Davies
6 p24202- Spanish Steps, 12-11-4 .... J. Barlow 7
7 13p4p0- Canasta Lad (D), 9-11-4 .... J. King
8 44024-1 Dan'l Widden (D), 9-10-13 .... P. Haynes 5
9 1233p1- Black Andrew (D), 7-10-12 .... W. Smith
16 213132- Puckham (D), 11-10-3 .... P. Duggins 7
19 00132-0 Somethings Missing (D), 7-10-0 .... S. May
21 p03-014 Marungu (CD), 8-10-0 .... K. B. White

11-4 Shock Result, 4-1 Spanish Steps, 5-1 Centaur, 8-1 Black Andrew, Canasta Lad, 12-1 Dan'l Widden, Garnishee, 20-1 others.

3.30 SIR KEN PATTERN HURDLE (£2,013: 2m 2f)

4 30- Buckle, 5-11-2 .... A. Turnell
6 0400- Cash Bonanza, 5-11-2 .... G. Thorner
8 (00-31 De Mussel, 5-11-2 .... B. R. Davies

4.0 ASTON VILLA STEEPLECHASE (£680: 3m)

1 02-1111 Gummers How, 7-11-11 .... P. Barton 5
3 10-3211 Paddy's Delight (CD), 5-11-8 M. Dickinson
4 40-1220 Going to Roost, 7-11-7 .... Mr J. Docker 5
6 l3p10-p Forest of Wychwood, 6-11-3 .. A. Webber
7 1001-0 Garden Boy, 9-11-3 .... J. King
8 0f044- Laurel Branch, 8-11-3 .... J. Francome
9 pp-p00 Loft House, 6-11-3 .... P. Duggins 7
11 00443- Royal Exchange, 7-11-3 .... R. Champion

5-4 Gummers How, 13-8 Paddy's Delight, 6-1 Going to Roost, 12-1 Royal Exchange, Garden Boy, 25-1 others.

4.30 LONGBRIDGE HURDLE (Handicap: £510: 3m)

4 04002-3 Elmir, 8-10-12 .... J. Glover
5 101r-1f Garrymust, 10-10-12 .... Mr J. Mead 3
6 0000- Mightier Yet, 5-10-12 .... B. R. Davies
8 031004 Rolyat (CD), 9-10-5 .... R. C. Bailey
11 400p3- Brown Fox, 8-10-1 .... S. Jobar
12 34413-0 Double One, 6-10-1 .... L. Griffiths 5
13 10-2300 Bud (D), 8-10-1 .... K. B. White
15 001-331 Hodge Hill, 6-10-0 .... G. Thorner
18 32-0432 Derravar (D), 6-10-0 .... —
20 030010 Corrib Road, 5-10-0 .... C. Astbury
22 000000- Indium, 6-10-0 .... Mr M. Ayliffe 7
23 Queen's Band, 6-10-0 .... A. Mawson

11-4 Elmir, 4-1 Derravar, 9-2 Hodge Hill, 6-1 Garrymust, 8-1 Double One, Corrib Road, 12-1 Rolyat, 14-1 others.

Worcester selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.0 Be Sharp. 2.30 Stone Thrower. 3.0 Dan'l Widden. 3.30 Our Nicolas. 4.0 Gummers How. 4.30 Rolyat.

Law Report October 14 1975

Court of Appeal

Test for the rating of unoccupied property

Ravenseft Properties Ltd v Newham London Borough Council

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice James and Lord Justice Bridge

The Court of Appeal considering for the first time the rating of unoccupied property enacted in the General Rate Act, 1967, decided that the test both for new buildings and for old buildings which have been substantially altered is whether they are ready for occupation.

Their Lordships dismissed 15 appeals by Newham London Borough Council from Judge Rankin, at Bow County Court, who had held that notices of completion served by the council as rating authority on Ravenseft Properties Ltd, owners of blocks of new office buildings, should be quashed on the ground that the buildings were not "completed" within the terms of Schedule 1 to the 1967 Act and accordingly were not liable to be rated as "unoccupied property".

Mr Charles Fay for the council; Mr D. M. Trustram Eve, QC, and Mr Michael Fitzgerald for the company.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that a centre—the Stratford Centre—had been developed by Newham London Borough Council in partnership with Ravenseft Properties Ltd. It included air-conditioned office blocks; two were not yet occupied but the borough wanted to charge rates on them.

At one time unoccupied premises did not bear rates at all. But the General Rate Act, 1967, provided that office buildings, while unoccupied, were only free of rates for the first three months.

The point in the case was that the chargeability arose only when the buildings were "completed"; and the controversy was whether or not the blocks were complete. The borough council said that they were complete when they were structurally completed; the property company that they were complete only when ready for occupation. The council served notices on Ravenseft that they were of opinion that on October 10, 1974, 14 floors had been completed within paragraph 8 of Schedule 1 to the 1967 Act.

Ravenseft appealed to the county court, saying that their offices were not completed and could not reasonably be expected to be completed by that time.

One block—photographs had been produced—had 14 storeys of reinforced concrete construction which was completed. There were tremendous floors interrupted by only 10 structural columns. Those vast floors, however, had no rooms or partitions installed. There were wires for a power circuit from each fuse box on each floor, but no points in any outlet position and no wiring for any lighting, no Post Office cables, and no distribution frame for telephones. Application had been made for a line, but it would take nine months before telephones could be installed. It seemed plain that those enormous spaces could not be occupied or ready for occupation until they had been divided up.

The county court judge accepted Ravenseft's view that they were not ready for occupation and the council appealed.

Their Lordships had been taken through Schedule 1 on the "Rating of unoccupied property" and the distinction between newly erected buildings and buildings which had already been used but had been structurally altered to become another hereditament. His Lordship thought the same test should be applied to each.

Without analyzing the schedule he would take two decisions, one on each category. In *Watford Borough Council v Parcourt Property Investment Co Ltd* ((1971) RA 97) when Heinz, the baked beans company, took over a newly erected big office block it was devoid of any internal partitioning—just big floors rather like the present case. Both sides agreed that the appropriate test was whether or not the building was ready for occupation, and Mr Justice Bridge held that it was an incomplete building and so the company were not liable to be rated. That commended itself to his Lordship as a proper application of the word "completed" in the present context.

The other case was *Easiwork Homes Ltd v Redbridge London Borough Council* ([1970] 2 QB 406). An old-fashioned block of flats was being modernized, and the company had got to the stage where the plumbing had been removed, toilet facilities were being replaced, and in some cases floors were being relaid. As there was an existing building the old valuation list applied all the way through; and his Lordship thought that was right until there was a new hereditament constructed not only so as to be structurally complete but also complete in the same sense—"ready for occupation".

There was no doubt that in that case the modernized flats were not ready for occupation so that the old valuation list and rating applied. That was what the Divisional Court held. It had been pointed out that it would be very odd if a person could avoid paying rates simply by making a few removals of sanitary fittings and so forth.

Those two decisions seemed to his Lordship to be correctly decided and were illustrations of the problems which arose under the Schedule in respect of the newly erected building and the old building structurally altered.

Paragraph 8(1) of the Schedule said that "Where a rating authority are of opinion—(a) that the erection of a building within their area has been completed; or (b) that the work remaining to be done on a building . . . is such that the erection of the building can reasonably be expected to be completed within three months, and that the building is, or when completed will be, comprised in a relevant hereditament, the authority may serve on the owner of the building a . . . 'completion notice' . . ."

It was striking that the Schedule used the word "completed" as distinct from "structural alteration" used in paragraphs 10 and 15 and the words "substantially completed" in paragraph 9; and his Lordship had been impressed by the reference to paragraph 6 where the word "completed" seemed in relation to the rest of the legislation to mean "completed" in the sense of "occupiable" or "ready for occupation". That appeared to be the meaning in all the operative provisions. That was the right test in each case.

Once a building was completed and ready for occupation in that sense there was a period of three months during which rates were not payable; but after that rates were payable. That applied not only to new buildings but to old buildings which were altered and "completed" in the same sense.

What was to be done? The judge had allowed the company's appeals; but paragraph 8(5) said that if there was a completion notice and an appeal which was not dismissed "the erection of the building shall be treated . . . as completed on such date as the court shall determine".

Plainly the court could apply that provision if there was evidence to show when the building was completed and if it was asked to determine the date. But as in the present case there was no evidence, that provision did not come into operation.

There had been considerable discussion about telephone cables and electrical wiring and how far an office building could be said to be completed if the wiring had not been completed or the telephones installed. Those matters might give rise to difficult questions on which his Lordship would want further evidence before saying whether a particular building was by reason of those matters rendered incomplete.

The appeal should be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE JAMES, concurring, said that the Schedule was not absolutely clear, but he saw no reason for importing the word "structural" into paragraph 8 merely because it appeared in paragraph 10. There should be the same test for completion in respect of newly erected buildings as for hereditaments which had already been on the valuation list and were structurally altered so as to become a different hereditament.

LORD JUSTICE BRIDGE, also concurring, said that the key phrase in deciding the test to be applied under paragraph 8 was "and that the building is, or when completed will be, comprised in a relevant hereditament". "Relevant hereditament" was defined in paragraph 16 as "any hereditament consisting of, or of part of, a house, shop, office, factory, mill or other building whatsoever, together with any garden, yard, court or other land ordinarily used or intended for use for the purposes of the building or part".

Bearing in mind that under the law as it stood for centuries before unoccupied property became capable of rating, the test for rating was always occupation; and if his Lordship were invited to say when a building was to be considered as "completed" so as to be comprised in a relevant hereditament within the definition, construing that provision without first having regard to the context, he would say without hesitation that what was contemplated was that the building should be completed so as to be capable of occupation for the appropriate purposes of the particular kind of hereditament in question—house, shop, office or whatever—qua such hereditament.

If the building lacked features which would have to be provided before it could be occupied and which when provided would form part of the occupied hereditament and the basis of valuation of that hereditament, his Lordship would at first blush incline to the view that that building was not a completed building.

The structural test which was Mr Fay's test seemed to his Lordship extraordinarily difficult to apply.

It was right that the same test of occupation should be applied under paragraph 8 to a new building and under paragraph 10 to a new hereditament which came into existence by structural alteration. The court should apply the test advocated by Mr Trustram Eve and not the structural completion test of Mr Fay.

Leave to appeal was refused.

Solicitors: Mr J. J. Warren, East Ham; Nabarro, Nathanson.

Enthusiastic bidding for Chinese porcelain

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Later Chinese porcelains met the same enthusiastic bidding at Sotheby's yesterday as they had at Christie's the day before, a good omen for a market much depressed last year. The buyers covered a wide geographic range from the Middle East to California.

A large armorial dinner service dating from about 1800, perhaps too late for the purists, was sold as a single lot at a price inclusive of premium of £16,500 (estimate £10,000 to £15,000). The buyer was Marchant, a London dealer.

Other top prices (inclusive of premium) included £5,940 (estimate £4,000 to £5,000) for a very fine pair of *famille verte* ginger jars decorated with water birds swimming among water plants. They stand 12 inches high.

Among the jades the top price was £4,840, paid by an American dealer, Rare Art, for a large jade double-handed bowl stylistically emulating the design of early bronzes but made in the reign of Ch'ien Lung.

El Zenny, of Beirut, paid £2,310 (estimate £800 to £1,200) for a nine-inch coral group of a bearded sage, £1,980 (estimate £700 to £900) for an 11-inch coral figure of a maiden, and £1,870 (estimate £800 to £1,200) for a group of Pu Tai surrounded by children.

The sale totalled £129,171, with 2.48 per cent unsold.

The star lot in Sotheby's arms sale failed to find a buyer. It was a late-Gothic German tilting-helmet, unsold at the equivalent of £9,350, inclusive of premium (estimate £8,000 to £10,000). Consequently the top price was £2,860 (estimate £1,800 to £2,000) for a German wheel-lock hunting rifle of about 1600.

At Christie's the continuing Middle East interest in David Roberts's depictions of the Orient drove his three-volume *Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, Arabia*, comprising 124 coloured lithographs, to £6,352.50 (estimate £3,000 to £5,000). Last spring Sotheby's achieved, to their surprise, £4,500 for the same books; it was Agnew's who paid yesterday's high price.

Jewelry sale: In a sale at Bonham's yesterday, which totalled £10,415, Dobrik paid £1,700 for a large single-stone diamond ring.

At Phillips, a set of ... mahogany and satinwood ve... dining chairs sold for £1... Fredericks (estimate £... £1,500). A late eight... tury Dutch marquetry... bought for £1,350 (e... to £1,200) by d'O... guese buyer. T... £43,595.

On this page Geoffrey Smith discusses foreign affairs and suggests that the Finns should no longer look over their shoulders at the Soviet Union; and Olli Kivinen describes the worsening state of the nation's economy

Security conference could be made a turning point

The European Security Conference was in its way the culmination of more than a quarter of a century of Finnish foreign policy.

At the end of the Second World War Finland was in a perilous position. It had fought valiantly in the winter war of 1939-40 against the Soviet Union, but the other nations of Europe had not come to its defence and it had ultimately been defeated by superior force.

In the continuation war of 1941-44 it had taken the opportunity of the German attack on the Soviet Union to try to recover territory it had been forced to cede to the Russians. The attempt failed in its purpose and lost Finland friends in the process.

So when peace was restored in Europe Finland was exposed geographically, with its long common frontier with the Soviet Union, and had been taught by recent history that even when it had more friends than it had at that time it could not rely on them for protection.

If it was to preserve its freedom as Europe became divided into East and West, it would do so only by its own ingenuity. That meant the deliberate, patient, unremitting conciliation of the Soviet Union. The application of that policy has from time to time been criticized in the West, but the policy itself was inevitable. Finland has had to live with the fact of its own geography.

In the intervening years Finland has sought to combine two objectives. One has been to preserve its freedom by convincing the Russians that as a neighbour it presented neither threat nor embarrassment; the other has been to play as active a role as possible in the wider world. This second objective has suited its temperament politically and been necessary economically.

Both purposes would be served the more Finnish neutrality could be taken for granted. There would be less danger of its security being violated and it could venture afield more easily without suspicion that it was changing its foreign policy. That is why it has always thirsted for formal recognition of its neutrality by the Soviet Union.

The holding of the summit meeting in Helsinki in July was therefore ideal for Finland. There was all the talk of the "Helsinki Declaration" and the "Helsinki spirit". Helsinki was bidding fair to be the Geneva of the 1970s, the European symbol of netrality and by extension, of inviolability.

Neutrality is active policy

This symbolism matters more to the Finns than many people in western Europe may appreciate. President Kekkonen himself declared that the holding of the final stage of the European Security Conference in Helsinki "is for us Finns both a pleasant and a significant demonstration of the confidence and respect enjoyed by Finland's peace-seeking, active policy of neutrality".

But the Finns also attach the greatest importance to reducing international tension as a guarantee of peace. It is natural that they should. Their situation has conditioned them to think of peace in terms of placating.

Yet that is not the whole truth for the Finns any more than for the rest of us. Finland has done most for its own security by its determined conciliation. That is the only policy available to it. But it has also benefited from the balance of power in Europe.

How far the security conference and the Helsinki declaration will have a lasting effect in reducing tension only the experience of years can tell. Everyone, the Finns and the rest of us, must hope that the effect will endure.

But it is also in the interests of the Finns, as well as the rest of us, that the balance of power in Europe should not be disturbed by developments in the light of the security agreement—though it would be excellent for all of us if the balance could be preserved effectively at a lower level of tension and armaments.

The Finns are apt to take their own security less for granted than many people suppose. This is hardly surprising in the circumstances. In Helsinki last month there was a remarkable sensitivity in official circles to a report in *The Guardian* that the Foreign Ministers of the United States, West Germany, France and Britain had discussed in New York a number of "worst case" possibilities for European security, among them the possibility of Soviet intervention or subversion in Finland after the death of President Kekkonen—even though there was no forecast of such aggression.

Offence was taken a little while ago when Finland was described as a military vacuum in the course of a briefing to visiting Finnish journalists at Nato's Northern Command outside Oslo. The Finns were also upset by some remarks from the Swedish Commander-in-Chief referring to the military potential of transport communications in northern Finland. And there is throughout the Nordic countries a new unease about security in the north now that the oil resources in the area have added to its strategic importance.

The Finns will be hoping that all anxieties will be stilled in a new mood of calm in the aftermath of the security conference—even if others are somewhat less sanguine.

Finland will also be wanting the spirit of Helsinki to make it easier for the country to pursue an active foreign policy, especially in economic matters. Throughout the past quarter of a century Finland has quietly taken its chances to extend its activities—a member of the Nordic Council and of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, associate member of the European Free Trade Association, and, for its term, a member of the Security Council of the United Nations.

More recently there has been the trade agreement with the EEC, which Finland took an unconscionable time to ratify but which is no longer a live political issue, even though it has, unfortunately, come into operation at a time of European recession so that its potential benefits have been less in evidence.

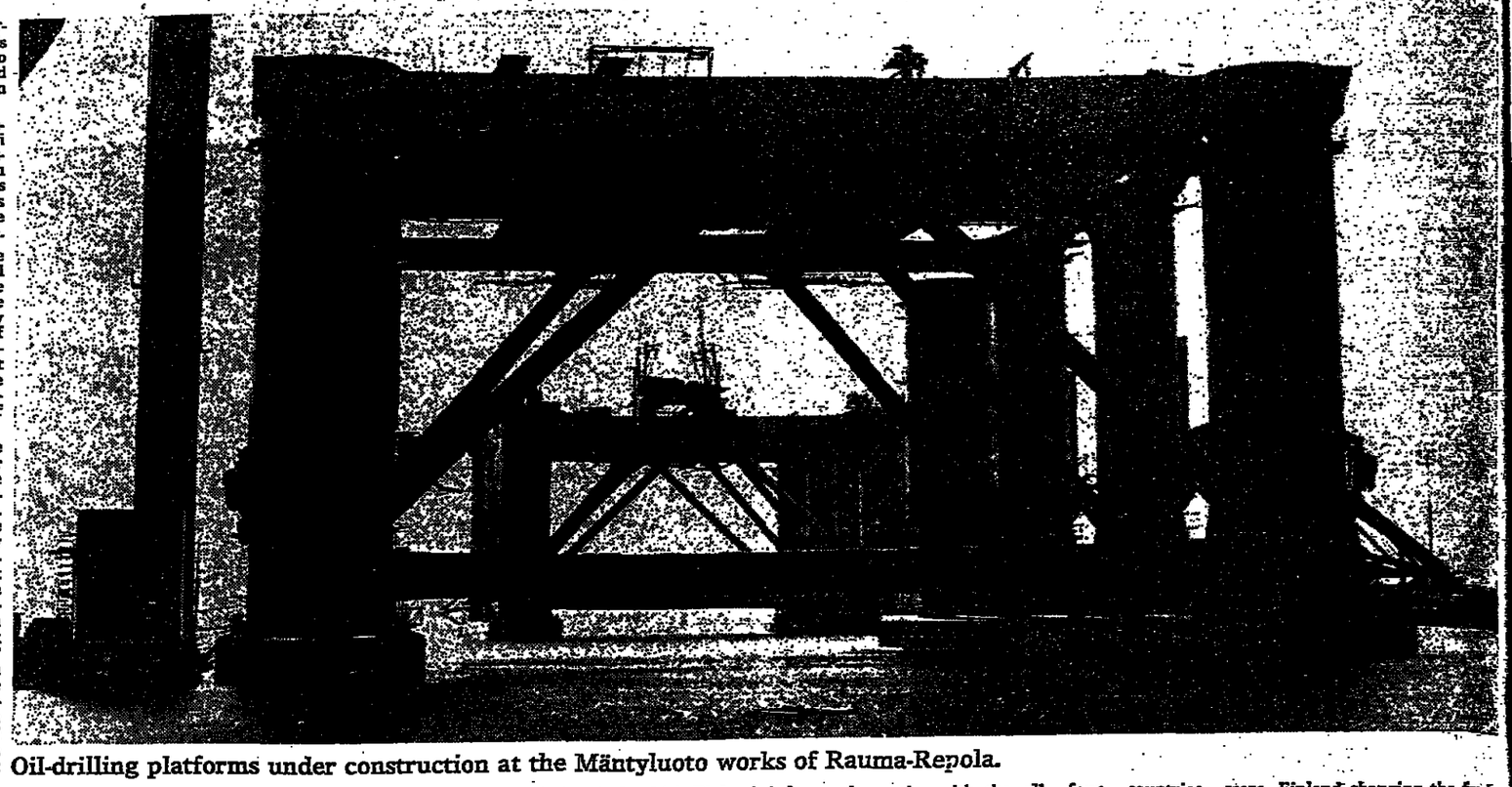
Most of these arrangements have been with the western world because most of Finland's foreign trade is with the West. But there has been a deliberate attempt to balance closer ties with the West by closer ties with the East. A cooperation agreement was signed with the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) which provides for regular meetings at ministerial level and a number of technical committees composed of officials and others.

Probably of more potential value are trade agreements with Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and East Germany. Agreements with all four countries were reached this year, providing for the abolition of tariffs in general by July, 1977.

But even though the Soviet Union has become Finland's largest trading partner, largely because of the higher price of oil, most of Finland's trade will continue to be with the West. However, in trade as in so many other matters Finland will have to go on walking the careful path.

There is no prospect of Finland changing the fundamentals of its foreign policy and no reason why it should do so. But so much always depends with the Finns upon how much freedom of manoeuvre they are prepared to allow themselves.

The security conference would indeed be a turning point in the history of Finland if it made the Finns feel that it was no longer necessary to look quite so often over their shoulders at the Soviet Union.



Oil-drilling platforms under construction at the Mäntyluoto works of Rauma-Repola.

Private analysis blames centralized incomes policy for inflation

Finland's economy is in a state of deepening and oppressive silence before a thunderstorm. Everyone knows that the record inflation rate of some 17 per cent and the worsening balance of payments deficit are things that must be corrected, but no one really knows how and with what strong measures.

The silence was partly caused by the September elections when political parties were naturally unwilling to speak about the dark clouds on the horizon.

At the same time some signs of desperation were visible. A small country like Finland is greatly at the mercy of events in the big countries. Continuing reports of further delays in ending the recession in the United States, West Germany and Britain, together with the fact that the Finnish authorities have done little to combat present ills, led to an unusual resignation.

Inflation has plagued Finland constantly during the rapid period of industrialization that started after the end of the Second World War. At the end of the 1960s and the beginning of the 1970s the rate of inflation was, to the astonishment of many, brought under control. The inflation was for two years slower in Finland than in other countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The oil crisis ended this optimism with stunning force and in 1974 Finland had once again taken its normal position in the forefront of industrial nations plagued by inflation. Now, Finnish authorities agree, the continuing heavy inflation is almost totally home made. Industry blames excessive wage settlements: workers blame bad government policies.

According to private analysis, the main reason for the continuation of the high rate in Finland, while many other countries are already able to control their own, is the centralized incomes policy decision made last spring when the second year of the present two-year agreement started. In addition, price level of imported consumer and investment goods continued to climb.

Average earnings of all wage earners rose last year by 19.2 per cent. If all fringe benefits are taken into account, this meant an average of 3 to 4 per cent rise in real earnings.

Last spring the contract prices were raised by about 10 per cent, but Finland is known for a heavy drift in earnings so that the nominal rise in earnings will be near 20 per cent also this year, according to usually realistic forecasts.

Heavy foreign borrowing

Many wage earners feel, however, that the continuing inflation eats all income rises. The gloomiest economists feel that wage earners must not expect any increase in their real income this year.

Finland's second main difficulty is growing trade imbalances. In August the present accounts deficit was nearly Fmks6,000m (about £720m), a shocking amount for a nation of fewer than five million people. Because of this Finland has been compelled to borrow heavily from abroad.

The main reason for the deficit is recession in the most important export markets, including Britain. Difficulties are especially visible in the timber-based industries which are still the mainstay of Finnish exports. The paper industry has limped along somehow because it has been able to increase export prices considerably, but the so-called mechanical wood processing industry is in a really serious position.

For instance, the quantity of plywood exports fell by 54 per cent in the first quarter of this year. The export figure in particle board is 49 per cent, fibreboard 48 per cent and cardboard 44 per cent.

Furthermore, no signs of a main export revival is in sight. Some optimism can be drawn from the fact that the United States economy is picking up, but this is a meagre consolation as more and more factories stand still because of lack of export orders.

Thinking forward, it can be said that the deficit is to a great extent caused by heavy industrial investment. The level of investment in Finland is among the highest in the world, 38 per cent of gross national product. This kind of investment needs much equipment from abroad and increases imports automatically. When the recession ends the industry is in a position to take full advantage of the improved situation.

The centre-left coalition government which disintegrated in June was criticized for lack of actions in curbing the growing trade deficit. The government's only real attempt to decrease imports was the import deposit system introduced in March.

The import deposits law stipulates that an importer must deposit five per cent to 30 per cent of the import price with the Bank of Finland for six months. About half Finland's total imports fall within the scope on the import deposits law. The main aim is to limit unnecessary consumer imports, but many investment goods such as machinery are included in the system. The average size of the deposit is 21 per cent.

The effect of this system became visible in August when the value of imports fell, not only compared with last year but also with July this year. This did not help the trade deficit much as the exports fell even more. Some economists say that, even so, the fall in imports is encouraging.

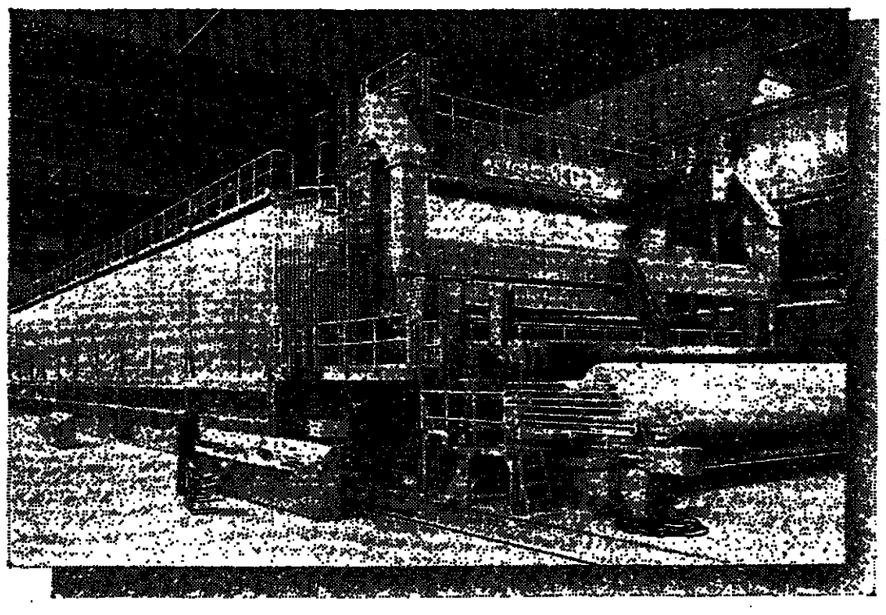
The confederation of Finnish trade unions, SAK, demands outright export controls, but the authorities have rejected this possibility, fearing counteractions by trading partners. Mr Pekka Ahtiala, Minister without Portfolio in charge of Economic Planning, believes that export will start picking up later this year, so Finns can calmly wait for improvements. He bases his optimism on the assumption that West European trading partners stop using their stocks and start buying again because the stocks are getting low.

A tightening of the money market has been the other weapon in the battle to restore the economy to at least a rather satisfactory situation. Officials say that money will remain tight even though other countries are trying to end the recession by easing the money market.

Much emphasis is also put in controlling public spending. The budget, which will be presented to the newly-elected Parliament, will be really tight. Other measures are also expected, but no details have leaked out. Mr Mauno Koivisto, director general of the Bank of Finland, has said that "bloody measures" are needed, if the situation is to improve.

Observers believe that the present caretaker government will take the unpleasant decisions so as to make the formation of a new coalition government easier. The coalition negotiations, which are usually long and arduous, will be even more difficult if the parties entering it know that they must start by harsh economic measures. The western recession came more slowly to Finland than to most other West European countries, but economists now fear that the recovery will also be slower. Thus the SAK has already voiced fears that Finland will not be able to reap all fruits from the recovery in the export markets, if the money market is not eased. Officials agree that this is not possible because of the inflation.

There is one consolation for Finns battling against economic difficulties. In the present recession Finland differs from other countries in that the employment situation has remained good. The coming winter will be more difficult but not really bad. Until now the rate of unemployment has remained just under 2 per cent. In some industries, especially in the south of Finland, there is still a shortage of labour.



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Finland

Following last month's elections this Special Report looks at the future of a country which walks the tightrope between East and West

Their destiny in other hands

by Geoffrey Smith

One of the ironies of life for such a spirited people as the Finns is the degree to which their welfare is dependent on events over which they have little or no control. It is true of their physical security. It applies to a large extent to their economic prosperity.

Even their internal politics are influenced considerably by external factors. For Finland, 1975 has been above all the Year of the Security Conference. But also it has been the year of economic blight, with the political strains that has brought in its train.

So many of the details of economic woe present a familiar picture to British eyes, but there is a special Finnish dimension to the anxieties it breeds. The present inflation rate of about 17 per cent is less than Britain suffered last year, but it is high by any international standard.

It has been intensified by mistakes at home, but a country in Finland's position could hardly have hoped to escape the general international inflation of recent years. As a heavy consumer of energy, partly for reasons of climate and partly because of the nature of its industry, Finland was bound to be badly hit by the dramatic rise in oil prices.

About 80 per cent of its oil imports come from the Soviet Union, which increased the price in line with the movement of the international market. This has lifted the Soviet Union into the position of Finland's leading trading partner and, because Finnish-Soviet trade is organized on a bilateral basis, forced the Finns to sell to the Russians goods that might in theory otherwise have been available for export to other markets.

For the time being that has mattered less than had been feared because of the European recession. There has not been sufficient demand for the availability of Finnish supplies to be a problem. For 1975 as a whole it is estimated that there will be a drop of some 30 per cent in the volume of exports of Finnish forestry products, the largest sector of their foreign sales, and of 15 to 20 per cent in general merchandise exports.

That is a devastating fall, which no country so heavily dependent as Finland is upon foreign trade could hope to take in its stride. It is a mark of how much Finland has suffered from the problems of other countries, especially in Western Europe.

The result has been a severe trading deficit, which is likely to reach the crippling figure of about 8 per cent of gnp in 1975, and a disturbing burden of foreign debt. That is bad enough but the prospect is bleaker still. The Finnish economy cannot recover until there is a general revival in European trade.

So most people in Helsinki are now expecting continued difficulties for the rest of this year and most of next. There is not all that much the Finns can do about this, except sit waiting for the upturn with fingers crossed, do what they can to limit the damage in the meantime and get themselves in a position to take advantage of better times when they return.

The immediate task is therefore to cut the trading deficit and to curb inflation. That means a harsh budget coming into effect next year, with cuts in public expenditure, a tighter monetary policy and probably a switch in emphasis from direct to indirect taxation.

That is considered to be necessary because the progress of inflation with a steeply progressive income tax system has meant that a much higher proportion of average incomes is now swallowed in direct taxes. There will have to be some tough bargaining over the national wage agreement to come into effect early next year. Unemployment is bound to rise.

But no matter how necessary such measures may be they are hardly the stuff of popular politics. In addition to the obvious cries of complaint there are two specific fears that are peculiar to Finland. One is the fear of large-scale emigration to Sweden.

In two years between 1969 and 1970 some 80,000 to 90,000 people were lost in this way, as the Finns tend to put it. They are alarmed at the possibility of emigration starting up at this rate again partly because of the prospective loss of skilled men but probably even more because of the debilitating effect on Finland in more general terms. To many Finns it is a reflection on their country when so many people want to leave it. It saps the national confidence.

The second fear relates to the Communists. The fear of communist influence within the trade union movement is common to all the free countries of Europe. But there is a special element in that fear in Finland because of the proximity of the Soviet Union and the continual pressure from that mighty neighbour.

This is the cloud overhanging every aspect of Finnish life. So one of the key questions for Finland today is how to contain the Communists within its borders at this time of economic stringency.

First, how to contain them industrially. Much store is set by the elections to be held next month in the metal-workers' union, the largest in the country. It has a small anti-communist majority, but many people believe that it will be touch and go. Power in the Finnish trade union movement resides at the centre, rather more like the Swedish union organization than the British TUC, and there could be wider effects if such an important union came under communist control.

If the Social Democrats were playing a leading role in a new government that was introducing draconian economic measures that could tip the balance in favour of the Communists in this key union. That reasoning is not accepted by some leading Social Democrats but it is widely believed to be one of the most important factors inhibiting the formation of a new coalition after last month's elections.

Those elections were held six months earlier than was constitutionally necessary because of the deepening economic crisis. The coalition Government of the Social Democrats, the Centre Party, Liberals and Swedish People's Party—which had held office under the Social Democrat, Mr Kalevi Sorsa, for the remarkable time, in Finnish politics, of nearly three years—had resigned in June because the combination of economic troubles and an approaching election had made it impossible for it to continue to govern effectively.

It was succeeded by a caretaker government of officials, a familiar Finnish arrangement when "hot" political decisions have to be taken. But it was necessary to get the elections out of the way before really unpopular measures could be adopted.

Holding the elections removed an obstacle but in other respects presented new questions rather than answers. The most important of these questions was whether the Communists should be included in the new political government that would have to be formed in due course.

Along with the Centre Party and the Conservatives among the main parties, the Communists had increased their representation in the new Parliament. They now have 40 seats our of 200 and are the second largest party to the Social Democrats, which, however, lost some ground.

It would still be entirely possible to form a viable coalition without the Communists. The question is which would be the best method of containing them. They served in government between 1966 and 1970 without the disasters that had been foretold.

There are many Finns who believe that communist influence can best be restricted under present circumstances by having them as minority partners in a coalition, when they would have to support government policies in public as the price of office without themselves having the decisive voice in determining those policies.

Mr Karjalainen of the Centre Party, who has held many offices including that of Prime Minister, declared publicly after the election that he would be prepared once again to lead a government with Communist members provided that there could be agreement on policy.

This question of policy is one of the key points. This is not a time when Finnish politicians are going to have the opportunity to put their more popular ideas into practice and the Communists might well not be happy to play along as the willing hostages of a government of economic rectitude.

They have been divided for years between revisionists and hardliners, papering over these divisions with varying degrees of success at election time. Of their 40 members of Parliament only 12 are undoubtedly hardliners, but it would be naive to regard the others as men of constructive purpose with left-wing tendencies. To have them in office would be a calculated risk.

But two points are clear about Finnish politics today and for the immediate future. The first is that no government, however skilful, can expect to be popular in such an economic crisis. The second is that President Kekkonen still dominates the scene as he has done for nearly 20 years. Nobody will serve in government without his favour. Persons and policies alike will be subject to his will. That remains one of the enduring realities of Finnish public life in good times and bad.



Warren Harrison

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Kymi Kymmene Today

Renaming the Company

We have, so far, used the company's registered name, Kymin Osakeyhtioe-Kymmene Aktiebolag, in its full and unabridged form.
This has, however, proved too long-winded and impracticable in every-day dealings, particularly with customers abroad. We have therefore decided to adopt Kymi Kymmene as the new and concise ordinary name of the company, both in Finland and abroad.
In legal contexts, however, the company's registered name will remain unchanged. The Griffin will also be retained as the company trademark.

Kymi Kymmene

The turnover of the company exceeded 1,000 million marks in 1974, which makes the company one of the largest privately owned companies in Finland.
We also have a considerable industrial output abroad. Kymi Kymmene actually is the biggest Finnish enterprise abroad.
The production range of the company consists of the paper, board, pulp, sawmill, brick, engineering and chemical industries.
Our employees number 8,600 in Finland alone.
The company is organised into four production groups, which have been renamed as follows: Kymi Kymmene Paper, Kymi Kymmene Primary Resources, Kymi Kymmene Engineering and Kymi Kymmene Chemicals.

Kymi Kymmene Paper

The company's Kuusankoski and Voikkaa paper mills have a combined annual output of 540,000 tons, or approximately 15% of the total Finnish paper production. Our Stroemsdal board mill, in addition, produces 30,000 tons of folding board annually.
The company is increasingly concentrating its production on high grade coated paper and board qualities.
We have, among other things, invested 100 million marks in a new coating plant, which will go on stream in Kuusankoski at the end of the year.
The Kymi Kymmene group of companies will then become one of the leading European manufacturers of high grade coated paper and board qualities.
The group is also the biggest European producer of sheeted paper.

Kymi Kymmene Primary Resources

The primary resources are responsible for the company's forest resources, sawmills, pulp production and power generation.
Kymi Kymmene owns over 270,000 hectares of forests, which makes the company the biggest private forest owner in the country.
Kymi Kymmene owns three sawmills: Halla, Soinlahti and Stroemsdal, with a combined annual production capacity of 210,000 cu. m.
The company's annual chemical pulp production is well over 300,000 tons. Nearly all the output is used for further processing in our own mills.



Kymi Kymmene Engineering

The greater part of the products of Kymi Kymmene engineering are marketed under the traditional name of Hoegfors, which has been used for over 150 years.
Our engineering specialises in the making of large steam boilers and other boilers for industrial use, heating, plumbing and air conditioning equipment, industrial castings, cast-iron and brass valves and automatic controls.
The activities of Kymi Kymmene Engineering are based on an efficient product development, to which we owe our success in the export markets as well.

Kymi Kymmene Chemicals

Kymi Kymmene has, from the very beginning of the century, been one of the principal pioneers in the Finnish chemical industry.
Measured by production value the output of Kymi Kymmene Chemicals has increased many times over, particularly in the past few years.
The main products in Kuusankoski are bleaching agents for the wood processing industry, i.e., chlorine and caustic soda.
Our Porvoo plant makes raw materials for the plastics industry ,i.e., phthalic anhydride, plasticizers and polyester resins.
The greater part of the output of Kymi Kymmene Chemicals is used domestically.

Sales Activities Abroad

Kymi Kymmene traditionally sells its paper productions through the Finnish paper mills' association, Finnpap. Sales of sheeted speciality grades are channelled through a network of group sales companies.
At present we maintain sales offices in the following countries: Great Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Norway, Austria, Portugal, France, West Germany, Switzerland, South Africa and Australia.
Our sawn timber sales in Great Britain are handled by Finnish Unitimber (U.K.) Ltd., which maintains a sales office in London.
Kymi Kymmene Engineering has its own sales companies, Kymmene Engineering Ltd., in Great Britain and Kymmene Foersaeljnings AB in Sweden.

Subsidiaries and Associated Companies Abroad

Kymi Kymmene was the first Finnish wood conversion company to expand its production beyond the Finnish borders.
Primarily for reasons of customs tariff policy two paper mills in northern England were acquired in the early 1930s.
The present name of the company is Star Paper Limited. It operates fine paper mills in Blackburn and Barnsley. Star uses as raw materials pulp supplied by Kymi Kymmene and board manufactured by our Stroemsdal board mill.
In West Germany Kymi Kymmene, jointly with another company, owns Nordland Papier Gmbh, which operates a large modern fine paper mill at Doerpen, close to the Dutch border. This mill, which went on stream in 1968, also uses Finnish pulp as its raw materials.
Kymi Kymmene also owns Kymmene Papier Gmbh in West Germany. The company's activities consist of sheet cutting and sales of paper manufactured in Finland.
Eurocan Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd. is located in the town of Kitimat, British Columbia, Canada. It is jointly owned by three Finnish companies. Eurocan makes pulp, kraftliner and sawn timber. Kymi Kymmene owns 25% of the company.

Kymi Kymmene

Pulp and Paper

Trend is away from newsprint

by Edward Townsend

Twenty-six Finnish pulp and paper companies this year have contributed jointly more than £2m to find long-term solutions to eking out the country's precious wood fibre resources.

The cash represents the bulk of the 1975 budget of the Finnish Pulp and Paper Research Institute, the industry's technical and scientific organization, whose importance and significance has risen on the tidal wave of predictions that the world is in for a massive paper shortage in the next 10 years.

The long-term work of the institute has become more vital since the Finns adopted a strict policy of insisting that the harvesting of their vast forests does not exceed the allowable cut. Without such restrictions there is little doubt that Finland would soon begin to run out of trees.

Continuing investigations are being made in the institute's laboratories near Helsinki into increasing the quality and yield of pulp, the better use of wood and more efficient use of primary fibres.

This year's programme also includes research into enlarging the raw material base and the adaptation of products and processes to changes in energy and fibre costs.

The institute's activities underline the awareness in Finland and elsewhere that paper-makers in the developed nations are soon to be confronted with a demand *which they will be unable* to satisfy.

New techniques leading to greater economy and improved products are therefore vital to the wellbeing of an industry which is facing a future dogged with uncertainty and in which forward investment planning is now surrounded with complexities.

In Finland, where raw material supplies are so delicately balanced, the analysts and investment planners have been trying to reach conclusions at a time when the cyclical downturn has been at its most severe for 45 years.

No longer, it seems, can the coming shortage of paper be quantified by studying past growth and investment intentions. Also, the slower-than-expected turnround in the economic fortunes of the main paper-consuming countries has meant that supply and demand forecasts have had to be revised.

Before this year's sudden drop in world demand for paper, the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization was predicting a global shortage of pulp-making capacity of 7,300,000 tonnes and a resulting paper and board shortage of 9,500,000 tonnes by the end of the decade. Traditional forecasts suggest that total world paper consumption will double by 1985 to 260 million tonnes a year.

But with no sign yet of demand climbing out of the present trough, these figures have become unreliable at best.

Strong reservations about such estimates were being expressed a year ago by Mr Guy Ehrnrooth, managing director of Schauman, in Finland. Speaking at a world pulp and paper conference in Sweden, he asked whether the industry, when predicting future demand, could still rely on historical economic development to continue without change.

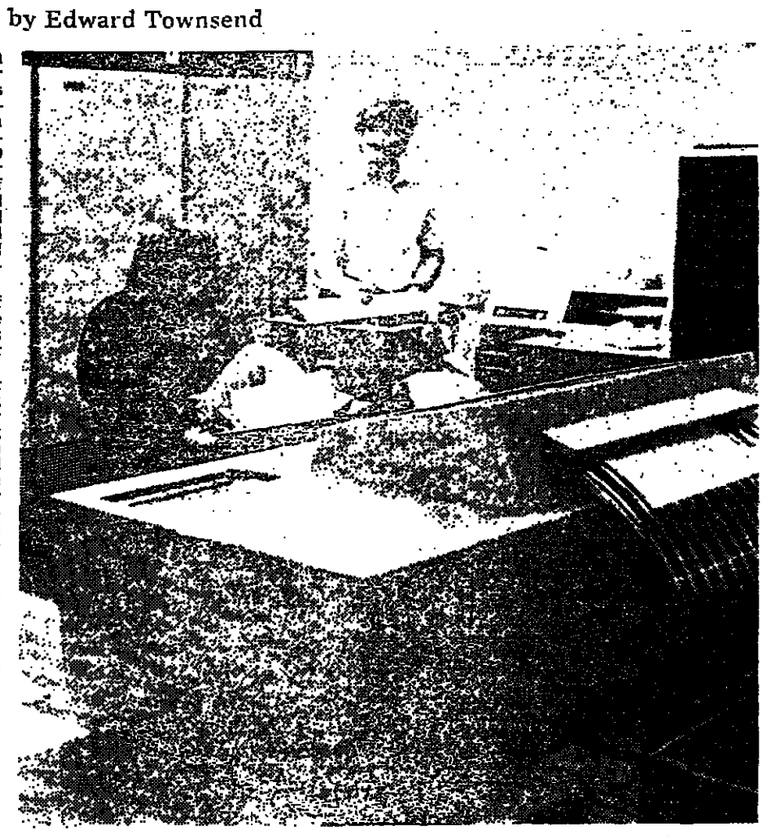
"Or is a slower growth to be expected, with a consequent slowing down in the rising trend of paper and board consumption? If this is true even the predicted shortage will obviously be balanced sooner than expected."

These uncertainties remain today and show up in the growing number of shelved investment projects in Finland. In board making, for instance, new investments announced last year have all been postponed until the 1980s. Future price levels, it was felt, would not cover booming costs.

In the next 10 years it is estimated that by planting trees on poorly productive areas, increased fertilization, the use of branches, stumps and roots and reducing wood exports, the present forest yield in Finland of 58 million cu metres can be lifted by six million cu metres.

Bearing in mind that the timber products industry will be competing with the pulp makers for the extra supplies, the Finns now calculate that their pulp capacity will rise by just under one million tonnes in the next five years from today's level of 7,500,000 tonnes. Much of this will be chemical pulp absorbed in the big integrated paper and board mills and a great part of the increase is still only at the planning stage.

So far, only two major projects in the market pulp sector have been made final and as they mop up all known wood supplies, will be the last to be built in Scandinavia this century. Both have attracted subsidies from public funds.



The Summa paper mill, near Hamina. Paper companies are looking for ways to safeguard wood fibre resources.

The biggest is a bleached sulphate pulp mill with an annual capacity of 250,000 tonnes, a third of which will be exported, being built by Metsa Botnia, a new company in which the Metsaliitto group (a cooperative of 93,000 forest owners) has a 51 per cent stake.

The mill, due to come on stream in 1977, had an initial cost tag of Fmks 680m (£85m), but the final bill will prove to be far in excess of that, because of inflation.

Since the mill is designed to use small, young trees which cannot be economically stripped, it will be the first in the world to process large amounts of timber without first removing the bark. Twenty per cent of the wood supply will be waste chips from sawmills.

The second project, costing Fmks 560m (£70m) involves an increase of 90,000 tonnes in the annual capacity of Schauman's Jakobstad pulp mills on the west coast of Finland. The rebuilding and modernization will, according to the company, "alter the structure of wood usage to correspond to the annual cutting plan of all available *wood species and dimensions* in the natural wood harvesting area of the Jakobstad mills".

On the paper and board side, an increase of just over one million tonnes in the next five years is the latest estimate from the industry. Again, most of this is not due until the end of the decade and is by no means committed investment.

To achieve such an increase means the start-up of 10 new paper machines but only two are scheduled to begin operations this year and there will then be a gap of at least three years before any additional capacity comes on stream.

In broad terms, the trend in the Finnish paper industry *is away from the production* of cheaper grades such as newsprint to the more expensive and higher added-value magazine and printing papers.

In one instance, however, there is a significant expansion of newsprint capacity on hand following the work done by United Paper Mills on thermo-mechanical pulp (TMP). Traditionally, newsprint is made from groundwood and chemical pulp but *in the TMP process wood* chips are pre-heated before refining, with the result that stronger mechanical pulp is produced with less need for chemical pulp additions. Consequently, up to 25 per cent more paper can be made from the same amount of raw material.

Textiles

Bright colours, cheerful prospects

by Donald Fields

When the term "new exports" was coined in Finland a decade ago, textiles and clothing quickly established *themselves* as the most celebrated categories on the list. From 1 per cent before the war, their share of total exports has stabilized at about 7 per cent. While employing 14 per cent of the labour force they *account for about 8 per cent* of industrial production, including a large contribution by "value added".

In 1974 the trade deficit on the textiles side was exactly equalled by a surplus in clothing. Whereas 31 per cent of textiles went for export, the figure for clothes was 51 per cent.

Audacious companies like Marimekko have tended to steal the show, with the desirable effect for other manufacturers of stimulating interest in Finnish textiles as a whole. The output of the older, bigger firms—Finlayson, Suomen Trikoo, Hyvilla and Tampella—is by no means run-of-the-mill, since they manufacture many lines devised by the best designers, radiating the same bright colours as garments made for small fashion boutiques.

Even when the scale is, by Finnish standards, large, spinning and weaving generally take place in the same mill. There has been some "forward" and some "backward" integration ("forward" meaning a textile company moving into clothing, "backward" the reverse), but in general the distinction between makers and makers-up of cloth still holds good.

In textiles, recent trends have followed the international pattern. Knitwear, incorporating texturizing of filament yarns, is booming, while furnishing fabrics have shown twice the average growth rate. On the other hand, heavy woollens and cotton yarns are sluggish.

Mr Kai Snellman, managing director of the Association of Finnish Textile Industries, admits that the industry has always depended on an abundant supply of fairly cheap labour, being a source of employment for women in the country. "But in future we'll face a shortage of workers as other industries and the service sector cream off their share. The days of cheap clothing are over. We must concentrate on quality rather than quantity."

Since 1969 a streamlining of production has accompanied a slight contraction in the workforce. This is best visible in Tampere, Finland's textile capital, one of the most desirable settings King Cotton chose for his throne. Here the textiles division of the large Tampella corporation (accounting for 9.6 per cent of the combine's £120m in sales last year) has cut its range of items from 20,000 to 10,000.

The surviving lines embody a standard of design and technique which the real giants could hardly match: elegant sets of interior fabrics: Hundred Roses jacquard woven linen table-cloths; terry-towels ideal for *after saunas*; and the beautiful and intricate Ambiente printing process.

"We are trying to get rid of the staple articles, but it takes time", explains Mr Harry Sucksdorff, a vice-president of Tampella. "In the 'grey' sectors we are faced with a losing battle against imports if the Government keeps sitting still." (In fact, as Mr Sucksdorff spoke, the Government was outlining mild protective measures.) Now about 60 per *cent of sales are provided* by "design" lines, with such "technical textiles" as paper yarn insulation for telephone cables and synthetic tarpaulins looming large.

Tampella has attracted the best names in Finnish textile design—including Dora Jung, Marjatta Metsovaara, and the tireless Timo Sarpaneva. In the mill one stumbles across the tasteful cloth Tampella prints for Vuokko Nurmesniemi. Under her first name, Vuokko has opened shops and exported abroad.

Vuokko is one of 180 members of the Central Federation of Finnish Clothing Industries (VATEVA), whose total turnover ran to £175m in 1974. VATEVA's latest report indicates that Sweden then accounted for 41 per cent and the Soviet Union 21 per cent of Finnish clothing exports; Britain's share is 7 per cent.

On the whole, the industry has absorbed the shocks in world trading quite well, exports dropping 0.8 per cent in volume last year, but far outstripping inflation with a 42 per *cent rise in* money terms. VATEVA expects that the situation in the main markets will pick up next year at the earliest.

One of Finland's least inhibited pace-setters is Piretta, a Kuopio factory specializing in women's topcoats. From a £160,000 turnover in 1967, its first year of operations, Piretta has shot up to an estimated £3.75m in 1975. As one of the largest specialists in Northern Europe, it employs three permanent designers with the object of good quality at a reasonable price, and an up-to-date combination of national and international fashion.

Piretta's adroit seamstresses receive two years' training. Their obvious need for more room will be satisfied next April when a new wing is added to the factory, and skirts and trousers are added to the production line. The British Laymaker system gives Piretta 3 per cent less cloth wastage than normal—even so, 21 per cent of the £2m or so spent on raw materials ends up as scraps.

The expansion scheme, adding 100 new workers to the existing 350, should mean a *greater drive into the main* export markets—Scandinavia (50 per cent), the Soviet Union (30 per cent), the EEC and United States (20 per cent).



The Helsinki flat of Mrs Armi Ratia, a leading designer of textiles and women's clothing under the name Marimekko, which has a turnover of Fmks 40m.

Take five!

AHLSTRÖM is a combination of five industries: paper, converting, mechanical woodworking, engineering and glass. Each part is fully capable of working on its own, but by pooling forces and skills in the field of research and development as well as financially, they can achieve more than would five completely separate units.

Paper

Ahlström's Varkaus Paper Mills are well-known in the news industry as suppliers of newsprint to many of the world's leading newspapers. New production techniques have enabled Ahlström to develop a range of lightweight newsprint qualities well ahead of the competition. Special qualities for various printing as well as many other purposes are made at the Kauttua Mills.

Converting

Ahlström's range of paper and board converting products include packaging and wrapping materials for the food and consumer goods industries, egg packs, peat pots and spiral cores for the paper industry.

Mechanical woodworking

Special plywoods form the backbone of the production of the Varkaus Plywood Mill. Highly modern equipment provide the facilities to meet the most exacting demands from customers all over the world. Painted or laminated plywoods, cut and machined to order, are daily routines at Varkaus. Also operating in Varkaus is one of Europe's most modern sawmills. The Company's fibre board mill, which turns out wood-based as well as mineral-based boards and acoustic tiles, is situated at Pihlava.



Engineering

Working in close cooperation with each other and with the Company's own wood processing industries, Ahlström's Engineering Works at Karhula and Varkaus are well-known suppliers of machines and equipment to the world's paper and pulp industries. Fine paper machines, pulp digesters, giant boilers, pumps for nuclear power plants and perforated screen plates are just a few examples of Ahlström engineering products.

Glass

i-glass, the trade mark of glassware made by the Iittala Glass Works, is a password among quality-conscious people all over the world. Beautiful and durable, i-glass has been and is one of the pioneers of Finnish design. Less conspicuous, although equally useful, are the millions of beer bottles and other glass packaging items produced by the Karhula Glass Works. Another Karhula speciality is glass wool for insulation. Ahlström's plastics industry, represented by the Strömfors Works, produces a wide range of electrical appliances.

R&D

Research and development is as much part of daily work as is producing goods. Anticipating needs, and developing new products and production methods are an absolute necessity. With five industries cooperating, Ahlström is better equipped than most to meet the challenge of the future, to change and develop in a changing world.

AHLSTRÖM

A. Ahlström Osakeyhtiö

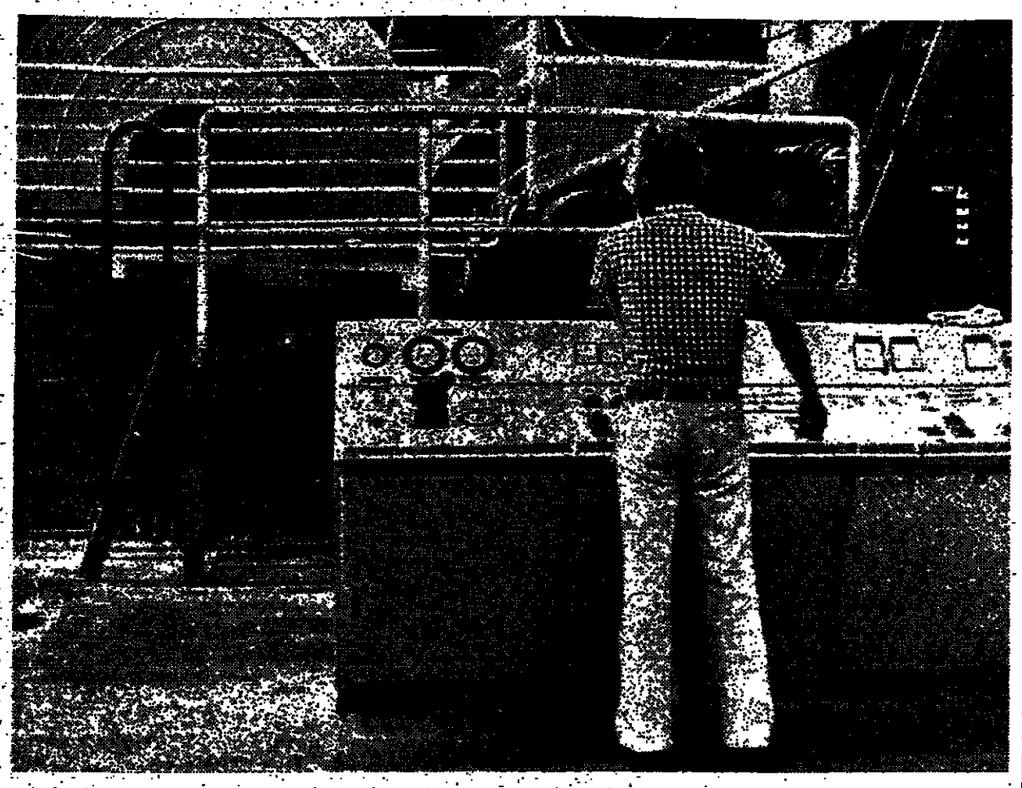
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Forest industries: after the economic recession hard times lie ahead for the traditional pulp, paper and timber industries. Edward Townsend assesses the implications of further price increases and Michael Frenchman examines the possibility of a new market for prefabricated homes in Britain

New mills postponed as cost soars



Finland's pulp and paper makers took the unprecedented step this summer of closing down operations for at least a month. And harder times are ahead for the men and women who work in the country's biggest export-earning industry.

The paper industry has been reduced to working at two-thirds capacity by the economic recession in the industrialized world and, in the same way that the timber sector has been so badly stunned by the fall-off in construction work, so the paper mills have felt acutely the decline in consumption.

Newspapers have suffered from an erosion of circulation while falling advertising has forced them into a drastic cut in the number of pages; public services have launched economy drives; and the dip in consumer spending has reduced demand for packaging.

Demand has waned further as a result of the vast stocks of forest products accumulated in 1974 by customers eager to beat expected price rises this year. The inevitable de-stocking that has occurred throughout 1975 has meant that the intake of new orders at the mills has tumbled.

So, on the basis that price-cutting at a time when demand is influenced by world factors never helped anyone, the Finns have cut production. This year, for the first time in its history, Finland's sales abroad of its wood, pulp, paper and board could plummet to below 50 per cent of total exports.

As the long, dark nights begin to descend on Finland, they are the portent of a gloom already felt by the workers, many of whom will face further lay-offs this winter. Since the summer shut-downs, which included annual holidays, more paper machines have been idle and many companies, rather than lose workers, have switched them to maintenance jobs.

It is a tricky time for the paper men. They are quite used to having to survive in a notoriously cyclical industry, but the present dip has hit them with a vengeance.

Last year, Finland produced 3,889,000 tonnes of paper of all grades and the dependence on exports is immediately apparent when it is known that of that total, 3,216,000 tonnes were sold overseas.

Export production by the world's paper makers is relatively small, about 15 to 20 per cent, yet for the Finns the situation is the reverse. In 1974, some 6 per cent of pulp and 16 per cent of paper and board on world markets came from Finland.

Exports to Britain, Finland's best export market, stood at 911,000 tonnes of paper last year, more than double the amount bought by the more affluent West Germans. This year, however, the Finns will be well pleased if they can break through the 700,000-tonne mark.

Yet in these depressed conditions there is little sign that a similar fate will befall the pulp and paper makers as has already been seen in the crippled timber sector, hit by mill closures and near bankruptcies.

The big paper companies have diversified widely into the engineering, shipbuilding and glass industries for example, and with many mills recording losses this year, the more buoyant non-paper divisions will be called upon to do a propping-up job.

The uncertainty which bedevilled the industry at the end of last year, and which will no doubt continue well into 1976, was reflected in the annual reports of all of the major Finnish pulp, paper and wood products companies.

Schauman, with total sales last year worth Fmks 635m (of which more than 75 per cent came from exports) and a net profit of Fmks 7,060,000, said: "A major problem in 1975 will be to continue financing our operations at a time when our investment rate is high, our stocks swollen, and our sales and profitability in difficulties. The situation is aggravated by a shortage of both Finnish and foreign capital."

Kymmene, which sold paper and board worth Fmks 721.7 last year, an increase of 57 per cent on 1973, reported that forward orders for its paper group had dwindled rapidly. "The orders in hand at the turn of the year represented only the output of a few days and it is far from certain whether all sales contracts with forward delivery dates will actually materialize."

Mr Olavi J. Mattila, chairman of the board of the giant Enso-Gutzeit paper, wood and shipping group, which had paper sales last year of Fmks 1,362.9m, warned shareholders: "We have prepared ourselves for a period of adverse conditions for some two years ahead. It remains to be seen how effectively and quickly the steps to prevent a deepening of the recession and to support a recovery will be implemented and will begin to make an impression in our main markets and in the United States."

The results of these and other Finnish companies during the past 15 years or so underline the efforts made by the Finns to satisfy international demand for paper. Export earnings really began to take off in the 1960s when the industry saw its chance for boosting the level of wood fibre processing.

Pulp exports grew consistently throughout the decade, but by 1970 began to decline as a result of growing demand from the country's own paper and board makers whose requirements soon overtook the growth in pulp production. The outcome was booming exports from the huge integrated plants of high value paper products.

Figures from Finncell, the sales organization of the wood pulp industry, show that sales of market pulp fell from 2,400,000 tonnes in 1970 to 1,800,000 tonnes last year, of which 1,300,000 tonnes were exported.

After the boom year of 1973 and the so-called paper shortage, prices of paper and board last year moved upwards from what the industry considered had been previously unrealistic levels. In fact, they said, prices had to rise in order to keep existing capacity in production.

The cost of fuel, pulpwood, freight charges and wages all went up so fast, however, that much of the price increases were wiped out. On top of that came the continuing and considerable expense of meeting environmental protection requirements.

Since then, the industry has asked itself whether the increases were sufficient and whether the trend will make future investment worth while. New mills are now extremely expensive and the industry's answer to its own question has been to postpone many planned projects.

Finnboard, the sales body for the board mills, which is expecting output to be down 25 to 30 per cent this year and revenue to fall by 15 to 20 per cent reckons that a new folding boxboard mill with an annual capacity of 100,000 tonnes and a wood mill, finishing and storage facilities would now cost Fmks 350m and Fmks 80m working capital, a total of Fmks 430m (about £54m). Operating costs would be about Fmks 1,800 per tonne at full capacity.

To produce a 15 per cent return on investment after straight line depreciation over 15 years, Finnboard calculates that the ex-mill price for coated folding boxboard—used for packaging anything from cornflakes to perfume—should be Fmks 2,400 a tonne (£300) which is 20 per cent above today's level.

This sort of sum has been done throughout the industry for a long time and used to impress upon customers the predicament facing the Finnish paper makers.

But nowhere are the Finns' problems more acute than in Britain, where they are intent on keeping a firm grip on the market although hamstrung by the United Kingdom's abysmal economic performance, its slower-than-average climb out of the recession, and the tumbling value of sterling.

The reel change on the enormous rolls of newsprint is electronically controlled.

The Finns are prepared to dole out a certain amount of preferential treatment to their best customer but, they emphasize, prices are already lower than those paid by the rest of Europe and some grades of Finnish paper are now being sold in the United Kingdom at less than their production cost. The dilemma arises because the Finns are conscious of their reliance on United Kingdom sales and that if they push too hard they could price themselves out of the market.

E.T.

Prudence in place of plunder

Finns traditionally have six consuming passions: beautiful women, fine food, vodka, sauna, an obsessive desire to maintain neutrality — and trees.

The first four make Finnish life highly acceptable, the fifth may be seen as self-preservation, but it is the sixth that is vital to the nation's economy.

And what happens in Finland's forests—felling policy, investment programmes, cultivation projects—is of crucial concern to others well beyond the country's national frontiers. The paper-hungry nations of Western Europe in particular keep a constant and watchful eye on Finnish forestry policy.

It is a policy that has changed much in the past few decades as a consequence of postwar affluence and the dramatic increase in consumption of wood products.

Finland out of economic necessity has plundered its forests, the major indigenous raw material, to attempt to keep up with the construction boom and the insatiable appetite for more and more paper and packagings of the wasteful consumer society.

Crisis point came in the early 1960s when Finland's forest owners were cutting more than they were planting; the industry admits to a maximum negative balance in those years of five million cubic metres of timber.

Since then the Finns have worked hard to turn that balance around permanently and are the first to emphasize that future economic growth of the forest industry cannot be achieved without careful husbandry and the most modern research and technology. Timber may be the only regenerative raw material, but a tree planted in Finland in 1975 could take until 2015 to reach maturity.

Concern that Finland may be running out of trees seems misplaced to the visitor making a tour of Finnish countryside. The whole nation appears to be blanketed by its "green gold", mile after mile of dense spruce, pine and birch forests.

Yet the annual statistics of the Central Association of Finnish Forest Industries show just how much of that is cut and processed. Last year the Finns produced 7,800,000 cu metres of sawn goods alone, of which almost 1,800,000 cu metres went to the United Kingdom with a further 1,443,000 cubic metres of plywood and particle board.

The value of forest industry products sold abroad in 1974 was about £1,500m, well over half the country's total exports. In the light of figures like these it is perhaps not surprising that Finland has become a net importer of raw wood for processing.

The central association figures also show how Finland has reduced the amount of felling since the critical period 15 years ago. In 1960, total forest removals were just over 60 million cu metres. By last year that had dropped to 54 million cu metres.

Despite the reduction, the Finns have managed a healthy increase over the 15 years in the production of raw wood to meet the expanded output needed for growing world markets. It was achieved by a drastic cutback in roundwood exports, by halving the amount of wood used as fuel and for non-industrial purposes and by much greater use of wood residues.

At the same time, imports of Russian roundwood and residues were expanded so that in 1974 they accounted for 10 per cent of the 51,350,000 cubic metres of raw wood used by the industry.

The growing reliance on imports is clearly not to the Finns' liking and there is still much scope for boosting the overall quantity of wood for industrial use as well as increasing forest yields. For example, about eight million cubic metres of wood a year is used as fuel and for other purposes. The past 15 years has also seen the amount of wood residue used rise two and a half times, with the suggestion that additional improvemems are possible.

Much of the expansion of Finland's forests and therefore of the amount of wood available for processing has been stimulated by the government-backed MERA financing plans for reafforestation. But the shortage of funds has led to none of the goals of the three successive MERA plans being achieved in full and last year a World Bank loan of $20m was negotiated in a bid to speed up replanting.

In its 1975 review, the central association said the difficulties that in the last couple of years had prevented full scale implementation of the MERA programmes, which foresaw an increase of a third in industrial use of wood in 15 years, had not been surmounted.

This year some progress has been made using funds gathered under the "voluntary" counter-cyclical levy agreed by the industry with the Government a year ago.

The expansion potential of Finland's forest industry is clearly considerable but as long ago as 1969, the Bank of Finland clamped down on the financing of new investments. Approval of new projects has since been withheld until the sufficiency of wood supplies has been examined by a joint association and Bank of Finland review board.

Since 1971 most of the developments that have been scrutinized have been passed by the board.

Future long-term investment, however, is shrouded in uncertainty. The world timber business, like so many others, has been turned upside down by the economic recession and the energy crisis.

Since last year when the boom in timber prices and sales fell to the point of recession, Finland's forest industry has struggled on in the face of stagnant export markets. The present slump, with mills on the verge of closure, seems even more severe against the background of the Fmks 2,500m earned by forest owners last year, a 65 per cent increase over 1973.

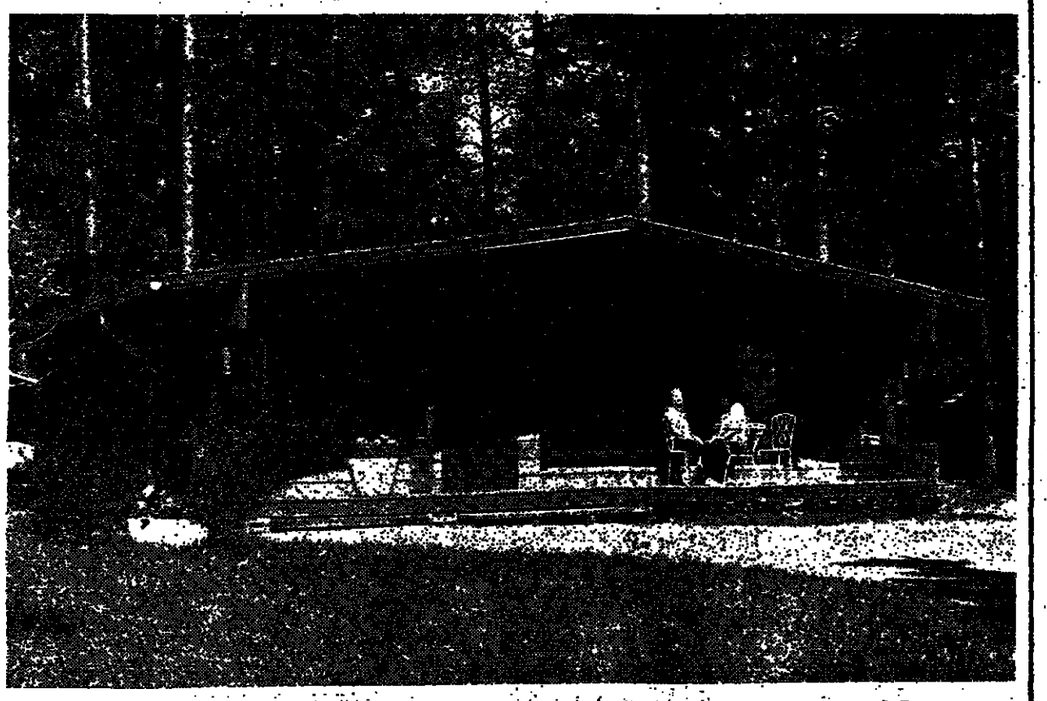
The one bright spot in the present recessionary gloom is that the downturn in demand has meant less felling and a slight but welcome rise in forest resources.

Finland's forest industry carries a heavy burden in much the same way as the motor industry does in the United Kingdom. It is the major export earner in a country which in the first half of this year had a foreign trade deficit of £530m (double that of last year) and a huge rate of inflation. Finland's softwood sales to Britain alone in the first seven months were down 65 per cent in volume.

In that light, Finland's European customers can expect little more than a stabilizing of prices in the short term. Over a longer period there is no doubt that Finland will be able to expand its wood output, but at a cost that will inevitably be reflected in the asking price.

E.T.

British housing market top priority



Finnish system house builders have embarked on an all-out assault on the British local authority market. Already some authorities in the Midlands are seriously considering importing Finnish prefabricated modules for quick assembly.

Puutalo, the Finnish prefabricated housing sales association, recently nearly succeeded in negotiating a substantial share of a £5m contract for 500 houses with the new Grampian Regional Council in north-east Scotland which was then revised. Puutalo is now tendering for the new contract.

Mr Tom Ryynanen, a senior Puutalo executive, said that his company had supplied 100,000 houses to the Soviet Union as part of the country's war reparations. He added: "We have proved that we can supply big orders and now the United Kingdom is considered our top priority market. We can be quite competitive as far as local authority demands are concerned. As well as supplying the prefabricated modules themselves we are also considering selling the know-how and establishing the factory system itself in Britain."

Puutalo is also marketing prefabricated schools which can be built up into a variety of configurations and sizes. Finland has also been reasonably successful with the export of timber cabins both for permanent homes and for leisure use. Puutalo offers more than 30 kinds of cabins which extend in price from £1,500 to £4,500. The prices exclude delivery and site charges, foundations and provision of services. Larger holiday cottages have done extremely well in West Germany. They are supplied in knock-down form and are easily assembled, usually in less than a day.

The prefabricated units produced by Esara Oy are more complex in design and function. Mr Peter Sörensen, who represents the company in Britain, is confident that they can supply a wide range of system houses for Britain, not only for the local authority market but for commercial developers as well.

"Our more expensive range of units are very suitable for small private developments", Mr Sörensen said, adding that a great deal of interest had been shown in the Esara's modular system. The factory began in 1951 and had undergone rapid expansion.

When the latest extension is completed it will employ 500 workers. The modular system is based on a 150cm grid. The timber-framed sections can accept a wide variety of claddings.

The sections can be packed in containers for delivery and each unit can be erected in three to four days. A building takes about six weeks to complete if laying the foundations and services are taken into account compared with three to four months for a conventional house in brick. The Esara units come complete with all fittings and conduits to the customer's specifications.

"We could even supply the furniture if necessary", Mr Sörensen said.

Building timber-framed houses is big business in Finland, which produces about 10,000 a year. Some people say that speculation has caused severe over-production and, because of the lack of long-term mortgage facilities in the country (5 to 10 years is the maximum period), about 6,000 dwellings remain empty. Most of them are in the populous south and include many flats in Helsinki and its satellite towns.

In order to maintain employment and production lines Puutalo, which gets vigorous comment from some businessmen who say it is not ambitious enough in its sales approach, has steadily increased its turnover to about £12.5m in 1974 and has attempted to increase exports, which accounted for 30 per cent of sales. It has done remarkably well in Sweden, which is rather like carrying coals to Newcastle, and sold houses to far off markets like Japan and Vietnam.

Three large manufacturers form the basis of the Puutalo organization: Rauma-Repola, A. Ahlström, and Paloheimo. More than 50 per cent of Paloheimo's Riihimaki factory production goes for export. The factory produced about 1,200 units last year, mostly holiday homes. Turnover for the sawnwood and housing side of the company amounted to about Fmks 45m (about £5.5m) last year.

Normally 50 per cent of Paloheimo's sawnwood production goes to Britain but because of lack of demand there has, in common with the rest of the industry, been a sharp slump in exports.

Mr Arvi Paloheimo, managing director of the company, which last year celebrated its eighty-fifth anniversary, believes they must look for new markets for prefabricated houses as the traditional European areas are becoming too competitive.

"We must look to places like Iran and some of the African countries, for instance", he said. One of his factory's most important lines has been the production of indoor saunas but the market is likely to decline because of the general recession that is hitting the sale of luxury goods.

With energy conservation an important consideration, Finnish timber-framed houses, with their high thermal insulation, have much to recommend them. With the advantages of quick erection, and easy and speedy delivery, manufacturers are taking a hard look at the oil boom areas of Scotland as well as the general local authority markets in other parts of Britain.

M.F.

Hundreds of these log chalets have been delivered to Japan and Germany. They cost from about £4,500.

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The widening influence of politics, perils of a subsidized press and importance of shipping are examined on this and the facing page

Parties take care to seize plums

by Olli Kivinen

Like other Scandinavian countries Finland has resorted to government subsidies to prevent the closure of more newspapers. But the system has turned out to be a warning example of government manipulation, as practically all direct subsidies go to the party-affiliated press and the independent newspapers are left to manage on their own.

If one leaves aside the indirect subsidy, which all publications get in the form of cheap post office rates, the party press gets a subsidy of more than Fmk27m (about £3,375,000) and the independent press is left with less than Fmk2m says Mr Simopekka Nortamo, managing editor of *Helsingin Sanomat* and a member of the State Committee on Communication Policies.

The system of selective subsidies, which is directed only to the just under 100 daily newspapers in Finland, works as follows. In this year's state budget Fmk29m is allotted for selective press subsidies. It is divided into three groups. First the Finnish national news agency, which is owned by newspapers, and the different news organizations run by the political parties to supply material for their own papers, get a Fmk2m subsidy to cover telecommunication expenses.

A sum of Fmk 13.5m is earmarked directly to the organs of the political parties. This amount is divided according to the parliamentary strength of the parties. The third part is in theory within the reach of whichever organization applies for it, and this sum is also Fmk 13.5m. It is meant to help in covering "transport, distribution and other expenses". It is usually called the transport subsidy.

This last part of subsidy goes, however, mostly to the same recipients as the second, because the decisions are made in a committee whose members are elected according to the parliamentary strength of the parties, and independent papers have no MPs.

All party representatives take care of their own interests except for the Swedish People's Party, which gives a portion of its share to independent Swedish language papers. This means, Mr Nortamo says, that the chances of Finnish-language newspapers getting any of this transport subsidy are virtually nil, however weak their financial position might be.

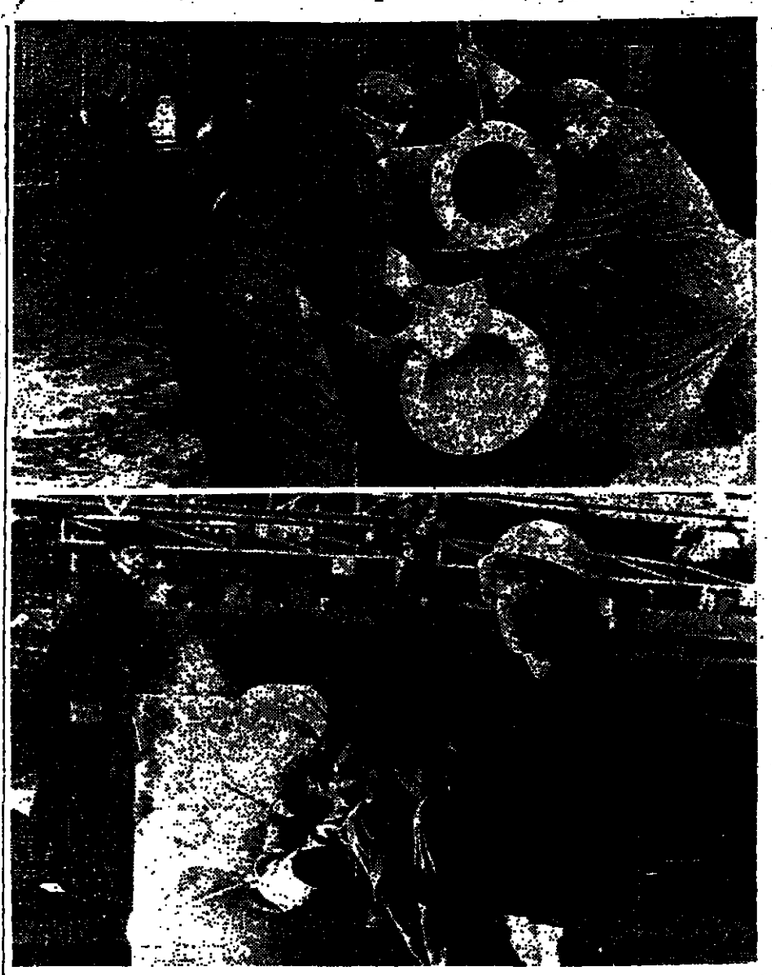
The financial situation of the newspapers has never been the main criterion for dividing the transport subsidy. This year, for instance, subsidy was given to eight party papers which have a dominating position in their area. Their share of the total amount was almost 10 per cent, or much more than the total of Swedish and Finnish-language independent papers.

The subsidy system has led to some absurd arithmetic. In the state communication policies committee, where different interest groups are represented and which is to outline future communication policies, the members nominated by the Socialist parties maintain that in fact the non-socialist papers receive almost 10 times more subsidies than the socialist.

According to this point of view there is no such thing as an independent newspaper. In the leftish terminology the independence means commercialism and this in turn means that "commercial" publications are part of the non-socialist camp. From this starting point the representatives of the Socialist parties in the committee say that socialist papers get 23 million of the total subsidies, direct and indirect.

Compared with this, the non-socialist and "commercial" daily newspapers and periodicals get a grant total of Fmk210m when one takes into account all direct and indirect subsidies. This line of thinking also suggests that almost all periodicals are "commercial" and thus antisocialist.

Even though artificial respiration of the party press has been going on for some years the results are few. Most of these papers have turned, if possible, to more one-sidedness, and their quality is as low as ever. The general trend is away from party-affiliated newspapers and the most important independents fare rather well.





Despite an international decline in shipbuilding, Finnish yards have full order books and some are even expanding. These pictures by Warren Harrison show Valmet Vuosaari shipyard (left) and that of Rauma-Repola, near Pori.

'Balancing' a civil service where affiliations count for a great deal

by Donald Fields

With growing concern being voiced in Britain over the patronage open to powerful government ministers, the discussion taking place in Finland on growing politicalization may prove timely and instructive.

This year the debate was given formal recognition when the summer festival at Jyväskylä, in central Finland, assembled a body of speakers for a congress on political affiliations. Jyväskylä, with its well-proportioned, airy university buildings, designed by Mr Alvar Aalto, a son of the town, drew such famous people as Arthur M. Schlesinger jnr, Mihailo Markovic, and C. Northcote Parkinson. The 1975 debate was an all-Finnish affair, revolving round the word *jäsenkirja*, membership book—with the large amount of paper around, a Finn gets more than a mere card when he joins a party.

The difficulty of backing with facts the general feeling that politics is increasingly influencing public life is evident from the score of speeches. Only one speaker submitted figures to demonstrate the national trend indicating that employment in public administration had swelled from 299,000 in 1967 to 384,000 in 1974, absorbing two thirds of the new labour supply in that period. In the jungle of "red tape" entailed in social policy, firms are obliged to abide by 300 laws and statutes, with some personnel mainly employed completing the relevant forms.

The most controversial aspect of the debate concerns appointments to the civil service on a party political basis.

In addition MPs, not expert in the relevant business, may sit on the administrative councils of more than one nationalized undertaking or public organization. It is the nearest Finland comes to an "old-boy" network or "jobs for the boys".

The most eloquent opponent of the system is Dr Altti Majava, who worked for several years with Gunnar Myrdal and is now in charge of the Ministry of Labour's department dealing with Finnish workers in Sweden.

He said: "Party membership might well help you advance and some of the highest posts in the state administration are earmarked for party men. But in some cases the parties cannot agree and have to appoint a non-political person."

At Jyväskylä Dr Majava explained how the various parties' insistence on "political balance" works when several vacancies are to be filled simultaneously.

"If a solution satisfactory to all is not obtained, an extra post is created. . . . In some cases it is agreed in advance which party will be allotted the post and a man is appointed, though better-qualified people are to be found outside that party's ranks."

Dr Majava indicated that the appointments system had compelled decision-makers to devote more attention to staffing questions than to routine matters. That statement unconsciously reversed a state television director's criticism, made at the same congress, that British television reporters emphasize political personalities at the expense of the issues involved. To get ahead, some civil servants keep up membership of several parties.

Dr Majava called for a clear delineation of posts open to party nominees and a higher regard for non-political qualifications. He contended that in a small country not every party had a good person available for every post.

The system was defended by the Minister of Justice from 1971 to 1975, Mr Matti Louekoski. His party, the Social Democrats, was recently the "in" party for ambitious civil servants. In somewhat elusive legal language he said that when manned by non-political officials the state's administrative machine became clogged and conservative. Experience in party work should be considered a merit, since men and women develop their knowledge by working in specialist areas of party activity.

Mr Louekoski disputed the allegation that career civil servants no longer had chances of promotion. "My experience working with officials whose views differ from my own has been good. Divergent opinions are clearly stated when decisions are under preparation."

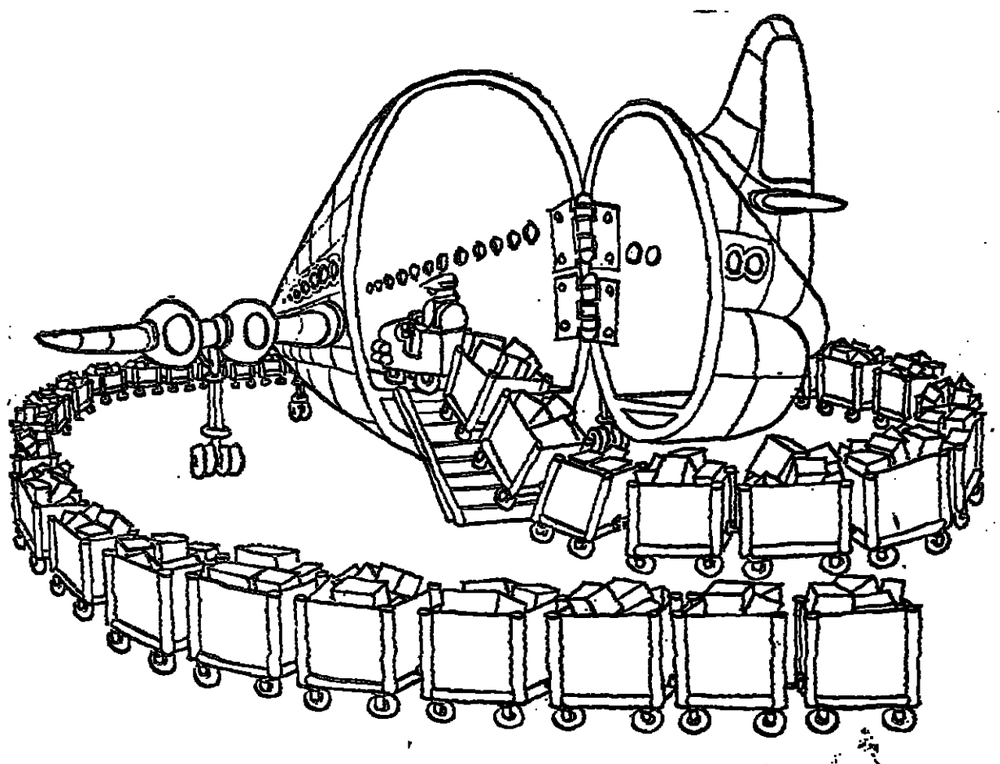
At local government level in Finland it has long been an axiom that a large number of posts are occupied by loyal party workers. A study of Jyväskylä itself was submitted to the congress, revealing that the political spread of civic officials faithfully reflected the balance of power on the council. Whether the professionally best qualified or the politically most pliable secured the top jobs depended on the nature of the work involved: expert knowledge was still valued in technology and finance, but the fire brigade chief, for instance, was a party trusty. Independent public servants were a dying race.

Other topics aired at Jyväskylä included democracy in the parties—there were shouts and murmurs that it hardly exists; politics in business—there was the conventional marxist-capitalist clash; the commitment of a Christian—there were some assertions of solidarity with the proletariat; freedom of speech in Finland—here the star was a long-standing columnist dismissed by the main Social Democratic newspaper for his inconvenient opinions; and the Pirkkala experiment, which was a school history course devised by extreme leftist psychologists and which proved an electioneering gift for the conservatives.

One notable absentee from the congress was Finland's former United Nations ambassador, Mr Max Jakobson, who is promoting the cause of big business interests. Interviewed last month, Mr Jakobson condemned politicalization in its Finnish form, but added several riders. He said: "We must distinguish between politics and party politics. We should recall that people with left-wing views were long excluded from our civil service. We cannot necessarily say those who belong to a party are less competent than those who do not."

Mr Jakobson believes that social changes have drawn more areas into the political sphere. "This has gone unnecessarily far. Unfortunately, political parties have penetrated the schools and debate is more and more conducted on party lines."

Some British commentators, observing that democracy costs money, have urged public subsidies to support political parties. In Finland the system has been in operation since 1967 and a recent opinion poll shows that 59 per cent of the electorate wants the subvention to be reduced, with only 2 per cent favouring an increase. At present this state bonus to the parties works out at Fmks 80,000 (about £10,000) a year for each member of Parliament, but taxpayers' money also ends up in party coffers through funds intended for youth and temperance work.



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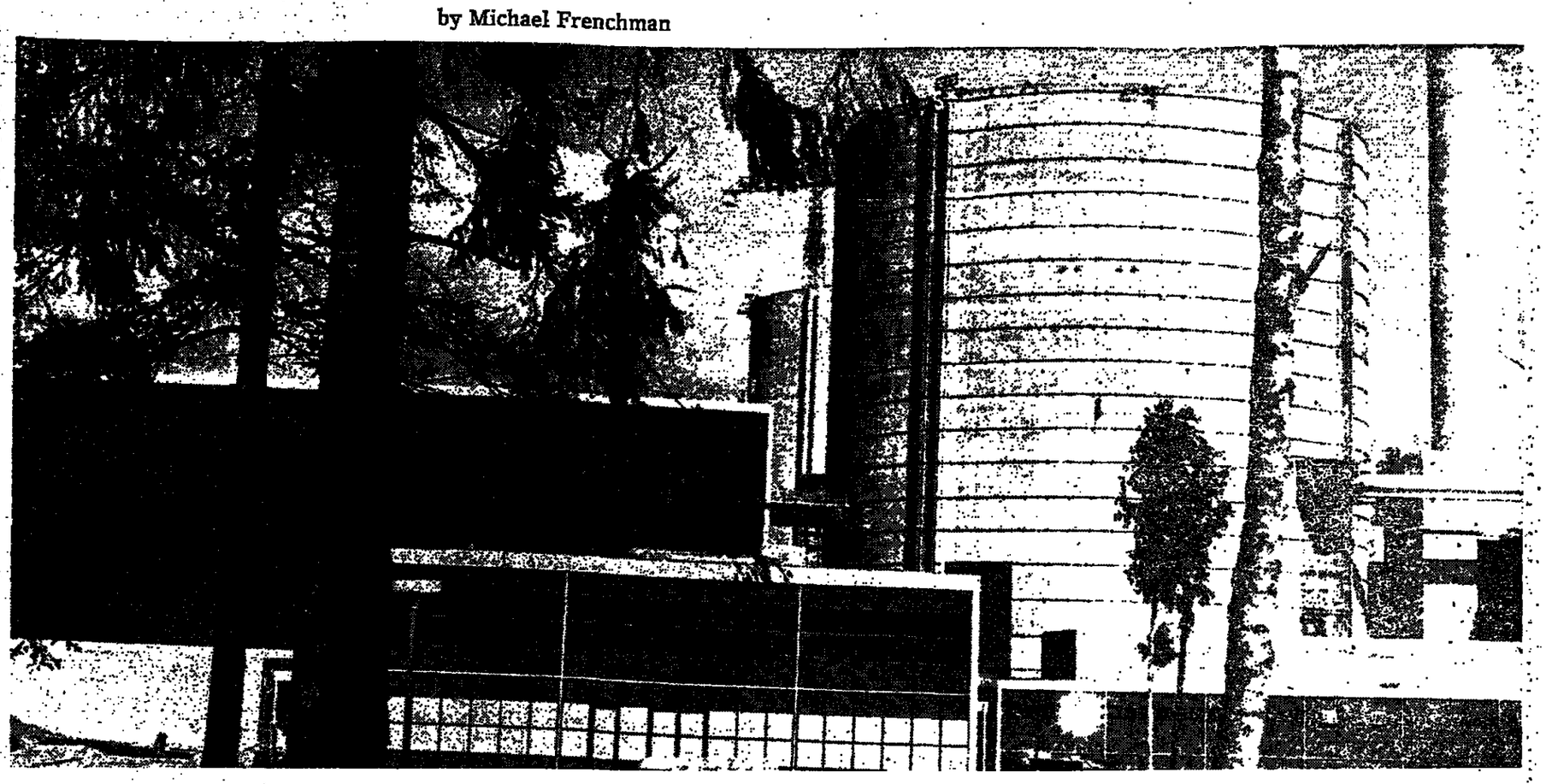
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Nuclear Energy

International effort builds a Soviet atomic reactor with export potential

by Michael Frenchman



When 3,500 men and women speaking Finnish, Swedish, German, Russian and English build anything as complex as a nuclear power station there are bound to be problems. When it is a Soviet-designed reactor which has never been constructed outside the conventional eastern block countries, life becomes even more complicated. The Russian Novorovezh (VVER 440) Reactor being built at Loviisa, 85km east of Helsinki, is one of a pair due to come into operation in December next year—half a year behind schedule.

Dr Anders Palmgren, the young Finnish superintendent of the Loviisa project, is quick to defend Finland's decision to build a Russian-designed reactor for its first nuclear power station. Loviisa I is the result of an agreement signed in 1970 between Imatran Voima Osakeyhtio (IVO), Finland's biggest power company, and the Soviet Technopromexport. Shortly afterwards agreement for a second reactor was also signed. This will be almost identical to the Loviisa I 440 MW pressurized water reactor.

"It's good, it's functional—just grey paint—and it all works", comments Dr Palmgren when asked about the quality of the Russian-built equipment. "We may not be getting America's Westinghouse pretty paints, but at least we have got something which we know is OK, especially from a safety point of view", Dr Palmgren added.

The site chosen for the station is on what was a tiny island, sparsely inhabited—20 people within 3-km radius of the station. There have been difficulties over safety and the environment and IVO has been at pains to explain exactly how the reactor will operate. IVO points out that the reactor also includes double safeguards in excess of the original design which have been put in by the Finns. As well as having a metal shield enclosing the reactor 850 tons of ice hung in baskets around the inside rim of the roof are ready to cool any pipe that may fracture.

"Naturally, there are some environmental problems", Dr Palmgren says, "but the realities of life here are such that we cannot do without nuclear power."

Supporting this view, the Energy Commission's recent report recommends that Finland will have to rely largely on nuclear power as a primary source of energy by 1985. By that time the nuclear capacity will have increased to about 5,000 MW, a modest amount compared to other nations embarking on far more ambitious programmes.

But since oil prices shot up Finland's economy has waned dramatically and the change to nuclear power will make it less reliant on its Soviet oil suppliers although it will still be dependent on Russia for uranium fuels. The Loviisa stations have been purchased on a partial barter agreement worth Fmks 800m at low interest rates over a 15-year period.

Apart from the Russian-designed and built reactors, IVO has used American cooling equipment, West German instrumentation, Swiss consultants and British Ferranti computers. About 30 Finnish subcontractors, including A. Ahlstrom, which has built the big circulating pumps, are also involved. The construction workers are mainly Finnish and there are some 700 Russian technicians on the site installing the equipment.

Language has been a serious handicap resolved by using English as the working tongue. Because the Russians have not been involved in this kind of joint venture before, there have been additional difficulties with documentation. These have caused several delays.

Soviet technicians had been reluctant to provide detailed specifications because the need had not arisen in the past.

Documentation had to be drawn up in Russian and then transcribed into any of the other languages being used and finally into English for working. All this has meant mountains of paper and drawings.

Dr Palmgren is at pains to point out that quality control at each stage is a maximum priority. "Every point has to be proved and then checked again during the whole construction process." There are about 10 similar reactors being constructed and at least 20 have already been built in Russia where they have been operating successfully for many years without any apparent major failures. Loviisa I is due to be loaded with fuel next June and is scheduled for commissioning on December 15.

The Loviisa nuclear power station

Across the western side of the country at Olkiluoto, a Finnish consortium composed of 18 leading industrial companies—Teollisuuden Voima (TVO power company)—is building a 660 MW boiling water reactor. This is a joint venture with the Swedish ASEA-Atom.

TVO supplies about a third of the country's electricity and its members consume 40 per cent of this. This Swedish-designed reactor will be ready by 1978 and a second one some time later. Again there have been some environmental problems but TVO believes it has a responsibility to make the public understand.

Fifteen sites were investigated before the one at Olkiluoto, an isolated spot 20km from the industrial centre at Rauma, was selected. IVO, which is building the Loviisa project, may also put up another reactor at Olkiluoto, as well as a fourth at Kopparnas, near Porkala, the former Russian enclave west of Helsinki. This last reactor will be constructed by IVO in association with four local authorities and is due to provide 1,000 MW by 1984.

Finland's nuclear cycle is now getting into full swing and its dependence on fossil fuels for industrial and district heating use will be eventually reduced considerably. Stringent conservation measures, including triple glazing, have been introduced to cut the oil bill.

For once the elements have been on the Finns' side. Last year there was an increase in rainfall of 130 per cent which swelled stored hydroelectric resources to such an extent that the country was able to save the equivalent of 300,000 tons of oil by producing additional electricity.

With its growing experience in building nuclear reactors Dr Daniel Jafs, *managing director of Finnatom*, a marketing organization for selling nuclear components and subsystems, hopes that Finland will gain a reputation for developing specialized nuclear safety technology. So far Finland has sold only a limited amount of equipment overseas but it is hoped to do substantially better in the next five years.

Some businessmen go so far as to say that it may be possible for Finland to offer Soviet-designed reactors on a joint venture basis to developing countries in need of a low-cost limited energy capacity reactor of proved design. If this does come about then toils and tribulations of five languages, non-striking Soviet workers vying with Finnish labour unions, and the piles of paperwork, will have been worth the effort.

Consumer Protection

Purchasers' law finds few friends

by Olli Kivinen

Products liability has turned out to be a controversial issue in attempts to improve consumer protection. The Consumer Protection Bill, drafted early this year, has not been brought to Parliament because of strong reservations among producers.

The Bill was supposed to become the first piece of legislation which followed the lines set out by the Council of Europe. Responsibility for defects in manufacturing would be channelled to the manufacturer or importer. If they could not be identified the seller would be responsible.

That responsibility applied for damage both to person or to property if the article was not as safe as the consumer had been given reason to expect.

According to the proposed legislation the demand for compensation was to be presented within 10 years from the time when the article was put into circulation, and in any case within three years from the time when the person suffered the damage.

That concept, according to Mrs R. Ritvala, chief of the Consumer Protection Department in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, led to protests from industry. It was said that the concept was too loosely defined and would involve too many questions subject to interpretation.

Industry's representatives also pointed out that such a law would lead to serious difficulties of substantiation. The government which fell in June had intended to push the Bill through Parliament last spring, but the legislative timetable was so crowded that the plans had to be changed.

The present caretaker government does not intend to touch such controversial legislation and the government to be formed during the autumn will have its hands full with more important things. It is safe to predict that more delays can be expected before the Bill goes through the parliamentary system.

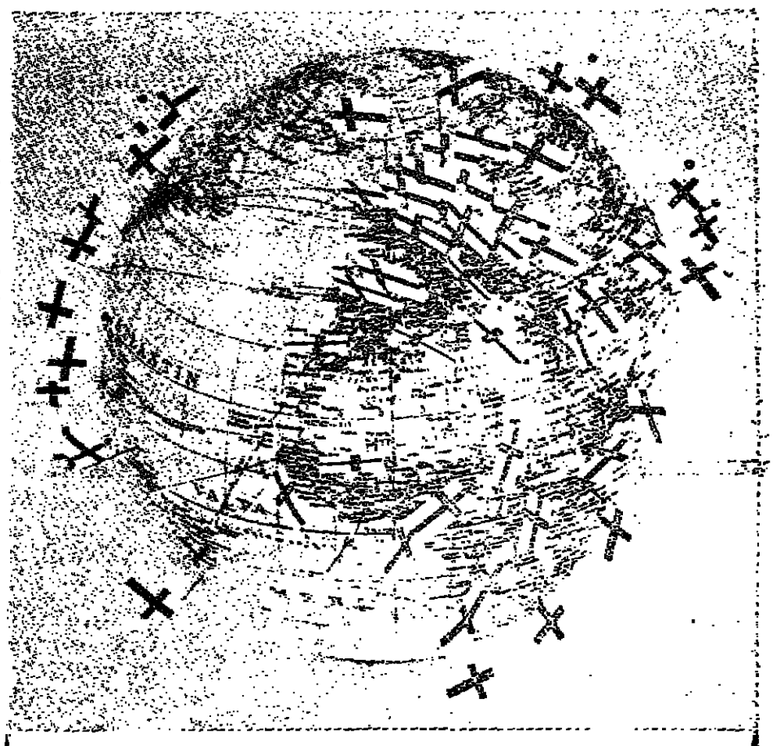
In the meantime, consumer protection officials must go on working on the basis of old and rather haphazard legislation which is by no means adequate to deal with modern marketing and production methods.

The delay also means that Finland will be without a consumer ombudsman for some time.

But the trouble over the legislation does not mean that Finland is a European backwater in consumer protection. Mrs Ritvala says half a dozen countries are ahead of it, but many more are behind.

The proposed legislation was aimed at dealing with the wide area of consumer protection from marketing to establishing a national network of local protection agencies.

In postal and door-to-door sales it proposed a seven-day period during which the customer could reconsider and withdraw. Every seller would have had to make clear to the purchaser that he had the right to reconsider.



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Regional development

Government aid gives hope of halting drift from the countryside

by Donald Fields

Four fifths of Finland, which contains three in seven of the population, has been declared regions for development. Scenically they are the reverse of similarly designated tracts of Britain. As opposed to the urban fagends of an industrial revolution, here are down-at-heel rural communities whose most vital members have drifted to southern Finland and Sweden, leaving behind a mainly male population which finds the scenery inadequate compensation for the shortage of creature comforts. Its tumbledown farmsteads and hamlets recall the ghost villages that flank the French Massif Central and Jura regions.

Yet in these neglected areas some hope has allayed the ingrained despair. A decade ago experts started counting the cost of a pattern of migration that drained the countryside of its lifeblood and needed the transfer of costly public services to the towns. While the influx of manpower might have benefited south-coast companies in purely business terms, a rootless urban population and the abandonment of rural schools and welfare centres made little social sense.

In 1966 a package of laws was introduced designed to promote the economy of the north and east through tax relief and investment credits. This legislation has been expanded and refined, the overall objective being balanced regional development.

Most striking of all was the establishment in 1971 of the Regional Development Fund (KERA). So far KERA has channelled Fmks 650m (£80m) in loans and subsidies and has been the prime mover in the creation of 26,400 new jobs. At KERA's modern headquarters in Kuopio, a town known for the beauty of its surroundings and the broad humour of its citizens, the new managing-director, Mr Esko Ollila, explains: "When regional legislation is fully implemented, the state will donate as much in outright grants and subsidies as KERA disburses in loans".

Until last month the fund's development map was split into zone 1, the most remote and least advanced districts; and zone 2, a "grey" area not far removed from the growth centres of the south-western triangle.

The former has enjoyed more incentives, but there have been some gaping holes in the geographical distribution of KERA-assisted enterprises. The centres of Heinola, Kuopio, Oulu and Vaasa—all located in zone 2—have reaped a disproportionately large harvest.

"Benefits have not been differentiated enough in favour of the least developed", Mr Ollila says. "Firms have remained unenthusiastic about zone 1."

Consequently, a "superzone" has been carved out in northern Lapland and the offshore islands, which will offer 20 to 30 per cent investment subsidies, compared with 10 to 20 per cent in zone 1. The recent reinforcement of legislation for 1975-79 has also tacked three extra local authorities on to the south of zone 2.

When a firm applies for assistance to set up in a development region, KERA assesses its potential as a source of employment and as an exporter, and makes a feasibility study. One-third of all applications are rejected. Five-eighths of the fund's 1,200 clients employ fewer than 20 workers; only 89 have more than 200 on their payrolls. In descending order, the main KERA-supported sectors are metals, forestry, textiles, tourism, and foodstuffs.

The fund raises three-quarters of the loan capital in Finland. The rest comes from London, New York and Zurich, with Hambros playing an important role. The republic of Finland acts as guarantor, reimbursing foreign creditors for losses caused by floating exchange rates.

KERA loans are repayable over periods ranging from one to 20 years. Few firms have defaulted on their obligations. "We do have bankruptcies like any other bank, about 30 in four years", Mr Ollila says. "But our business is risk credits; if we are too careful we are not fulfilling our task".

Regional development policy suffers difficulties, not necessarily of its own making. Last April, to combat the poor balance of payments situation, the Government announced restrictions on investment at home. In principle, schemes which could bring work to the development regions were spared, but the detailed list included many sectors important to these areas.

In August a deputation arrived in Helsinki to publicize a Lapland project mooted by the President several weeks before. While forecasting further emigration to Sweden, where the Lulea steelmill will attract Finnish workers, it called for a realistic programme, government-backed, to guarantee a livelihood along the riverbanks and reindeer pastures of Finnish Lapland. One observer declared: "That we need a Lapland project only shows how deficient our planning machinery is".

To replace the movement of Finnish guest workers to Sweden, KERA is encouraging a flow of Swedish capital in the reverse direction. It would be happy to see foreign firms interested in the development regions, provided they get a welcome from the Finnish Government. Besides the financial bait, absenteeism from work is significantly less than in southern Finland.

One of the largest firms to benefit from the fund's programme is located in Kuopi itself. Employing 350 people, mainly female, Piretta produces women's topcoats, and is the largest specialist in the field in northern Europe. Since establishment in 1967 Piretta has been among the fastest-growing firms in Finland, rising to number four or five in the readymade clothing industry and generating an estimated turnover of Fmks30m (£3.75m) in 1975.

Piretta's expansion is so rapid that the shop-floor has become cramped. In April 1976 a new wing will be added to the main factory, a major enlargement which will improve working conditions, and provide 100 extra jobs.

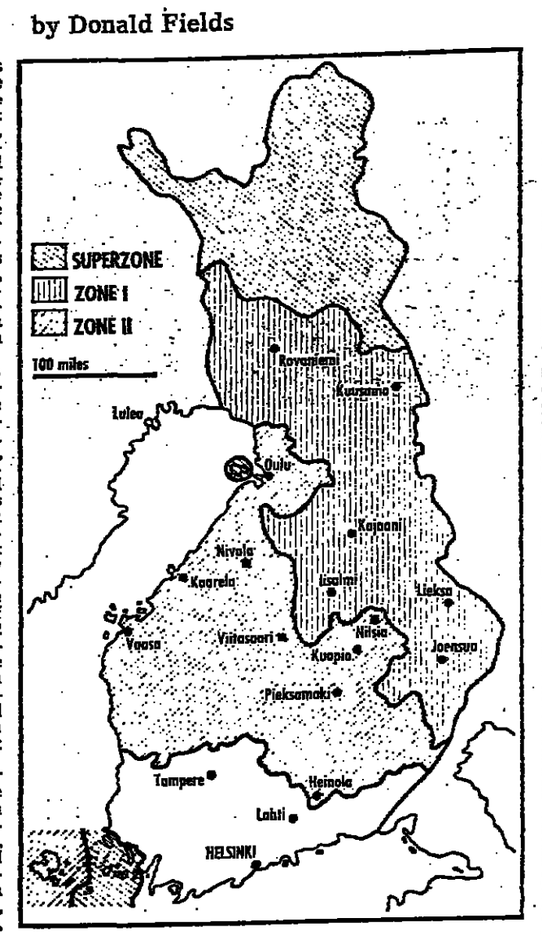
By covering 30 per cent of the investment with a cheap loan and using its influence to obtain other sources of finance, KERA has played a decisive role in the raising of the Fmks8m required. The Piretta expansion scheme has obtained special exemption from last spring's curb on investment.

Although smaller centres in the development regions are often bypassed by new industrial projects, KERA has noted that when one company becomes successfully established a snowball effect ensues. Kuusamo, for instance, now has a score of newish enterprises with such diverse activities as white fish canning, reindeer meat, fishing lures, textiles and tourism.

The most comprehensive means of attracting firms to the same centre, however, is the industrial estate, called an industrial village in Finland and financed in various ways. On the outskirts of Joensuu, Kuopio and Tampere there are villages created solely by the local authority. In zone 2 of the development regions—at Kaarela, Nilsiä, Nivala, Pieksämäki and Viitasaari—KERA has financed half the initial cost with 10½ per cent loans repayable over 15 years. In zone 1 the fund's share is only 30 per cent, since the state, chipping in with 20-year credits at a mere 5 per cent interest, plays an equal role in the investment. As a result, industrial estates have grown at Iisalmi, Kajaani, Lieksa and Rovaniemi.

Kajaani (population 20,000) is located 40 minutes by air and eight hours by rail from Helsinki, at the strict geographical centre of Finland. It is surrounded by Kainuu, a province of majestic granite, forested hills and placid stretches of water which is haunted by the employment problems endemic to a scattered farmer-lumberjack society. Kajaani is heavily dependent on the woodworking giant Kajaani Oy, which accounts for 60 per cent of industrial manpower and 22 per cent of the entire employed population, and whose decision to move here in 1907 is cited by a present-day manager as "splendid foresight, a pioneer step in regional development policy".

As men of Kainuu waver between the ties of home and better job prospects in Sweden, and as foreign demand for paper fluctuates, the need for industrial diversification is being understood. So far, Fmks 13.8m (£1.72m) have been invested, mainly by Kera and the state, in a 22-hectare (56-acre) industrial village site. The city of Kajaani, which has put up one eighth of the capital, has 51 per cent control of the company.



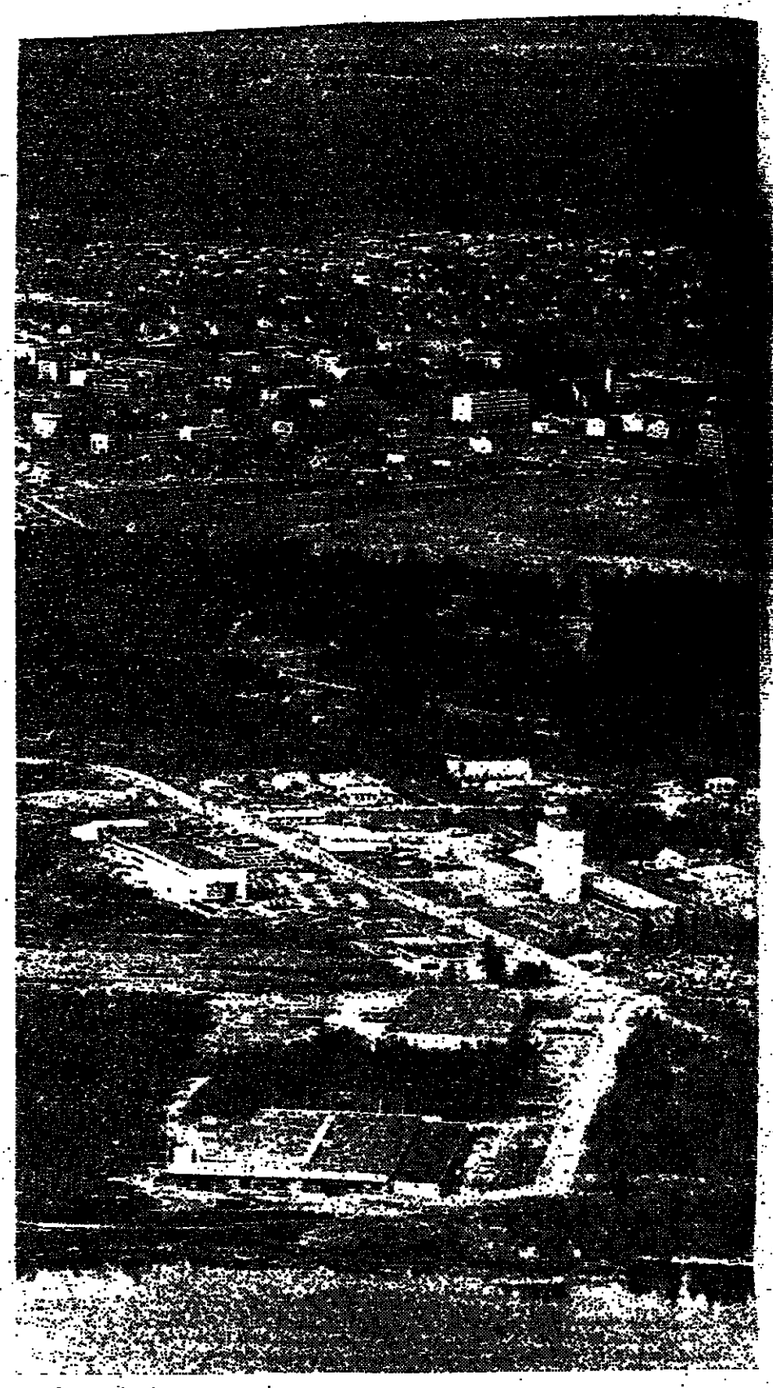
The Kajaani industrial village was opened last March. At present five enterprises, occupying a bare quarter of the total site, employ 240 people. Public utilities had been provided well in advance, a railway connecting with the main lines to the south and south-east.

Existing enterprises combine inventive ingenuity with the dedicated workmanship the development regions have on tap. Kajaani Oy, backed by its own research and development unit in Oulu, has branched out into electronics. Mr Lasse Lunkka, manager of Kajaani Elektroniikka, feels the need to make electronic equipment work for man in a hostile environment. Interest is growing abroad in the company's taxi-fare meters, easily adjustable to inflation's whims; chemical pulp brightness transmitters; "milk mats" for instant registration on collection trucks; and sound-mixing consols for radio and television. According to Mr Lunkka: "In 10 years Kajaani may be associated as much with electronics and mining (if Kajaani Oy's ore-prospecting pays off) as it is today with the forestry industry."

One remarkable device is the alkaline battery invented by a Finnish engineer, Pentti Tamminen, and made by his firm, Imatra-Paristo. With twice the capacity of conventional sal-ammoniac models, it is able to stand extreme cold. Aware of the implications of this truly leak-proof battery, Ray-o-Vac of the United States, has bought up a licence. Imatra-Paristo, employing 60 workers, is perfecting an accumulator, and intends ultimately to power a car.

Imatra batteries are being used by a New Zealand expedition in the Himalayas, oil rigs in the Gulf of Mexico, and in flashers at Finnish roadsides.

While unemployment rates in the development areas stay above the national average and the north and east remain exposed to recessions, the work of Kera and other interested parties has clearly stimulated a more optimistic spirit. The high hopes held along the eastern border of Finnish workers being employed on construction projects in Soviet Karelia—bringing a short-term easing of regional problems—have been somewhat dimmed by unforeseen obstacles. But that is another story.



Kajaani, a town heavily dependent on woodworking, stands at the geographical centre of Finland.

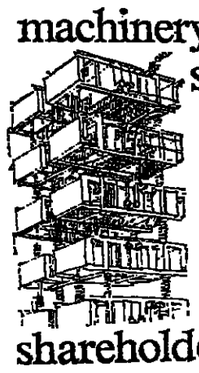
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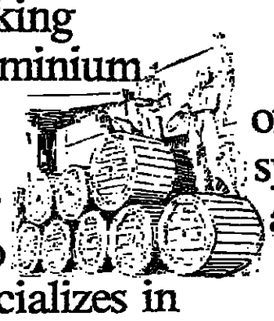


Shining down on many a famous figure in Madame Tussaud's are lamps connected to Nokia lighting tracks, which provide light where it is most needed.



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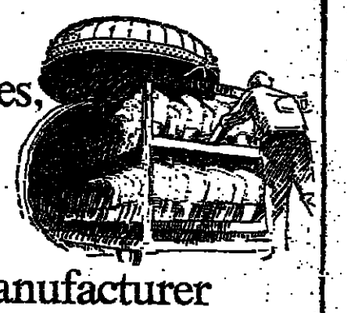




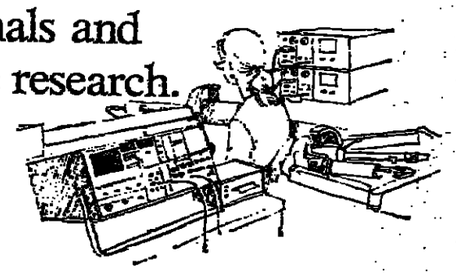
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هكذا من الاصل

Shipbuilding: full steam ahead

by Peter Hill

Although fairly small, the Finnish Shipbuilding industry has international importance. Its biggest yards hold one of the most diverse order books of any leading shipbuilding nation – ranging from tankers to cable ships, from cargo liners to ice-breakers – with delivery schedules as far ahead as 1979 in some yards. Finnish yards also have emerged as a substantial force in the offshore market, specializing in the construction of oil drilling rigs, and with new yard developments now in progress, the Finnish industry looks set to improve its position.

Against a background of serious world over-capacity in shipbuilding brought about by the collapse of the tanker market and the reduced demand for very large crude carriers, Finnish builders have so far this year received only one cancellation. Against the general trend, some yards have picked up substantial orders for delivery in 1978 and 1979.

By the middle of this year, Finnish yards had a total order book of 1,292,519 tons gross, with vessels totalling 404,519 tons under construction and work on 888,000 tons still has to start.

Last year Finnish yards delivered 30 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 203,000 tons gross which ensured Finland fifteenth place in the table of leading shipbuilding nations and represented about 1 per cent of total world shipbuilding output. In addition, the industry had orders for 10 oil rigs – most of them being built to the Norwegian Aker H-3 design, with deliveries spread over the next two years.

The industry has established an international reputation for the quality of its products in very specialized areas of ship construction – the result of intensive research over many years – and perhaps the best known example is the construction of ice-breakers. The industry has orders for seven ice-breaking vessels for delivery to the Russian, Swedish and Finnish governments over the next three years.

But orders held by the four principal shipbuilders of Hollming Oy, Rauma-Repola Oy, Valmet Oy and Oy Wärtsilä Ab, which together operate 10 shipyards, are much more varied.

Hollming Oy has a series of six 5,000 ton roll-on/roll-off ferries for the Soviet Union, while Rauma-Repola has a run of 13 orders, also for the Russian account, of 14,500 ton tankers. The Perniö yard of Wärtsilä has a series of orders for liquefied petroleum gas / ammonia carriers for Scandinavian owners.

Finland's shipbuilding industry is an important exporter, with 80–90 per cent of its annual output being for export. The shipbuilding industry's overseas sales regularly account for about 20 per cent of the Finnish metal industry's total overseas sales. In recent years, as a result of increased production by the Finnish steel industry and greater diversity of the country's metal industry, the indigenous content of Finnish-built ships has increased markedly.

Distribution of shipyards		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Finland		120	120	380	250	200
Soviet Union		300	150	100	310	450
Total	Fmk (m)	690	550	840	980	1300
Exports	Fmk (m)	596	460	536	717	1101
Deliveries	1000 GRT*	242	209	215	201	213
	1000 CT†	353	330	340	360	320
Number of workers						
Blue-collar		9900	10200	10900	10800	10900
White-collar		2600	2500	3200	3400	3900
Total		12500	12700	14100	14200	14800

*gross registered tonnage †compensated tonnage

Russia ranks as the largest customer for the Finnish shipbuilding and the "framework agreement" signed to cover trade between the two countries for the next four years provides for the delivery of vessels valued at three times those delivered during the period of the previous agreement. Sweden and Norway are the leading western customers of the Finnish shipbuilding industry but Finland has new agreements with Comecon countries, notably Hungary, Bulgaria, East Germany and Czechoslovakia, which should eventually lead to increased business for the shipyards.

But the spread of deliveries to countries outside the Eastern block is impressive. Apart from the Scandinavian nations, the Finnish shipyards have delivered vessels to Britain, West Germany, Greece, France, Libya, Peru, Hong Kong, China, Singapore and the United States while more recently the industry has added Cuba and Venezuela to its list of clients.

Domestic owners, on the other hand, account for a fairly small proportion of the industry's total orders. Among vessels ordered for a Finnish company, one of the most interesting is a passenger and car ferry planned for the Baltic route; it will be one of the fastest of its type in the world. The shipbuilding industry last month delivered the first of two Aker H-3 rigs ordered by the British company, Kingsnorth Marine Drilling, while two other similar rigs are on order from two other British companies, Celtic Drilling and Atlantic Drilling.

The contribution of the shipbuilding industry to the Finnish economy is therefore an important one and a feature which will continue to be important given that exports account for more than 30 per cent of the country's gross national product.

A number of developments are planned, in the wake of other changes designed to produce a more effective industry able to compete on the international market. Two years ago three smaller yards merged to form a larger and more concentrated undertaking while last year, Valmet Oy completed a big development at its Helsinki yard which now has a capacity to build vessels of up to 300,000 tons.

Oy Wärtsilä Ab last year began construction of a yard at Perniö near Turku which, when the first construction phase is completed, will be able to build ships of up to 100,000 tons. The original plans called for a second phase of development which would enable vessels of up to 500,000 tons to be constructed, although in the light of the collapse of the tanker market, it seems less desirable for the second phase to go ahead on that basis.

The same company is also developing its Helsinki yard and has adopted the ship factory concept which will enable vessels to be built under cover. When the development work is finished in 1978 production will be concentrated on cruise liners and ice-breakers. Cruise liner capacity will be increased from two to three a year, with capacity being increased from the present 22,000 tons gross to about 30,000 tons.

Associated developments at the yard, in the centre of Helsinki, will enable it to handle fabricated units of up to 250 tons compared with the present maximum of 60 tons, and the labour force will be increased to about 3,000 from the present figure of about 2,700.

The shipbuilding industry's labour force has grown steadily over the past four years from 12,500 in 1970 to 14,800 last year, but shortage of labour is becoming an increasingly more acute difficulty in Finland. There is therefore greater emphasis on capital-intensive production with a high degree of technology which will ensure quicker growth in productivity, which Finland's planners consider must average at least 5 per cent if the country is to maintain its competitive edge against its main rivals. Developments in the shipbuilding industry reflect that pattern.

The author is Industrial Correspondent, The Times

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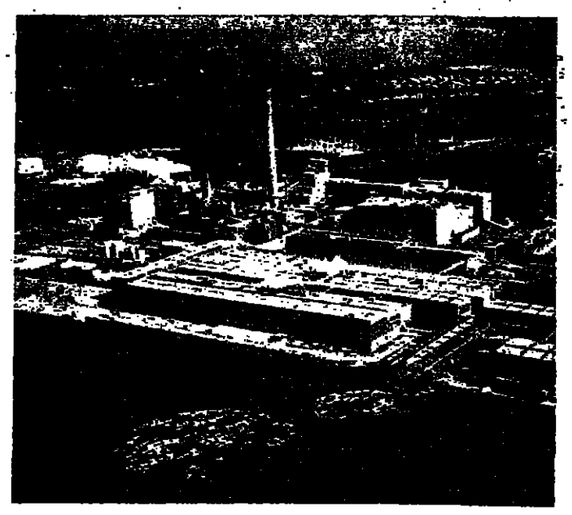
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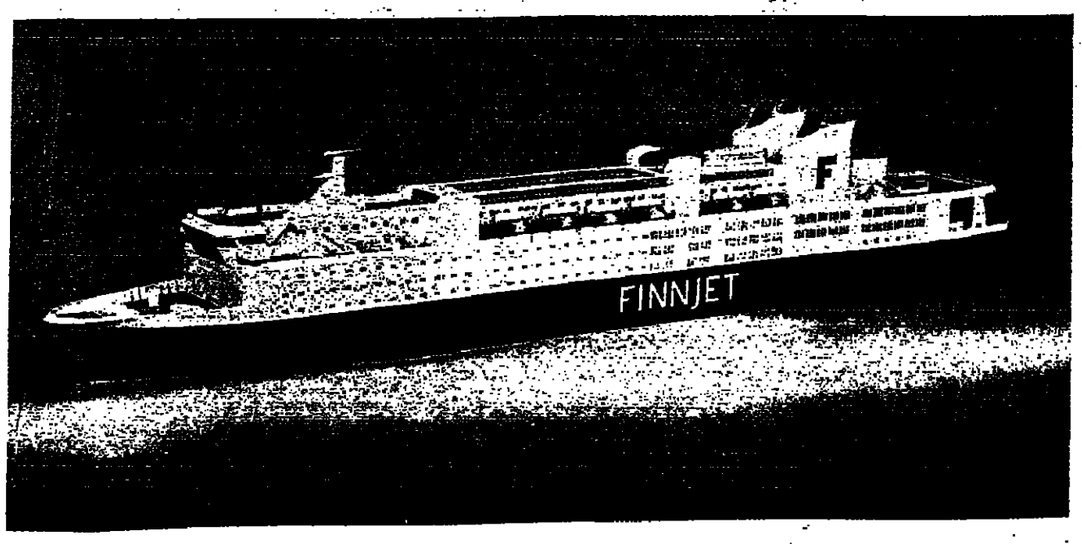


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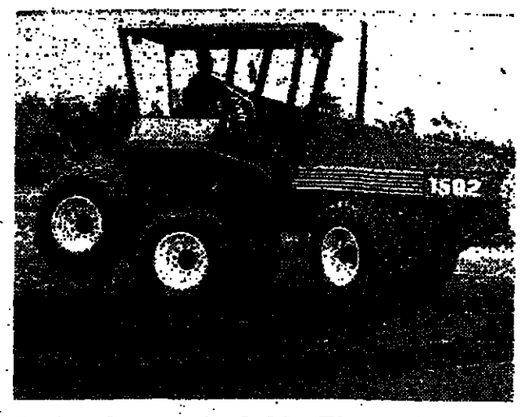


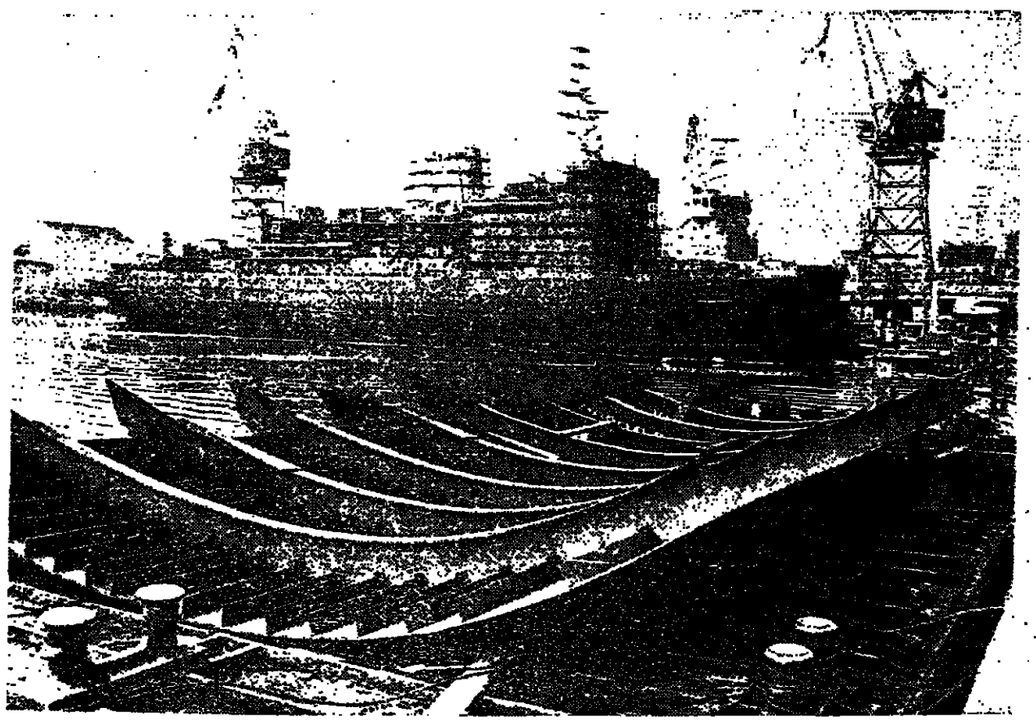
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Technology: to survive in a competitive world Finland has developed sales of ice-breakers, oil-drilling platforms, tractors and paper-making machinery. Michael Frenchman and Edward Townsend examine the activities of some of the more aggressive companies







Sitting down to it (left). Timber is sorted automatically by two controllers at a computer-operated grading plant at the Paloheimo factory in Riihimaki. The forest industries have developed much advanced technology with export potential. The six-wheeled tractor (above) is the latest model from Valmet which has opened a factory in Brazil. Half the world's ice-breakers are built in Finland. This one (right) is under construction at the Wartsila shipyard in Helsinki.

Profits have been made in some very diverse areas

There is a surprising amount of advanced technical development taking place in Finland, particularly in the country's rapidly growing metal industry. Many of the more enlightened businessmen and industrialists believe that it is by development and not specialization that Finland will be able to survive in the increasingly competitive economic world.

Finland has always been a country of the individual and of the specialist. It has always liked "to do its own thing"—whether it be in war with the development of the *motti* (encircling ambush) or in peace.

Technological development is very much alive but before it can become economically viable most people think that a much more aggressive sales approach is needed by the majority of Finland's companies.

Some have already realized this and profits have been made in some very diverse areas: Wartsila's icebreakers, Rauma-Repola's oil-drilling platforms, Valmet's "silent" tractors, Outokumpu's smelting technology, P & K's prefabricated building systems and, of course, paper, pulp and wood processing machinery from a number of different manufacturers.

It may seem a far cry to boast when you are only fifteenth in the international shipbuilding league (See Peter Hill's story, page 7) but Wartsila has been developing ice-breakers up to 36,000 shaft horse power which are now exported all over the world. The company has the only ice-breaking test tank in Europe. Its most notable development is the air bubble system for reducing friction between the ship's hull and the surrounding ice water: compressed air is blown out through hundreds of holes which girdle the hull along the water line.

Finnish shipyards also specialize in one-off vessels —angled roll-on, roll-off ships, accommodation vessels for Russia and purpose-built container vessels. Rauma-Repla is internationally known for its advanced paper-making machinery and wood-processing plants. It has also just gained a sizable stake in the North Sea oil boom with contracts worth more than $300m (about £150m) to build a dozen or so oil-drilling platforms at its Mäntyluoto works near Pori.

A classic example of enterprise is Valmet's technological achievement in tractors over the past 20 years. This led to the construction of a tractor assembly plant in Brazil which is now the second largest in Latin America. Total production last year was about 16,000 tractors, including 10,000 from its Sao Paulo factory.

Valmet tractors are believed to have been the first to have syncromesh on all gears. This was introduced in 1964 and followed three years later by a new truck-safety cab. In 1969 another innovation was the development of processes which enabled Valmet to perfect a safety cab with a noise level of only 85 decibels.

These highly successful and distinctive yellow tractors produced at the Suolahti works near Jyväskylä are in many cases the result of solving environmental problems peculiar to Finland with its harsh climatic conditions.

Cabs had to be fitted to make life more comfortable for the driver working in sub zero conditions. If he was enclosed in a cab the noise had to be reduced so that his concentration would not be disturbed. Then, for working in the spring thaw and on mushy ground, Valmet needed to produce a tractor with a greater power-to-weight ratio.

Now the new 1502 tractor has been fitted with six wheels. The rear two are in the form of a power bogie which makes the weight distribution equivalent to that of an average size man standing.

Mr Vaino Lindell, general manager of the Valmet engine works in Tourula in Jyväskylä, believes that the bogie system will answer many problems regarding traction. "We must not allow our tractors to become too complicated—we must not have too many buttons. There will perhaps be more automation in the control systems for ancillary equipment and so on, but that is all", Mr Lindell said.

The trouble is that vehicles become too complicated, and when they need servicing the tractor is always in the field and has to be serviced there. This means basic equipment and basic knowledge for the service engineer.

In Finland the Valmet tractor is more than just an agricultural vehicle. The farmer uses it to go shopping or even to the local village dance or to go to church. "It is the best way to get about in the country", Mr Lindell says.

As a further development of the basic tractor unit Valmet also produces a wide range of specialist vehicles for logging, power saws, skidders and fellers.

In a different area altogether Outokumpu has made considerable impact in developing new metallurgical processes—notably in flash smelting. Basically Outokumpu's success has been in evolving a flash smelting system which produces high grade oxygen from copper.

Mr Toivo Toivanen, manager of the Harjavaltu works, believes that in future 90 per cent of all copper smelting systems in the world will be using Outokumpu technology. So far 16 plants are in operation out of the 27 which have been licensed.

One of the latest contracts is to supply a flash smelting plant to Mexico which is about to exploit its recently discovered copper reserves. As well as copper smelting Outokumpu has also developed flash smelting for nickel. In addition equipment sales have been exploited on an international basis for such items as automatic anode casting and weighing systems.

A by-product from smelting technology has been methods for environmental protection. Mr Toivanen said that after the war, when the original Outokumpu works moved from Karelia (now part of the Soviet Union) to its present site, there were no anti-pollution laws in Finland and the copper and nickel extraction methods were particularly noxious.

Recovering waste products, such as sulphur, made the Finns more conscious of the environment. Now Outokumpu has established itself as a leader in environmental protection and has shown that this policy can be a profitable exercise because of savings in recycling waste products.

Outokumpu has a large research and development centre which is looking at new methods of metal extraction and production. Its most notable achievement has been in casting technology and a continuous casting system of copper wire rods and other metal alloy is about to go into production.

Mr Toivanen says the future is wide open for further exploitation of casting technology in order to reduce the costly mechanical element.

One of the most enterprising examples of technological salesmanship is by Partek which sold a prefabricated building system factory to Kuwait. Partek has pioneered the development of concrete pre-casting machines for the construction industry.

Under the name Elematic, Partek machinery produces lightweight, precast hollow concrete elements or sections which can be used for a wide range of buildings. In addition to the Kuwait contract the company has also sold two Elematic factories to West Germany in a deal worth more than Fmks 100m (about £12.5m).

Partek is Finland's biggest producer of building materials including cement, rock wool, ceramic tiles and plasters, as well as building systems and components.

Mr Christian Doepel, Partek's export manager, says that exports account for about 15 per cent of the company's turnover of Fmks 600m. It was only during the past two or three years that it had seriously considered looking outside Scandinavia and Europe for new markets.

"But now we believe that as far as building systems are concerned we have a lot to offer countries in the Middle East". Mr Doepel says.

He had just returned from a tour of the Gulf area where he thought prospects were good. The Kuwait factory was now the only one of its kind in the area and represented a good foothold for Finland. "From this point there is no reason why we should not expand into other associated industries and supplies", Mr Doepel says.

Partek go-getting is typical of the kind of aggressive salesmanship that is needed if Finland is going to compete in technology exports. If this attitude can be encouraged its balance of payments position will ultimately be greatly strengthened.

M.F

Northern skills flourish in the tropics

Finland's position among the leading world suppliers of pulp and paper has never been challenged, but it is only in recent years that the Finns have capitalized on their success to export their considerable paper technology and skills.

This is undoubtedly because in the past Finland has been quite satisfied with the revenue from its huge world paper sales. Only in the past 15 years, with forest resources in the traditional wood-producing countries dwindling and more recently the rocketing prices of energy and raw materials boosting the costs of production, has the expansion and exploitation of hitherto uneconomic wood growing areas, particularly in the tropics, become a more attractive proposition.

This was one of the trends foreseen back in the 50s by a young Finnish engineer, at the time director of the pulp and paper machine department of the big Wartsila company.

By 1961, after experience in selling and installing paper mill equipment and a spell in management, the man whose name was to become familiar throughout the world's paper industry decided to set up his own company.

Today Jaako Poyry and his firm of consulting engineers are engaged in 30 large engineering projects throughout the world with a capital value of $2,000m (about £1,000m). In its last financial year, the principal of what has become the Poyry group of companies provided services valued at $11.1m and made a pre-tax profit of $656,000.

Poyry's success is held up as an entrepreneurial object lesson in Finland. The company which grew in 15 years from a two-man business to a small empire employing 900 is the sort of enterprise the Finns love to show off to foreigners. And at a time when Finland's economy is in dire trouble, the contribution companies like Poyry can make to invisible exports is considerable and welcome.

It was in recognition of the fact that 80 per cent of Poyry's projects have been for foreign clients that in 1967 the company was one of three to receive the first award under the newly-instituted Finnish Export Prize scheme.

And Poyry's success has now been firmly given the official seal of approval. Last month President Kekkonen attended the official opening of the company's new headquarters on the outskirts of Helsinki.

The building, designed by Poyry engineers, was erected in 11 months and houses the 570 head office staff. The five-storey block proved to be too small for the rapidly growing Poyry empire almost before it was opened, however, and there are now plans for an extension.

The Poyry achievement and its position as a leading authority on world forest industry matters has also been acknowledged by an impressive list of international agencies including the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

The company began life selling its services solely in Scandinavia, riding the boom in forest industry investment of the 1960s. As the expansion fever passed, Poyry looked overseas for its own growth prospects and entered the world stage at a time when aid from the industrialized nations to the developing countries was gathering momentum.

Big international agencies pumping vast amounts of finance into highly capital intensive projects demanded detailed planning and guarantees that the money would be efficiently spent, the sort of climate in which Poyry flourished.

In its short existence, the company has clocked up 90 large engineering projects and covered more than 1,200 assignments in 70 countries. Today Poyry has subsidiaries in Sweden, Brazil, the United Kingdom, Canada and France, and representatives in Germany, Argentina and the United States. On this base, Poyry has diversified into a wider sphere, offering its design and consultancy services to other industries such as chemicals.

The realization that its skills can be applied not only to the forest industry has led Poyry into developing a type of package in which management and financial planning play an important role, such as telling a customer how to go about building his factory.

In its latest review, the company says: "To serve the market best, the same consultant must be capable of conducting global resource analysis, regional and national development planning, market research, corporate strategic planning and investment studies."

And despite its establishment in one of the leading papermaking countries of the world, there is no nationalist fervour to be detected in the Poyry approach. Poyry himself, still only 51, says: "We are not out to export Finnish or Scandinavian techniques to the rest of the world. We are out to employ the best techniques."

E.T.

Russians expected to place wider orders

Despite of the big reversal ing the Finnish economy s year and the predicted per cent fall in foreign change earnings of the al woodworking industries, country's paper machine kers can look ahead with tified optimism.

The domestic manufacture Finland of the machines make the paper and the duction lines that process timber are clearly neces- es for a nation which de- es half its export earnings m the sale of forest pro- cts.

In an increasingly compe- ve and expensive world which the Finnish paper ustry is determined to intain its strong position development of bigger, er, more reliable and ad- ced machinery has been ential.

is that intimate know- ge of the papermakers' ds coupled with advanced nology and design that e put Finland's machinery ustry firmly on the export).

elling abroad has also pre- ed the paper machine ufacturers with their means of sustained wth. As Finland's pre- s forest resources have hed a critical stage, ex- sion of the processing in- ry has slowed and with e demand for machinery. rowing uncertainty about future economic pros- s of consumer nations the difficulty of timing investment decisions are principal factors. A big paper machine can take several years to commission and install and represents a huge capital outlay. In Britain a new machine is reckoned to cost more than £15m.

So it is not surprising that 70 per cent of machines made in Finland are exported and that the country's share of the world paper machine market is about 15 per cent. Almost a third of the output from Finland's heavy engineering factories is paper machinery.

Scandinavia remains the biggest market but Finland has sold its machines more widely. One of the more lucrative areas has been North America where the Finns have built close ties with the paper producers.

Finnish machine suppliers turned their attention on the United States and Canadian markets, generally acknowledged as among the most competitive, just 10 years ago and in that time have sold 13 paper and board-machines, two pulp dryers and 16 winders.

One of them, a huge kraft paper machine supplied by Valmet to the Continental Can Company, has a 390in wire width and a design speed of 900 metres a minute.

Valmet, one of the biggest concerns in the Finnish engineering and shipbuilding industries with 10 plants, 12,000 workers and annual sales last year of about £107m, is perhaps the best-known name in the paper machinery sector.

Since 1953 the company has supplied about 70 machines for modernization schemes to the world's paper industry.

A significant development in the industry has been the establishment of Enso-Valmet, a research company owned jointly by Valmet and Enso-Gutzeit, the big paper and timber concern. The company has built a complete pilot paper mill to experiment on the process itself and related control systems.

Enso's sales show that Finnish skill is not only confined to paper machines. Last year's deliveries by the company's engineering division included re-cauticizing plants to Czechoslovakia and North Korea, effluent treatment equipment to North Korea, an evaporating plant to Sweden and machinery for a chemical pulp mill at Svetlogorsk in the Soviet Union.

Finland's bilateral trade agreement with the Soviet Union has taken on a new significance since the dramatic rise in oil prices, opening up greater opportunities for the delivery of a much wider range of Finnish goods. The possibilities of increasing sales to the Soviet Union of high value machinery are clearly much improved and the Finns are hoping for repeat orders after the 27 machines and modernizations already supplied.

Valmet has already contracted to supply four big mills to the Soviet particle board industry, each with an annual capacity of 250,000 cu metres, and mechanized saw mills.

Even bigger potential sales face the Finnish paper machinery companies in the years ahead from the developing nations of the Middle East, particularly Iran, and elsewhere (Valmet has sold two big newsprint machines to China). But with a world paper shortage looming, the main emphasis for expansion of output is firmly placed in the tropical countries where the exploitation of vast, untapped and fast-growing forests has suddenly become more economically feasible.

A recent deal concluded in Argentina involving the design and supply of a mill to make newsprint from willow and poplar shows the Finns are able to adapt their technology for specific needs. Three Finnish companies, Valmet, Enso-Gutzeit and Rauma-Repola, have dominated the development which in its first phase alone entails a capital outlay of about £24.2m.

The Finns were brought in to the project, inspired by the Argentine Government, to expand feasibility studies to the pilot plant stage. As a result, 400 cu metres of willow and poplar from the Parana river delta were shipped to the Enso-Valmet research mill which eventually produced high quality newsprint comprising 80 per cent mechanical pulp from the Argentine trees and 20 per cent chemical pulp from Chile.

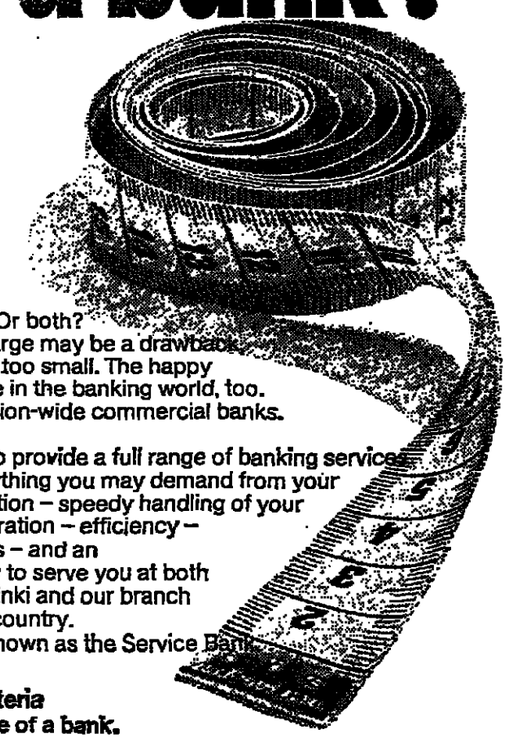
A Finnish newspaper was successfully printed on the new product and, as expected, the Finns got the order for machinery. Under the terms of an agreement between the Finnish metal export organization, Metex Corporation, and Papel Prensa of Argentina, Valmet was contracted to supply the newsprint machine, 325in-wide and capable of producing 320 tons of newsprint a day at a speed of more than 1,000 yards a minute. Machinery deliveries are expected to be completed this year and the mill started next year.

Another big South American success for the Finns was the award of a contract worth more than £9m for a paper machine, and other equipment, for a new mill in Peru which will produce newsprint from sugar cane waste (bagasse). On completion the machine will supply Peru with 110,000 tons of newsprint a year, the country's entire need.

Design work is being done in Finland and delivery of machines is expected to begin next year. The mill is to come on stream in 1977.

E.T.

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There are two official languages in Finland.
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In Swedish it is HELSINGFORS AKTIEBANK.
Both mean THE BANK OF HELSINKI.

Focus

Research by Susan Morgan

Trade

In 1974 imports increased by 35 per cent over 1973 and exports by 43 per cent, largely because of price increases rather than a rise in volume of trade. The increased price of oil largely accounted for the substantial increase in imports.

This year has seen a sharp decrease in the volume of trade. Exports are expected to drop by about 3.5 per cent because of the international economic recession. Finland remained fairly immune from its effects last year, but in the first quarter of this year the volume of exports declined by 31 per cent as compared to the last quarter of 1974. Last year the trade balance rose to Fmks 5,002m from Fmks 2,035m in 1973. The trade deficit in 1974 was Fmks 5,000m, a worrying trend which continued into this year.

Finland's chief exports are still timber and wood products, which last year accounted for more than 50 per cent of total exports. They have been badly hit by the international economic crisis this year, however, and exports are down. Metal industries have maintained their position better largely because of shipbuilding. Some growth was made last year in the third group of non-traditional exports including textiles, glassware, ceramics, shoes and furniture.

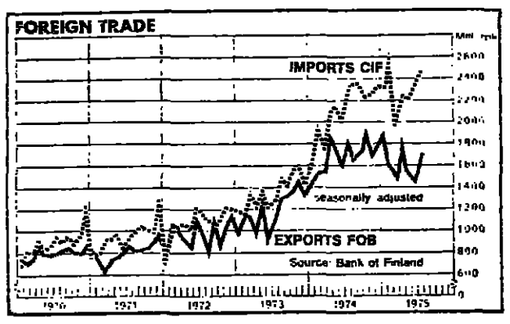
There has been a shift in Finland's trading pattern in the past year or so. While exports to the West, to which the bulk of Finland's trade is directed, have dropped, those to the eastern block have risen. The trend is mainly the result of cooperation programmes with the Soviet Union, from which Finland imports about 70 per cent of its oil requirements. Finland's other big trading partner in the eastern block is Poland from which it imports coal.

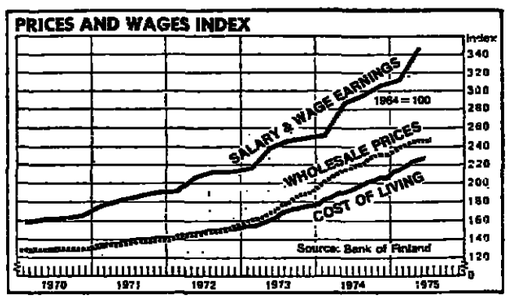
Last year, imports from the Comecon countries doubled and exports rose by 60 per cent. Imports from the eastern block accounted for 22.4 per cent of the total import bill (compared with 15.4 per cent in 1973) while the share of imports from the European Economic Community fell from 44 to 38 per cent. The decline in trade with Europe is causing particular concern to the Finns.

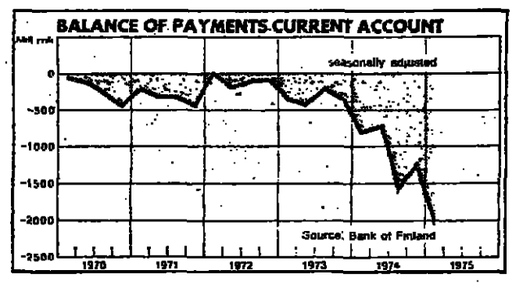
Although trade with the Soviet Union is increasing and is expected to reach about Fmks 8,000m this year, the best single customer last year was Britain, which accounted for 19.2 per cent of total Finnish exports.

Finland's surplus trade balance with Britain rose from Fmks 1,140m in 1973 to Fmks 1,700m last year; exports to Britain grew by 30 per cent and imports from Britain by 31 per cent.

Food products constituted 2.3 per cent of Finland's exports last year, totalling Fmks 465m, an increase of 27.5 per cent on 1973. Main items were cheese and chocolate followed by processed meats and sugar. The largest share of food products sold abroad went to Comecon countries (about 30 per cent).







Principal British imports from Finland (£m)

	1973	1974	Jan-July 1975
Wood and lumber	72.5	119.4	32.9
Pulp	30.1	33.1	22.7
Textile fibres	2.5	4.5	1.8
Wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	44.8	38.8	16.6
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	112.3	207.8	100.9
Textile yarn, fabrics	2.9	4.1	1.6
Iron and steel	4.5	5.3	2.1
Non-ferrous metals	14.2	23.6	9.4
Non-electrical machinery	6.5	7.7	4.5
Electrical machinery	13.0	11.1	4.4
Clothing and fur	8.0	9.3	6.1
Manufactured articles, not elsewhere specified	2.2	3.4	2.5
Total (including other imports)	331.6	493.4	218.7

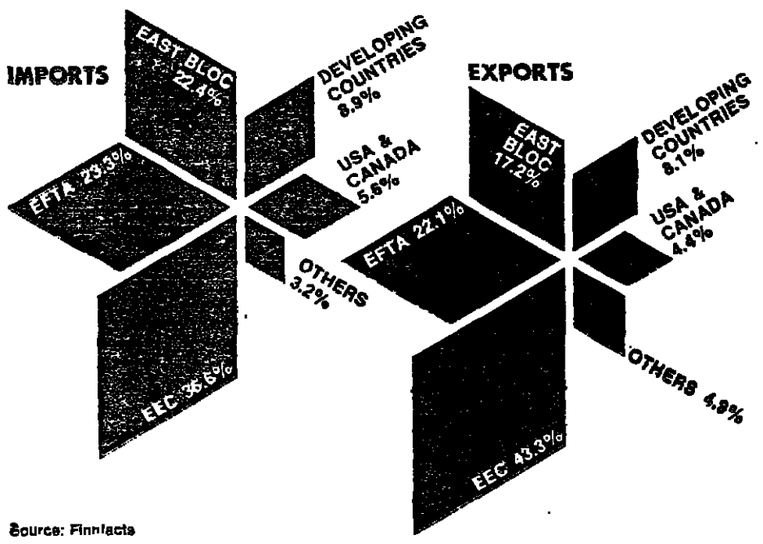
The total of imports for January to July, 1974, was £269.6m. Table compiled from statistics released by the Board of Trade.

Principal British exports to Finland (£m)

	1972	1973	1974	Jan-July 1975
Non-electric machinery	28.5	34.0	38.5	34.3
Textile yarns, fabrics, etc	14.4	18.0	24.6	13.3
Transport equipment	15.9	13.3	16.0	15.8
Electrical machinery	8.2	10.1	14.5	12.1
Chemical elements and compounds	3.5	4.8	10.8	4.8
Iron and steel	7.6	9.0	10.3	7.6
Metal manufactures	4.9	5.8	8.9	5.5
Plastics	4.1	4.6	8.3	4.8
Rubber manufactures	3.7	5.1	8.3	7.0
Non-ferrous metals	3.8	5.3	7.9	3.8
Professional and scientific instruments	4.0	6.6	8.1	3.4
Total (including other exports)	137	167.8	228.5	154.8

The total of exports for January to July, 1974, was £137.5m. Table compiled from statistics released by the Board of Trade.

FINNISH TRADE IN 1974 BY GROUPS OF COUNTRIES



Source: Finnfacts

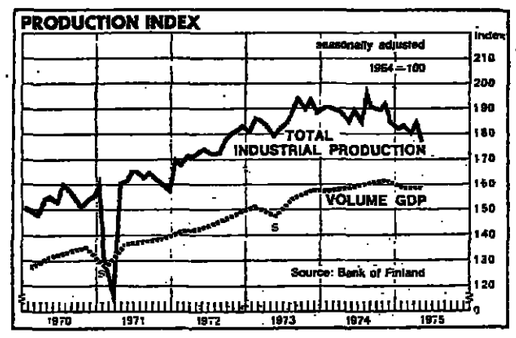
Investment

The volume of private investment in 1974 rose by about 9.5 per cent while public investment was reduced by about 2 per cent, giving an average of 7 per cent investment growth.

Investment in both machinery and equipment was high, encouraged by the need to increase capacity to meet export demand.

This year there has been an unexpectedly high rate of industrial investment; while it is thought that it will continue, it is expected to be channelled into machinery and equipment rather than into new buildings.

Meanwhile, investments in the public sector have been cut this year, in an attempt by the Government to balance the economy.



General

Finland covers an area of 130,100 sq miles; 9 per cent consists of lakes and waterways, 71 per cent of coniferous forests and only 8 per cent is under cultivation. The state owns 29 per cent of the land and 61 per cent is privately owned. The rest is held by joint stock companies and municipalities. Finland is bordered on the west by Sweden, on the north by Norway and on the east by the Soviet Union.

The population of 4,700,000 is concentrated mostly in the south and south-west of the country (a quarter of Finland lies within the Arctic Circle). The population density varies between 44 persons a sq kilometre in the south to four persons a sq kilometre in the north; the average population density is 15 persons a sq kilometre.

There has been a drift from rural to urban areas. Only about 42 per cent of Finns live in rural areas and 58 per cent in urban areas. The three largest cities in Finland are Helsinki, the capital, which is also a port and important industrial centre with 510,000 inhabitants, Tampere, known for its textiles and leather with 168,000 inhabitants, and third Turku, an important shipbuilding centre with 163,000 inhabitants.

Finland declared independence in 1917. The legislative power lies with Parliament and the President. The President, elected for a period of six years, is Dr Urho Kekkonen. Worsening economic conditions have created a climate of political uncertainty, however, and an early general election was held on September 21 this year. The Prime Minister is Mr Kejo Liinamaa, leading a caretaker government.

Finland pursues a policy of neutrality between East and West. In 1948 it signed a Finnish-Soviet friendship pact. This has now been extended until 1990. In 1961 Finland became a member of the European Free Trade Association and a free trade agreement Finland signed with the European Economic Community came into force on January 1, 1974.

During the cold period in Helsinki the temperature may fall to minus 30°C. The summer is short and temperatures reach about 16°C. Both Swedish and Finnish are official languages. Most businessmen speak English.

Finnish time is two hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.

Currency: The Finnmark; since mid-1973 it has been allowed to float.

Top 20 in 1974

1974	1973	Company	Turnover in Fmks(m)	Percentage increase
1	1	Neste	3,891	+ 103
2	2	Enso Gutzeit	2,296	+ 52
3	3	Nokia	1,528	+ 49
4	4	Rauma-Repola	1,609	+ 43
5	6	Kymmene	1,577	+ 55
6	5	Valmet	1,494	+ 34
7	11	United Paper Mills	1,205	+ 68
8	13	Kemira	1,180	+ 79
9	8	Wärtsilä	1,149	+ 44
10	10	Ahlström	1,095	+ 43
11	16	Tampella	1,089	+ 61
12	12	Metsäliitto	1,042	+ 57
13	14	Imatran Voima	1,034	+ 58
14	9	Outokumpu	1,000	+ 29
15	7	Alko	968	+ 20
16	15	Seriachius	918	+ 43
17	18	Rautaruukki	771	+ 31
18	17	Schauman	743	+ 20
19	19	Huhtamäki	703	+ 21
20	21	Veitsiluoto	674	+ 47

Agriculture

Finland is one of the most northerly agricultural nations in the world. There is wide disparity in output between north and south, yields per hectare in the south reaching 1,700 crop units compared with 700 crop units in the north.

The most important root crops are potatoes, swedes and mangolds; wheat and barley are the most important cereals while dairy farming is a major occupation. The country is broadly self-supporting in food-grains, meat and dairy produce, although only about 8 per cent of the land is cultivated.

Livestock accounts for 75 per cent of farm receipts. About half the total of 390,000 farms are uneconomically small, comprising fewer than 25 acres. However, most farms also have an area of forest attached, on average 4.5 times more than the farm proper, and this provides a livelihood during the winter.

This close traditional link between forestry and agriculture enables farmers to exist in an otherwise economically non-viable situation. Much of the rural population is now drifting to the towns and because of the resulting shortage of manpower, farms are becoming more mechanized.

Industry

FOREST PRODUCTS

The hardest hit of all Finnish industries, exports, declined by 29 per cent from January to March this year compared with last year.

As Finland is forced to import most of its raw materials for industry as well as some foodstuffs and capital goods, it had traditionally relied on exports of forest products; far and away the most important Finnish exports (more than half the total). Thus the decline will have serious repercussions on the Finnish economy as a whole.

Woodworking manufacturers have predicted that the rate of used capacity will be reduced to between 40 to 50 per cent this year compared with an earlier estimate of 6 per cent. It is feared that some factories will close completely.

Last year export volumes of forest industries declined by an overall 7.4 per cent over 1973. However, higher prices permitted a 43 per cent price rise to Fmks 10,734m for 1974 exports.

The decrease in the volume of wood and pulp exports last year was: sawn wood was down 17.7 per cent over 1973, plywood down by 34.5 per cent, particle board down by 30.4 per cent and wallboard down 19.6 per cent from 1973. Overall demand for pulp, however, held up for most of last year. Although external demand fell, it was compensated for by high internal demand.

Not only is there an across-the-board drop for all kinds of wood and paper exports this year, but prices have also fallen.

The Government requires members of the Central Association of Finnish Forest Industries to deposit Fmks 300m as counter-cyclical reserves: Fmks 150m will be placed in blocked accounts and returned to the depositors before the end of 1975. Of the rest, Fmks 60m will be spent on forest research and improvement and Fmks 90m for investment subsidies or loans to companies participating in the withholding scheme.

METAL INDUSTRY

Metal industry exports rose by 39 per cent in 1974 over the previous year, reaching Fmks 5,387m. The principal importers of Finnish metals were in order of importance: Sweden, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Norway and the United States. The overall growth of metal production volume was 3 per cent last year. Wage levels in the industry rose by 24 per cent last year, while the prices of metals and metal products rose by 18.6 per cent (December, 1974, compared with December, 1973, according to the wholesale price index).

Total industrial output for the first two months of 1975 showed that production had fallen by 1 per cent over the equivalent period last year. So far metals (including engineering and shipbuilding) have been less affected than the wood and timber industry, but a survey among industrialists last March showed that many manufacturers of non-forest products feared unused capacity and cutbacks: 70 per cent of this group said they expected excess capacity while 44 per cent had smaller order books than usual; 65 per cent had increased stocks.

Given the slump in forestry, the metal industry is now providing the main prospect for expansion; it accounts for more than a quarter of the country's exports and employs a third of Finland's workforce. The growth of the industry has greatly increased demand for iron and steel. There are 60 foundries in operation, 10 of them steel foundries.

Iron production totalled 138,000 tons in 1970 and is expected to reach 145,000 tons in 1975 and 162,000 tons in 1980. Steel production this year is likely to total 25,000 tons and 34,000 tons in 1980.

TEXTILES

Demand for textiles has remained fairly good. In 1974 the value of textile exports increased by 33 per cent, largely because of prices, not volume rises. Towards the end of 1974 demand slackened, reflecting unfavourable economic conditions. Preliminary estimates suggest that 1975 will see production levels maintained. The total potential demand has so far remained unsatisfied because of production bottlenecks, mainly through a lack of skilled labour.

SHIPBUILDING

Last year Finland was fifteenth in world shipbuilding statistics, a position it has held since the mid-1960s. In 1974, 30 vessels totalling 203,000 gross registered tons were delivered—about 1 per cent of world shipbuilding production.

A producer of specialist vessels, Finland has concentrated on icebreakers because of its unique geographical position. About 75 per cent of all icebreakers come from one Finnish yard; there are 11 on order. Passenger/car ferries and cruise ships are also built, as well as specialized transport vehicles, such as tankers for oil and chemicals, car-carriers, liquefied petroleum gas tankers and barge-carrying vessels.

Between 80 and 90 per cent of Finnish ships are exported, accounting for one-fifth of metal exports. There are more than 90 ships on order in Finnish shipyards with a combined tonnage of about two million deadweight tons. Orders on the books are worth almost Fmks 7,000m. Most are due for delivery by the end of 1977. Oil-drilling platforms are also being built; two have been delivered and 10 more are on order.

LABOUR

The unemployment rate in Finland has been much lower than in many other countries. Last year an average of only 1.8 per cent of the population was out of work, compared with 2.3 per cent a year earlier. Indeed, a shortage of skilled manpower, particularly in the metal industry, has hindered production expansion.

There are fears, however, that unemployment may cause trouble in future, the result of cutback in production. There has been a considerable wage drift in Finland over the past two years, but this year it is not expected to exceed 4.5 per cent.

Wages and salaries are expected to rise this year by 17.3 per cent and next year by 11.5 per cent, with a rise of the consumer price index of about 9 per cent.

NOTES ON SCHAUMAN

Schauman

Oy Wilh. Schauman Ab is one of the biggest wood industry companies in Europe.

Its permanent staff numbers 7,000. The consolidated turnover of Schauman and its subsidiaries is nearly 600 million Fmk.

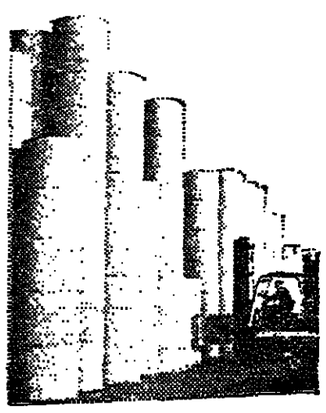
Schauman has production plants in five localities: Pietarsaari and neighbourhood, Jyväskylä, Savonlinna, Joensuu and Viiala.

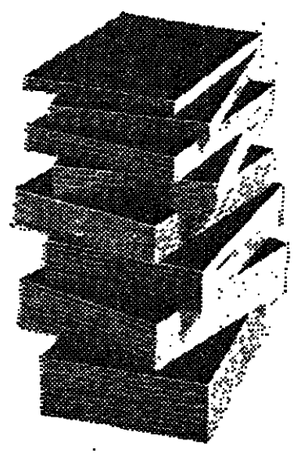


Chemical wood processing

The Pulp and Paper Division produces sulphite and sulphate pulp for export and for the paper mill in Pietarsaari.

Part of the kraft paper produced by the paper mill is converted into sacks and wrapping papers for industrial use.

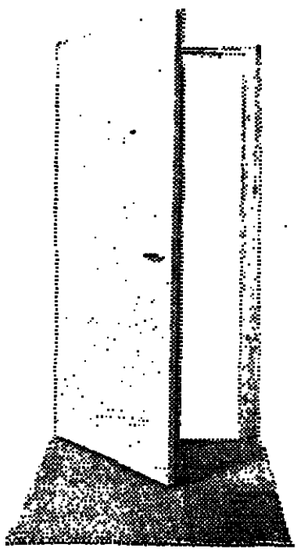




Mechanical wood processing

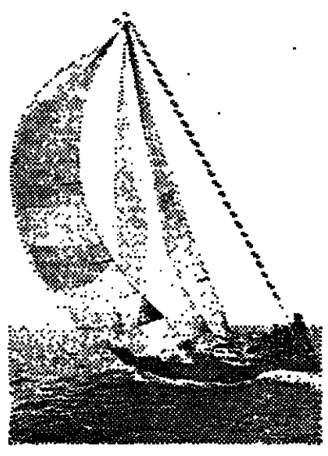
The mills of the Wood Products Division in Jyväskylä, Savonlinna, Joensuu and Viiala make plywood, blockboard, laminboard, particle board, hardboard, combinations of different kinds of boards, and a wide selection of converted plywood products.

The division also produces sawn goods, doors and beams. The company's sawmills are in Pietarsaari, Jyväskylä and Savonlinna.



Nautor

Nautor, near Pietarsaari, makes the world-famous Swan yachts. Today it is the leading builder of 38 ft. ocean-going cruisers in the world. These boats are exported to every part of the globe.



Subsidiaries in Finland and abroad

Schauman's most important Finnish subsidiary is the engineering workshops Oy JA-RO Ab, in Pietarsaari. This company is one of the biggest manufacturers of rust-proof pipes in Scandinavia.

Foreign subsidiaries include the paper converting factory S.A. Craf'Sac in Rouen, France, and marketing companies in Stockholm, Frankfurt and here in London.

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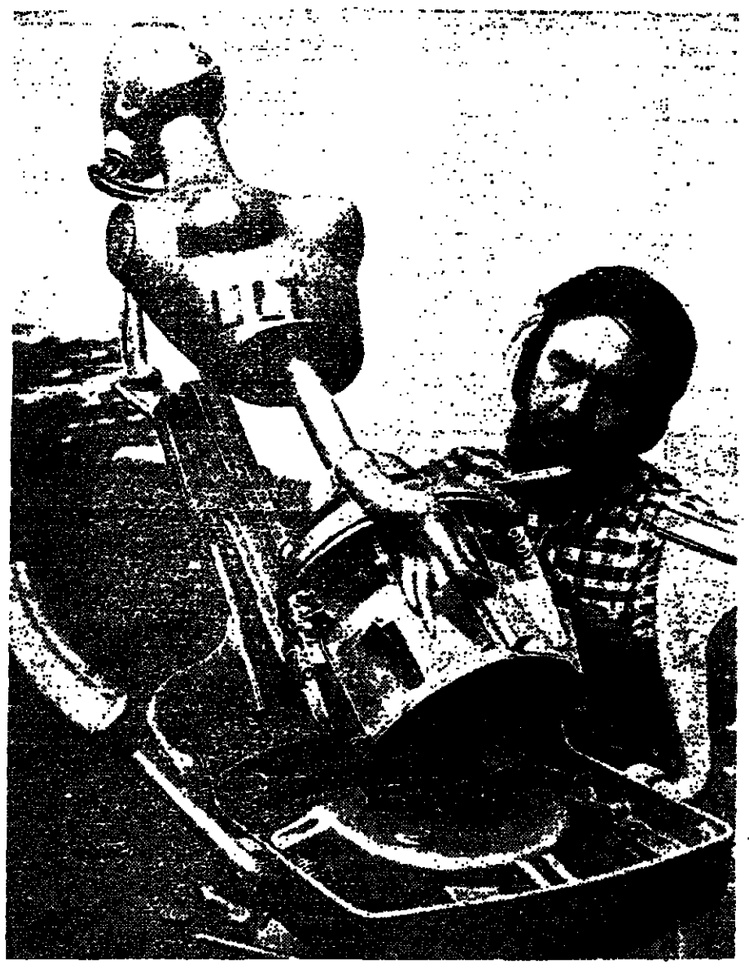
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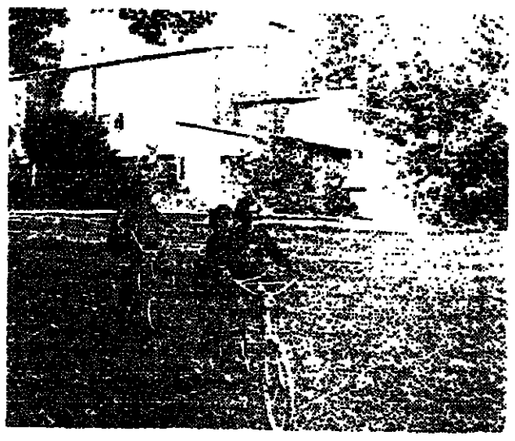
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,oans, grants and a string of creative colonies enable real talent to flourish. John Higgins, Arts Editor, Aichael Frenchman and Donald Fields investigate the arts







Ten studios within design showpiece

Ten studios within design showpiece

Tapiola, Helsinki's satellite garden city, is one of Europe's showpieces of contemporary urban design. Tucked away between the birches and the sprawling tower blocks is an inconspicuous and somewhat unattractive row of terraced houses. This is Tapiola's artists' colony *(above right) which consists of 10 studios.* Six of them have living accommodation and they were some of the first buildings to be erected 20 years ago in what was then a totally undeveloped part of the countryside.

Today some 400 artists —the major portion of the country's artistic community—live in the surrounding area of Helsinki and southern Finland where the shortage of medium-cost housing is acute. To alleviate the position, the Finnish Artists' Society has estabished a number of colonies. Through loans and grants from local authorities the society has been able to provide a number of low cost homes for a few selected artists.

Typical of these are Mr Osmo Valtonen (above left), a 46-year-old artist, and Mr Ernst Mether-Borgstrom (right), who builds geometric constructions on canvas and in metal, wood and plastic. Both have studio-type bedsitters. Living next to them with his wife Seija is the sculptor and painter Mr Kari Juva (left), who has one of the larger homes in the colony.

All have had successful exhibitions at home and abroad. The homes which they rent from the society at a very low rent have enabled them all to devote more time to pursuing their artistic careers to the full.

Finland has always had a strong artistic tradition but today it is going through that familiar phase where new art is being discovered all the time. It is as though the middle classes, who throng the galleries and private exhibitions, are desperately searching for their aesthetic souls. Real talent and proficiency, however, do exist, and the artists' colonies go some way to fostering the patrons' needs.

M.F.



Leading singer is also impresario



rth of Savonlinna, home Finland's annual summer era festival, the forest comes thicker and the kes even broader. The phalt roads off the main ghway turn into dirt paths ich slim down to totally onymous tracks winding ough the trees. At the d of one of them thereis clump of huts where the s Martti Talvela spends h July.

t is in every sense of the d a retreat: no post, no phone, no admittance ept by appointment be- se no one without a guide ld find it. The roof of huts are made of turfs grass sprouts round the nneys; there is the ine- vitable sauna hut and beyond that nothing but trees and water.

Talvela belongs here. His mother's farm is a few kilometres away; his uncles still work in this part of Finland; and it was here that he taught in a small school before deciding to be a professional singer. He was prised out of his lair when the Savonlinna Festival fell on hard times in the early seventies.

"They came to me and asked for help and of course I couldn't refuse. We decided that I should sing Sarastro in *Die Zauberflöte* in the castle at Savonlinna and I suggested that it would be a good idea to ask August Everding to produce the opera. We had been working together both in Hamburg and on *Der fliegender Holländer* at Bayreuth.

"One day in 1972 we chartered a seaplane in Helsinki and flew up together. Everding liked the castle setting, but insisted on altering the existing stage and seating plan. He was right and *Zauberflöte* went *on in* 1973."

It was a considerable success and has returned each succeeding year to sold-out houses and will be back again next summer. Savonlinna has become very much Martti Talvela's festival, although he no longer sings Sarastro there.

"I wanted first of all to establish it as a festival of opera sung by the Finns for the Finns. We have achieved that and now we are going to be a little more international.

"That is why I have invited Placido Domingo and Mirella Freni to come next summer for the Verdi *Requiem;* and there will be recitals by Gundula Janowitz and Nicolai Gedda as well as concerts with Birgit Nilsson and Vladimir Ashkenazy, *although these will be* at the church of Kerimaki rather than in Savonlinna, because we have more seating capacity there."

Martti Talvela at 40 is already looked upon as an impresario as well as Finland's leading singer. And there are suggestions that he will be the first director of Helsinki's new opera-house even though it is not even off the drawing board yet. But like most of his leading colleagues he has sung far more abroad than at *home.*

"Most of my studying was done in Stockholm and it was from there that I was invited to sing at Bayreuth as a young man. Wieland Wagner asked me to audition for him in Berlin and immediately brought me to Bayreuth, where I sang almost all the Wagner bass roles for him.

"We got on marvellously well, although he could never understand why I did not want to be at Bayreuth every summer. But then he had never seen this. . . ." *Talvela gestured at the* trees beyond the balcony and at one of his daughters bringing a bowl of wild strawberries she had just picked.

Talvela will stand by his Berlin commitments, and by *Savonlinna, in the coming* year but other places are likely to hear him rather less frequently.

"I have decided that the time has come for a break from the international round of air flights, rehearsals, performances and then the next flight to the next city. For five months I want to live the life of a normal man who works during the day and then spends the evening with his family and friends. During this time I want to prepare two *recital programmes and* to see whether a bass can be a *really satisfactory recitalist.*

J.H.

Celebration of the human body



"I've always been aware of my artistic talent, though *some people may still not* have noticed it." That statement, self-confident but derisory, best captures the attitude to her medium of the Finnish sculptress Laila Pullinen. "You can't compare sculpture with painting", she insists, "it is a long drawn out process requiring a different make-up, faith in the task in hand, determination to go on day after day, a stubborn single-mindedness which loses itself in another three-dimensional world."

This year has marked a meeting-point between Laila Pullinen's artistic self-identification and public esteem.

It is not just that she is a woman of memorable appearance—giving her the Artist of the Year niche at the Helsinki Festival had nothing to do with International Women's Year, and she is by no means the only Finnish woman scaling the heady heights of sculpture. Nevertheless, 20,000 people were impelled to file past her gleaming bronze and *gypsum figures and beautifully* executed sketches at the festival.

One writer calls her sculptures "flickering tongues of fire, bending to the will of the wind, rising and breaking like waves against a beach". *The average visitor* was doubtless struck by her celebration of the human body, relaxed and joyful, never obscene, a light and airy tactile fireworks display.

"Our bodies are inseparable from nature", Laila Pullinen observes. "They, too, are victims of pollution." In Nature Conservation Year she tried to bridge a communications gap by writing notes to explain her dejected, dispirited images of people who succumb to DDT and the computer god: "Man is now a narcomaniac craving his regular dose of information. With unseeing eyes, unhearing ears, an uninquiring mouth, he carries out a programme devised by an unknown programmer. He is without muscles, taut, unable to resist."

But her eloquence backfired drolly. Critics said of her works that they "lack muscle, they're taut". At least that is how the artist recalls the affair.

Laila Pullinen has been sensitive to international influences. Her long stay as a student in Italy—"absorbing the classical currents on *which no sculptor fails to* lean"—was all-important. She did her relief for the Montreal World Fair for a song, partly as back-payment for state scholarships, aided by a company promoting a new copper-cleaning technique.

She belongs to a select score of Finnish artists who could enjoy better material circumstances and wider fame abroad.

But for the time being she stays put, despite the *rivalries within artists'* associations, the absence of galleries that could finance exhibitions, the all-embracing powers of the Ministry of Education (there is no Arts Council to shield artists ar public from governme bureaucracy), and the toug est working conditions i Europe. "It would b easier to pull out, but wh would happen to Finland all our talents left?"

Before embarking on work Laila Pullinen alway has a mental picture of the finished object. Recently sh has gone into reverse gear —back from the abstract to the figurative — but her aesthetic drive is generall a smooth forward motion "While most artists proceed from object to object, m progress is like a circle ex panding in every direction. Sculpture is 80 per cent physical effort, 20 per cent thinking—hard work that keeps you healthy."

D.F.

Novelist who causes nation to rethink its past



nations at one time or her suffer traumatic rical experiences, con- ing which myths and *ns are gradually fixed* e public imagination. As heals the passions gen- d by these climacterics, generations are left dering whether the ial view of history was correct. Before political leaders dare deliver controversial reevaluations, writers and artists are invariably left to prepare the ground.

In Finland no author has caused the nation to rethink its past more than Mr Väinö Linna. Jolting cosy assumptions, Linna's long, well-structured novels about ordinary men and women confronted by overwhelming crises appeared long before President Kekkonen's bold reassessments of the 1918 civil war (published in 1967) and Finland's involvement in the 1939-40 winter war (expounded in 1974).

As an influence on his contemporaries, Linna has *been second only to* Dr Kekkonen. One critic says he functions on three planes: everyday behaviour, historical-philosophical, and ethical-metaphysical. Such a sophisticated view is in striking contrast to the author himself. Now in his mid-50s and suffering from a mild heart condition, Mr Linna retains the unassuming gestures of a working man. The face bears the traces of a boyhood spent in abject poverty; his slaughterman father traded carcasses at local abattoirs and his mother scraped a bare living as a tenant farmer.

Farm labourer, sawmill operative, odd-job man, lumberjack: Linna's life was a rural blind alley until he moved to Tampere, Finland's Manchester, once the most fertile patch for creative writing. As a millhand cleaning carding machines, or as a conscript witnessing the carnage on the Karelian war front, Linna slaked his hardly quenchable thirst for book knowledge. His mentors were the great Russians; after a couple of flops his own outstanding work took on an almost Tolstoyan sweep.

The Unknown Soldier, published in 1954, debunked the idea of war as a glorious game for heroes. Pulling no punches, it showed a remarkable ear for the dialogue of ordinary servicemen: genteel ladies were shocked to discover that their sons and brothers actually swore as the shells fell around them.

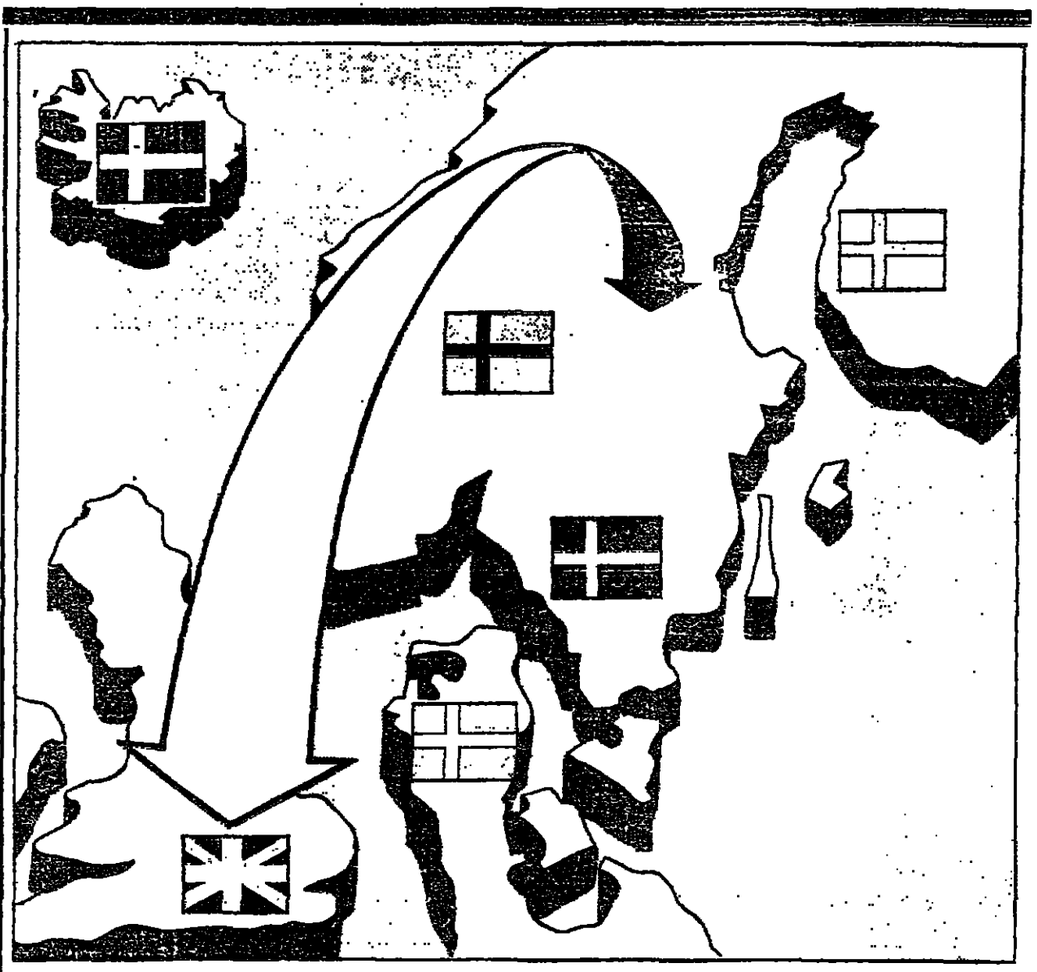
Today, in a conversation that characteristically neglects abstract terms for concrete realities, Linna looks on everyman's war: "It is an individual experience, not an ideological issue. People at large have never been belligerent—war is simply an unfortunate part of their lot."

With sales of 450,000 in Finnish and translations into a score of languages (a quarter of the text is mysteriously missing from the English version), *The Unknown Soldier* shook the old guard in the officer corps an split critics down the middle.

Here Beneath the North Star is a trilogy published between 1959 and 1962. Tracing the story of a poor crofting family, the Koskelas, from the 1880s to 1939, it demolished accepted historical truths about the civil war of 1918. "The victorious white view of history taught in schools conflicted with the experience and knowledge of the people", Mr Linna recalls. "The old professors who rejected my version thought I was a dilettante who had strayed from a straight and narrow literary path."

When the dust of controversy settled reasonable men on both sides found they could accept Linna's rejection of the traditional authoritarian view that the Finnish working class was disloyal, even treacherous, in the early years of independence. The cooler mood this acceptance induces is surely welcome in a nation where fanaticism and turbulence have held such sway.

D.F.



Winning the ceramics war



Anu Pentikainen has thin lips and the square jaw of a determined fighter. With her husband Topi, a former teacher, she formed the Pentik Company some four years ago in the small town of Posio, in eastern Finland, just below the Arctic Circle.

Today Pentik, which began as a leather factory, has turned to ceramics as well and in the space of just over a year is already rivalling the great Arabia ceramics company down south in Helsinki, which has merged with a Swedish concern. Arabia is undergoing a severe rationalization programme to cut costs and stimulate exports. In the ceramics war which has begun in earnest Pentik is the David to Arabia's Goliath.

Already Anu Pentik (she has dropped the end of her name) *has put Posio firmly* on the Finnish map. Every visitor is asked if he has been to Posio and, if so, has he met Anu Pentik? The two have become synonimous.

Last year the ceramics *side of the business really* got going and 30,000 visitors passed through the showroom in the cathedral-like Pentik house, built of ancient timbers from the remains of demolished houses. This summer 80,000 *people came to pay homage* at the Pentik shrine.

Anu Pentik, her blonde hair chopped short rather than cut, is a restless person and is the undisputed driving force behind the operation, which now employs 15 people, including two designers from Arabia, Anja and Peter Winquist.

The new ceramics factory, built with state development funds, is producing 3,500 items a day and this year's *turnover is expected to* exceed Fmks4.5m. Next year it is expected to rise as high as Fmks6.5m, a large part of which will include exports to all Scandinavian countries.

Now Anu Pentik has her eyes firmly on the American market, and to a lesser extent *the British one, where she* hopes that the Pentik name will become as familiar as Arabia.

Saturday is usually a quiet day at the Pentiks, with the occasional bus disgorging tourists who trip, literally in *many cases,* through the congested showroom, buying Pentik designs at rather inflated prices. The only people working one Saturday were an assiduous German finishing off a new pattern mould and a young Dubliner *hard at work at his potter's* wheel.

Pentik is one of the increasingly familiar phenomena to be found in Finland, whose middle class is normally very discerning in matters of art and design.

Through good marketing, and lots of luck—a typically Finnish formula—Pentik has succeeded in creating a growing cult where many designers equally good, and in some cases perhaps even more talented, have failed. *All in all it has done a great* deal for Posio and that can be no bad thing for this little, forgotten area.

M.F.

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On this page Olli Kivinen looks at the incomes policy and the standard of living; and Donald Fields examines the quality of life



Covered shopping centre at Tapiola Garden City, near Helsinki.



A woman shipyard worker.

Unions press for wage increases to offset inflation

The Finnish centralized wages policy, which has worked successfully since 1968, will face real difficulties early next year because the new agreement should be negotiated in the situation where there is little to give and where inflation has cut heavily into real wages.

The present two-year agreement will run out at the end of January. Clear pressures are already building up with some unions demanding extra wage increases in October to offset the effects of inflation which is running at more than 17 per cent.

At the moment no one is prepared to say whether the Finnish Employers Confederation (STK), the Confederation of Finnish Trade Unions (SAK) and the Government will be able to work out a centralized agreement which will satisfy all sides. In addition to the STK-SAK axle, the important white collar unions as well as the farmers' union must give their support to the possible package deal of prices and incomes.

The era of centralized wages and prices agreements started in 1968 after the devaluation of the Finmark. It was then called the stabilization agreement. The name has since been changed but the aim is still the same.

The system has worked every year since then except during 1973 when wide backing was not achieved and different unions returned to the old practice of direct deals with the employers' unions.

On paper the system is fairly simple: the representatives of the STK, SAK and the white collar unions negotiate with the Government and the farm producers a large package which sets out the outlines of wages, fringe benefits, working hours, holidays as well as prices and improvements in social security.

Any union may opt out of the centralized agreement which has been done by several unions in the course of years. Individual unions are left with certain room to negotiate extra allowances which are required in any given field of work.

Everyone except the hardline communist agrees that this system, which is rather advanced by European standards, has worked well. In the first years of centralized agreements, 1969 and 1970, the gross real earnings rose by 5.1 per cent and 5.6 per cent respectively. Especially the lower income groups have benefited as the minimum wage has risen more rapidly than other wages.

If the system is simple on paper it is complicated in practice. The yearly or biyearly centralized negotiations are full of drama, late night sessions, strong demands to convince own rank and file, and often violent verbal battles in front of curious spectators. Someone has called the whole procedure the only show worth following in sober Finland.

Difficulties often arise from the relentless competition that the Social Democrats and the Communists wage within the trade union movement. The Social Democrats are stronger than the Communists in the SAK, but they must avoid appearing too soft as the Communists are fighting them all the time. This is naturally felt in the centralized wages negotiations.

The present two-year agreement was negotiated in 1974 with provisions for increases this year. Inflation, however, has been more rapid than was originally expected. This has led to many demands, mainly from the Communist-led unions, that inflation must be compensated. The real pressures and feelings among the unions will only be seen later this autumn with the parliamentary elections out of the way and a new coalition government formed. Slackening demand on most important export markets has deteriorated the economy to a great extent, and this has led the employers to say that it is impossible to give from empty coffers.

Independent observers agree that the Government has once again an important role to play as lowering direct taxation is one of the few ways left to increase pay packets without fuelling the intolerable inflation.

The Government's participation in the centralized agreements has led to doubts that the power of Parliament is slowly being transferred to the unions and the Government. As an example, some MPs cite the 1974 negotiations when the Government promised tax cuts without consulting Parliament. Important parts of social policies negotiations and traditional parliamentarians also frown upon this practice.

O.K.

Social progress—at a price

The past 15 years have brought impressive economic progress, if not a miracle. Even allowing for a modest base, average annual rises of 7 per cent in industrial production and 5 per cent in gross national product are not to be sniffed at; between 1960 and 1974, at constant prices, gross domestic product per capita rose by 91 per cent.

Social reforms have not lagged far behind. A cheap public health service has been instituted, the national insurance scheme expanded, splendidly equipped hospitals opened, a more egalitarian school system introduced, and well designed public libraries built. With much open space at their disposal and longer holidays than ever, Finns should be able to enjoy their countryside. Cottages have become more accessible and this autumn, for the first time, there are more than a million cars on the roads.

But have rising material standards been matched by an improved quality of life? The 15-year period has, after all, involved an enormous cultural wrench: whereas 38 per cent of Finns lived in urban areas in 1960, today 59 per cent do so. The old country ways lacked the idyllic properties of tourist pictures, and a recent best-selling novel has restated the deprivation and degradation of the rural proletariat. But have recent arrivals in the towns, forsaking an agrarian, Chekhovian tempo where time almost stands still for the breakneck speed of city traffic and an anonymous day-to-day existence, escaped unscathed?

The medical evidence is not encouraging. Though life expectancy has increased, it is still about five years less than in Norway and Sweden. Where his great-grandfather would succumb to infections at an early age, today's city dweller is exposed to heart strains. In the 35-44 age group four times as many Finnish men die of thrombosis as do their counterparts in Sweden.

Dr Aimo Ojala, a director of the department of public health, warns against reading too much into the figures. "As more people survive until late-middle or old age, the proportion of cardiac deaths is naturally increasing. One thing we can certainly ascribe to higher living standards is the upturn in faral accidents, due to more traffic and mechanization generally."

The medical profession thinks Finnish men's proneness to heart diseases may be congenital. Doctors wryly suggest that foreign males be imported to implant new genes and redress centuries of in-breeding. Less frivolously, others point to dietary deficiencies: Finns consume the least vegetables in Europe, the exigencies of agricultural policy exposing them to an excess of dairy products.

Dr Ojala is self-deprecatory: "We take life too seriously, allowing our competitive mentality to build up stresses. We should adopt a calmer attitude, modifying our food intake and our deep-rooted habits."

Some improvement may result from a shift in expenditure from hospitals to ambulatory care and preventive medicine. Hitherto, Finland has had the lowest number of physicians for every 10,000 people of any Organization for European Economic Cooperation country except Portugal and Turkey. However, training of doctors is being expanded and a satisfactory standard is promised for the 1980s.

Almost two-fifths of Finnish hospital beds are occupied by patients with mental diseases, but the trouble extends far beyond the wards. A study published last month said that 38 per cent of test cases showed neurotic symptoms, a figure not significantly greater than in other advanced countries. Some 90,000 Finns are incapable of working for psychiatric reasons, with a further 250,000 in need of psychiatric treatment, says the study. As a cause of death, suicide is four times more common than in 1900.

Professor Kalle Achté has tirelessly promoted the work of the Helsinki suicide prevention centre. "Studies in Los Angeles indicate that such centres save only one in 20 suicide cases", he says. "We can only be a lifebelt on the beach." Though more women are taking their own lives, suicide statistics as a whole have remained constant for a generation (24 per 100,000 people in 1972, a bad year). Professor Achté offers hope in other areas of mental health treatment—community psychiatry, new hostels and polyclinics, more psychiatrists in general hospitals and psychotherapeutic facilities at work.

On the effects of migration, Professor Achté says the weaker elements in the population are either left in the country, deserted and without contact, or are unable to adjust to the urban culture and rhythm. New roots are better put down in small towns than in large centres.

Professor Achté is cautious about correlating material standards and mental patterns: "We can't say people are more psychologically disturbed now than 20 years ago." He sees a tripling in alcohol consumption as the main behavioural response to economic growth. "We still drink three times less than in France, but we abuse alcohol, hiding our weaknesses in its illusory powers, seeking an escape route for stresses when we have time on our hands. Fortunately, drugs have not caught on as in Sweden and Denmark."

More than 200,000 arrests are made for drunkenness each year (10 times the rate in Denmark, where more but less self-conscious drinking is done), and the temperance lobby sees a simple cause-effect relationship between alcohol and crime. But Dr Heikki Ylikangas, of Helsinki University, discounts that, since violence was just as much, if not more, rife before prohibition ended in 1932.

In 1973 Dr Ylikangas completed a study showing that Finland is living through a "sixth wave" of violence—the first came in the sixteenth century, the latest in about 1965.

The crux of the trouble in each crime boom, he feels, is the contradiction between the success people hope for and the failure many of them have to accept. In the present boom crime has been increasing roughly in step with gnp, with the police finding it harder to catch culprits. About two thirds of offences are committed in the towns with a big increase in assault and battery.

Critics consider town-planning has failed to meet the challenge set by the upheavals in Finland's social life. Despite the large tracts of land available, modern house-building techniques have been oriented to huge concrete slabs and parking lots rather than more human, smaller-scale solutions. The much-acclaimed Tapiola Garden City, which purports to be something of a Finnish heaven on earth, is a model of ostentatious consumption with the celestial piped music of its shopping centre. In Helsinki it is not only Marxists who allege that city fathers and powerful financiers ride roughshod over citizens' wishes obliging tight-knit communities to yield to office blocks, and where cars are more important than safe roads for children.

No hard and fast conclusions can be drawn on how worthwhile the pursuit of economic progress has been. One thing is certain: human nature has scarcely changed in 15 years. The vast majority of Finns, not appearing in the more lugubrious statistics, still have the chance to fulfil themselves physically, mentally and spiritually, and to indulge their generous instincts.

D.F.

Excellent hospitals but not enough doctors

The main building in the Central University Hospital of Helsinki is commonly called Hilton, and the word describes accurately the luxury of the hospital. There is, however, a hollow ring in the praise of the new central hospitals as authorities forgot, at the planning stage, that these huge complexes need increasing numbers of doctors and nurses. Lack of medical personnel has led to a situation where most of the 20 central hospitals have to keep entire wards closed.

There are more than 80,000 patients waiting for hospital beds: in some cases they have to wait up to five years.

Reorganization of Finland's medical care was started in the sixties after it was realized that Finns are, surprisingly, a sick people with life expectancy shorter than in other Nordic countries. The emphasis has been overwhelmingly on building hospitals, and at present the country boasts what can justifiably be called the finest hospital network in the world. In beds per capita Finland ranks second in the world after Sweden.

Huge new complexes in different parts of the country are ultra modern and also very expensive. As the central hospital districts are formed by local communes and the Government pays only up to 70 per cent subsidy on the costs, some small communes—especially in the poor agricultural areas in the north and east of the country—have been driven close to bankruptcy by hospital costs.

Critics say that some of the central hospitals have competed with each other to find the most expensive gadgets available. These investments have in most cases been made at the same time that the communes have been compelled to build the other mainstays of the new public health system, the health centres.

In an attempt to bring the patient to the doctor rather than vice versa, the Public Health Act stipulates that local authorities must build a health centre with several doctors, wards, outpatient facilities, and so on for each 10,000-13,000 inhabitants.

The health centres system has been hotly debated as many fear that the service will be much worse than the old family doctor system. Building of the health centre system is incomplete, and some modifications have been necessary, but some encouraging results have been achieved.

There have been so many complaints, especially in cities, that it is almost impossible to get a doctor to make a home call. This is done only if the patient cannot be moved; in other cases the patient is brought to the health centre even if he lives many miles away.

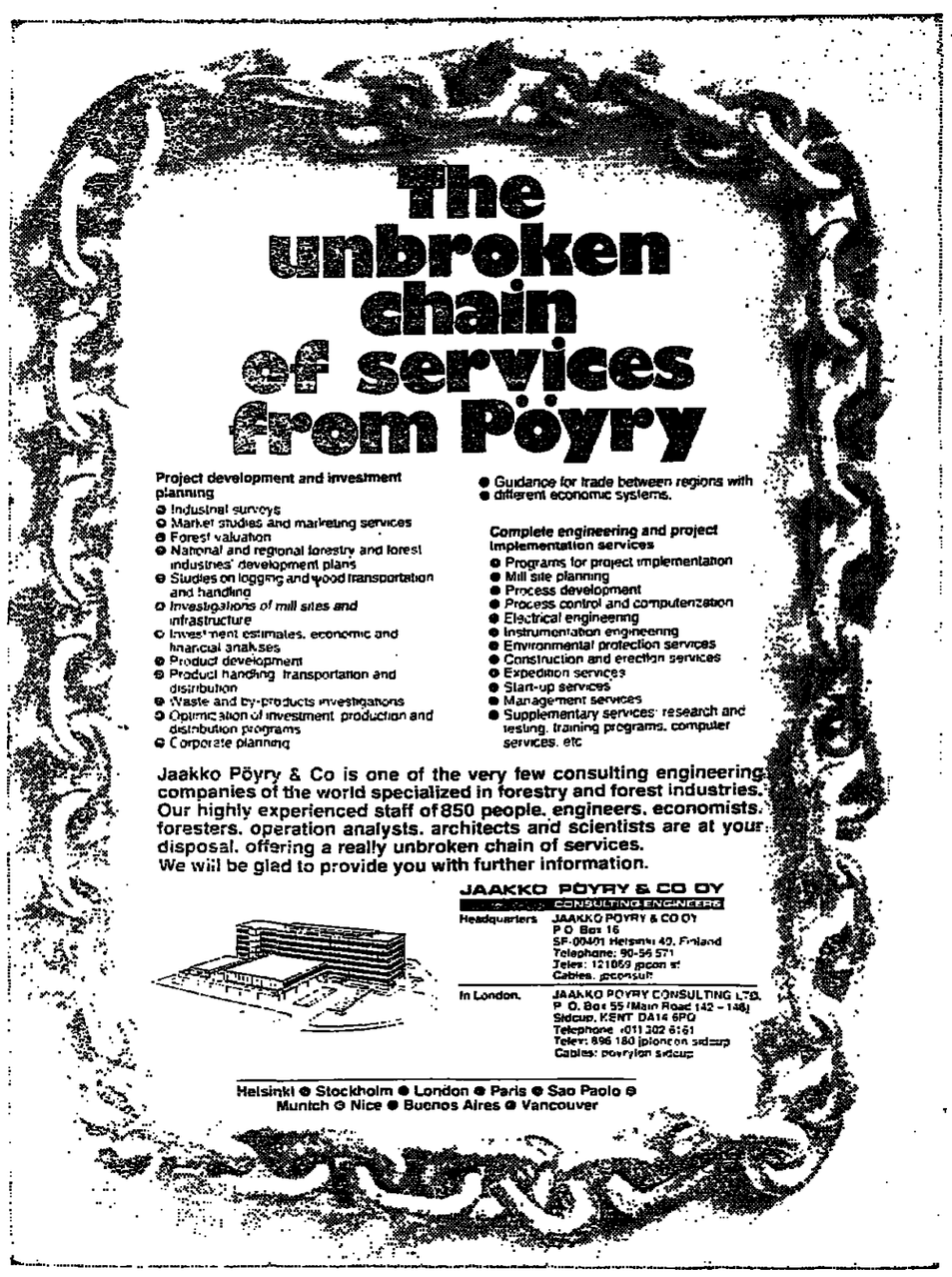
In theory, the health centre system leaves the doctors more time to concentrate on important work instead of driving around making home calls. This increase in working capacity has not, however, helped with the critical shortage of doctors.

There are 505 unfilled vacancies for consultants in different central hospitals alone, says Dr Lauri Autio, chairman of the Finnish Doctors' Association. New doctors have been trained abroad in addition to the Finnish universities, but the demand has outpaced the supply. Of the vacancies for doctors in the health centres 10 per cent remain unfilled.

However, medical authorities expect the situation to improve greatly by 1980, when it is supposed that Finland will have achieved her aim of one doctor for 400-500 inhabitants. Today's figure is roughly one doctor to 700. The great demand for doctors led to suggestions that the basic doctors' education should be shortened from six and a half years to four and a half years. But this met with stiff resistance and no action was taken.

The lack of doctors has also diluted to a great extent the immediate possibilities of switching the emphasis to preventive medical care. This is one of the main aims set out in the Public Health Act.

O.K.



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Boats

Buyers still eager for £100,000 craft

by Michael Frenchman

thing is more in vogue the latest year for which ay than sailing the figures are available, 30,000 ans. Few were better at boats of all types were ling and building the manufactured. Of this at clipper ships of the figure 20,000 were open or t than the Finns. Now rowing boats.

re has been a renaissance Four of the best known small boat building and yards outside the country nish yachts have caught are Nautor, builders of the imagination of every Swan range, the Turku Boat- or. Sayula II, the yard (Finncruisers), Siltala xican-owned Nautor 65 Yachts (Nauticat) and the won last year's Whit- rapidly expanding Baltic ad round-the-world race, Yachts (C and C). All these l other recent successes in yards have grown from basic stige races like the cottage-type industries into niral's Cup have put fully mechanized production- nish yachts at the top. line factories. At the same

part from the glory, the time each yard uses dif- nts and small boats have ferent methods to suit its meant a tidy sum in own products. However, ort earnings. Last year they all have one thing in 7 boats worth $20m were common, the high standard rted compared with of joinery and craftsmanship ar than 3,000 boats which enable them to build ed at $6m in 1970. In some of the finest standard e of the general inter- production yachts afloat. onal economic recession At the Turku Boatyard s of leisure craft have they have been building d up well although some boats more or less on the is, notably Turku Boat- same spot since the last cen- and Nautor, have a tury. The yard produces an iber of unsold boats extensive range of small k, mostly in the medium- specialized commercial craft e range. At the more for the navy, coastguard and usive end of the market police, as well as a large 100,000 and upwards— variety of ships' lifeboats— e seems less difficulty all in glass reinforced plas- inding buyers. tic. After early experiments during 1959 it became the Ir Pentti Heimolainen, leading yard for this aging director of the material in Europe. nish Boat and Motor ociation, says that the It was not until 1970 that t important market is it went seriously into the dinavia and exports leisure craft side with its e had trebled in the past Finnsailer—a 35ft motor e years to a total value sailer which immediately be- Fmks 18m, with West came an international suc- many coming a close cess. The yard now employs nd. The third biggest 400 workers and has a turn- omer is Britain (Fmks over of more than Fmks 35m.), which has had the It has built 650 of the 35ft est increase in volume— Finnsailers and 175 of the n 51 craft in 1970 to 214 29ft version. year. In comparison, In addition it has produced den took 4,500 boats last 240 high performance cruiser-racers — the King's Cruiser 29—and 135 of the King's Cruiser 33. This uring the past two years month it is launching a new Finns have been con- 38ft version. The yard also rating on the British makes a number of bigger ket to a considerable and more luxurious craft. m with special displays Each production boat costs the major boat shows. about £40,000 to £50,000 to t month there was a design, mould and launch nmade" section at the when a new line is set up. hampton Boat Show Mr Bengt Petterson, Turku ch is rapidly becoming Boatyard's engineer and de- of Europe's most impor- signer, believes that the exhibitions. Today a yard, which has been the iber of new Finnish pioneer of glass reinforced t designs go on show at plastics, succeeds because it burg. So far sales of blends quality with harmoni- e expensive boats have ous design coupled with out- n standing up well standing woodwork. "We ording to Mr Heimo- present a quality image", he en, sales during the first says. The degree of mass months of this year have production, preplanning and n maintained at about prefabrication at the Turku 4 levels. Boatyard is impressive and he 60 or so boatyards in a complete contrast to the land provide employment more traditional methods of about 10,000 workers. Siltala Yachts which is also st of the yards concentrate in Turku, meeting the needs of the estic market. In 1973,

Mr Pentti Siltala, the 39- year-old managing director, began making rowing boats in 1962. Six years later he launched the first Nauticat 33, a motor sailer with an all enclosed wheelhouse. It was first shown in London in 1970 and eight were sold immediately. Designed by Mr V. Aarnipalo, about 400 Nauticat 33's have been sold.

About 90 per cent of the output goes abroad and in 1973 the company received an export award for delivering 90 boats overseas. Turnover last year was about Fmks 15m. Mr Siltala believes that it will be about the same this year.

The hulls are moulded at another yard belonging to Siltala and brought to Turku for firting out. There is extensive use of wood—40 per cent of the 150 labour force are joiners with five to six years' experience—and the boats look less plastic than most similar craft. Siltala is more traditional and its reputation has been founded on sturdy fishing-type hulls and good craftsmanship.

A different kind of boat comes from the Nautor yard which must rank as one of the world's outstanding yacht builders. This huge yard on the north-west coast at Pietarsaari had achieved such an international reputation in a couple of years that 25 of its new Swan 38 models were sold even before the final drawing stage had been reached in 1973.

Now Nautor quality is the Rolls-Royce of the production boat industry. When the huge Swan 65, an ordinary production craft, won last year's round-the-world race it proved beyond any doubt that the name Nautor would go down in yachting history.

Nautor boats are not cheap. The Swan 65 costs about $400,000. Two are under production in the yard and 19 have been sold. As Mr Ralf Pousar, sales manager, remarked: "There is a limit to the number of people who can buy a boat like that".

Nevertheless, a few days ago a new design by Mr Rod Stephens, the American naval architect—the Swan 47—was launched and an international scratch crew of potential customers took it out on trials in 35 to 40 knot winds and put it through its paces. They were so impressed that by the time they returned to lunch in the canteen (no special treatment for millionaires at Nautor) three firm sales seemed likely.

Nautor's managing director, Mr Jens Rudback, says that the ability to meet demands from ocean yachtsman quickly has been the key to success. He joined the company from the Turku Boatyard in 1970 when, after Nautor's first sales boom, it had begun to overstretch itself. "We had to change from a handicraft into a production industry", Mr Rudback explained. "We needed coordination and planning in order to keep delivery dates and it took us two years to get this right."

The planning is now so exact that it is possible, as in the case of the new Swan 47, to name a launching date months in advance. No mean feat these days but nothing out of the ordinary for Nautor.

After some internal difficulties and a fire Nautor was taken over by the Schauman group, a leading forest industries company. With reinforced backing Mr Rudback is confident of the future in spite of customers' cash shortages.

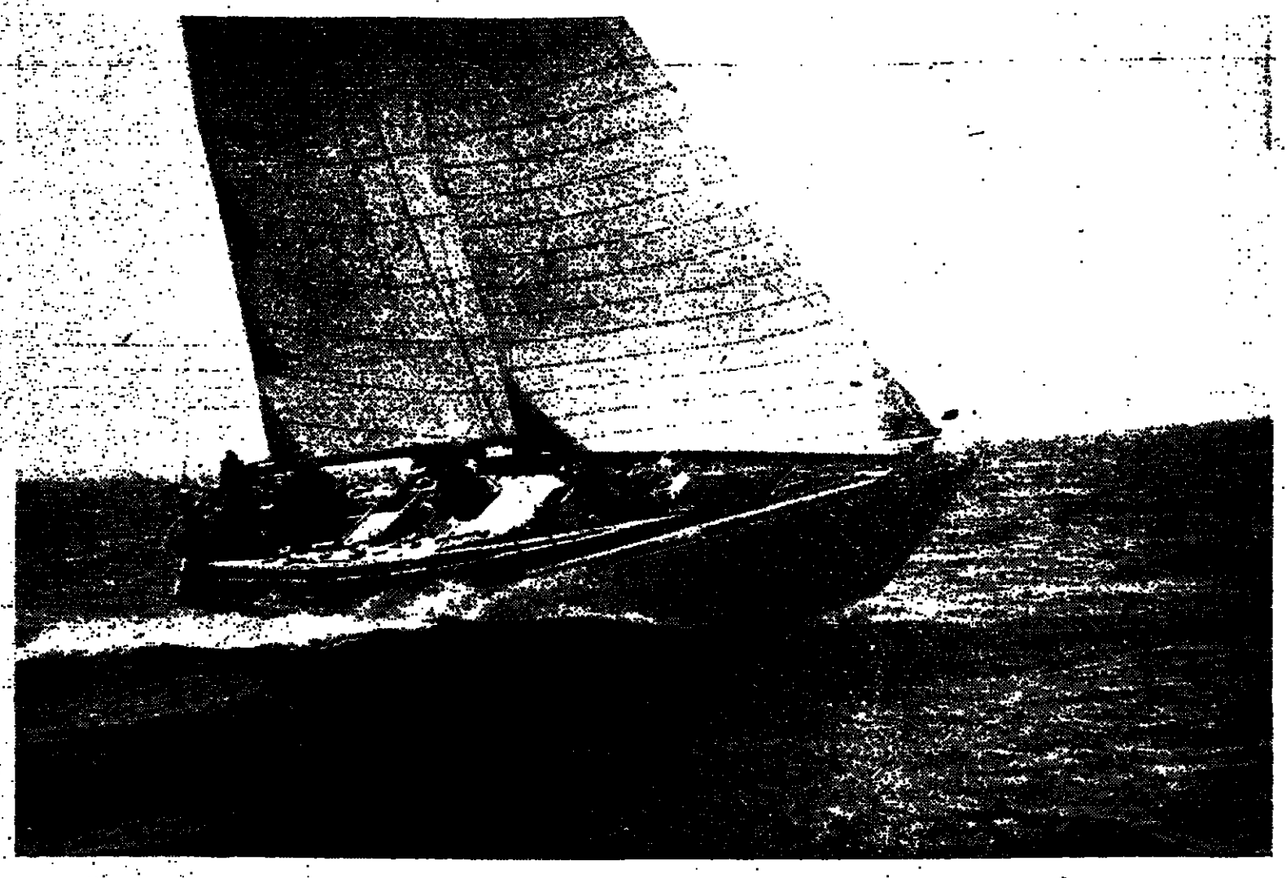
"People are buying our boats for an investment and to avoid the various taxes and estate duties. With ever-tightening legislation being imposed by country after country a large, expensive boat represents a sound hedge against inflation as well", Mr Rudback claims, adding: "Our worst competitors are our own boats being sold on the second-hand market."

Additional competition comes from a much smaller company also in Pietarsaari —Baltic Yachts. This was started by five former Nautor employees late in 1973.

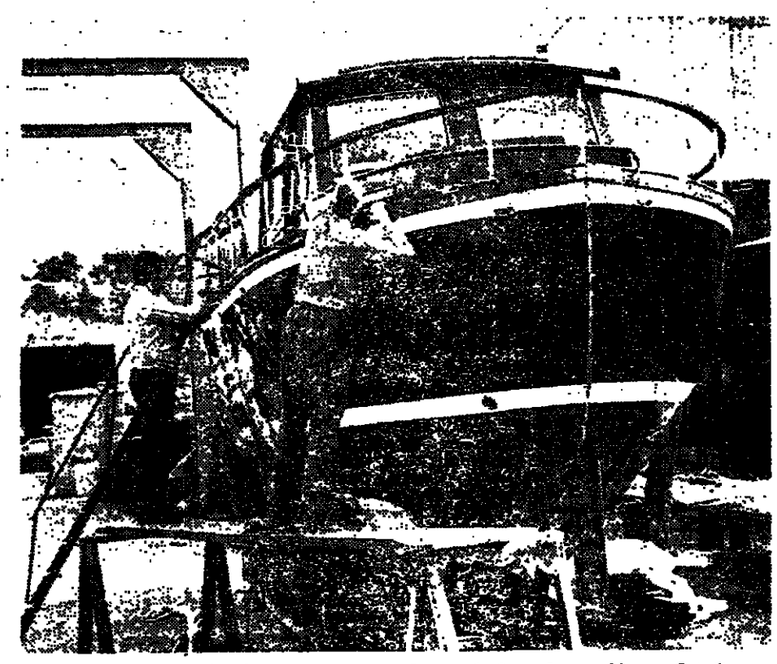
Baltic Yachts is the baby —no mass production and 32 staff compared with Nautor's 400. But like Nautor, Baltic Yachts is building exclusive top-class designs from one architect, the Canadian C and C. The range is similar too, 33ft to 46ft with capacity up to 66ft. Using sandwich glass reinforced plastic construction the company has already built 12 craft in just over a year. The order book is filled for more than a year ahead—about 30 yachts.

Baltic Yachts's overheads are much lower than Nautor's and consequently it is able to cut its prices by a substantial margin. Its market is the keen ocean racing enthusiast who is looking for a production hybrid racing machine.

With such a variety of craft available from Finnish yards there must still be room in the oceans for even more designs—especially if the craftsmanship and skill are maintained.

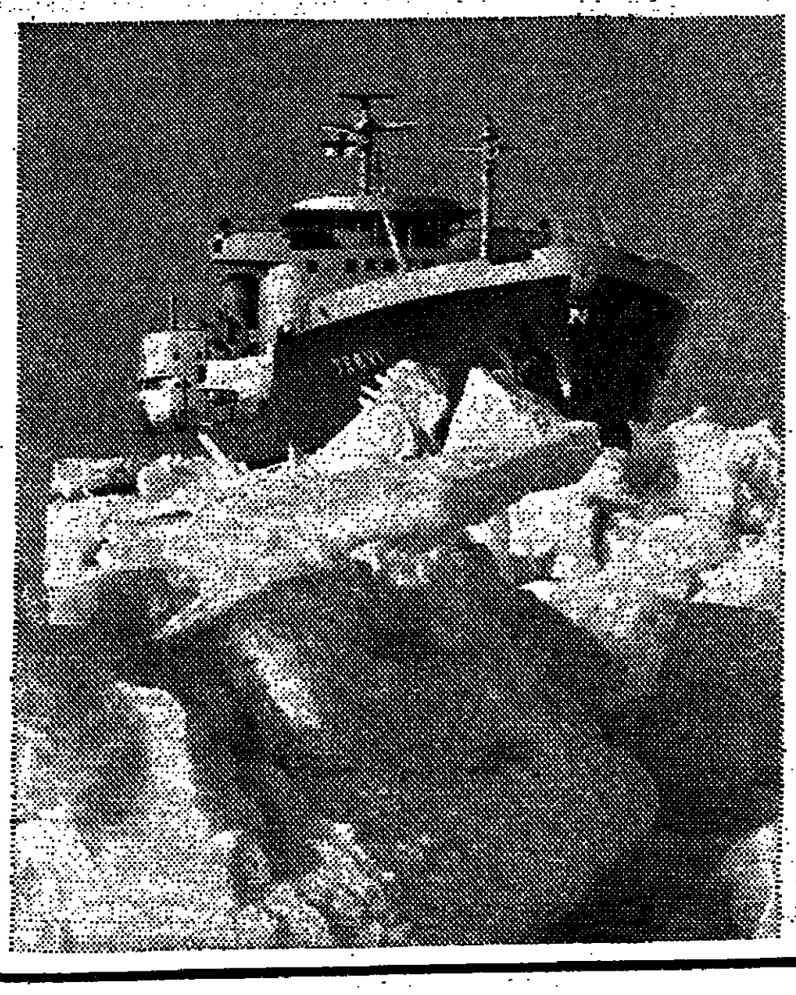






Top : the Swan 47, latest of the Nautor range, being put through its paces. Above left : the galley of a Swan 65. Right : a Siltala Nauticat 33 being prepared for delivery.

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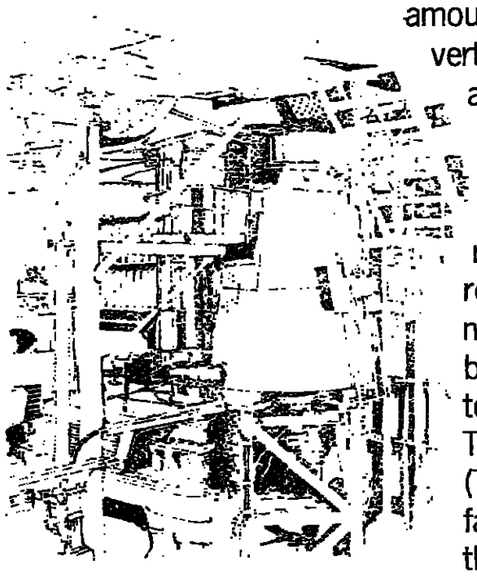
What do you know about newsprint.


THE TIMES
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here to cut services

Since mass production of daily newspapers started at the beginning of the century, newsprint paper has remained quality-wise unchanged: weight 52 grs/sq.m, composition 75% groundwood pulp and 25% chemical pulp.

Because of the shortage of paper in recent years, and vastly increased freight, paper handling and newspaper distribution costs, advanced newspapers like The Times have reduced the weight of their newsprint about 20% below the normal standard weight.

In the manufacture of groundwood pulp the whole amount of wood is converted into pulp, whereas in the chemical pulping process only 50% is converted. As a result of extensive research and development work a new mechanical pulping method has recently been evolved, which uses steam in addition to mechanical friction to fibrize the wood. The yield of this thermo-mechanical pulp (TMP) is almost the same as in the old-fashioned groundwood pulp process, but the paper strength is greatly improved.



Recent trials at the Kaipola paper mill in Finland (sole supplier to The Times) have proved that it will be possible to produce commercially the lightweight newsprint used by The Times from TMP only, without the previously inevitable addition of expensive chemical pulp, which besides having a negative effect on the environment also reduces the printing properties of newsprint.

The combined effect of the above-mentioned developments is that the amount of wood presently used globally for manufacture of newsprint could be enough for 40% more daily copies of newspapers. A fact of vital importance when we must try to meet the rapidly growing demand for paper in the face of world-wide scarcity of fibre raw material.

Future demand in this respect has been realised by United Paper Mills Ltd, its Kaipola paper mill having already a world lead in the manufacture of lightweight newsprint and its Jylhävaara Engineering Works having developed and built a complete system for producing TMP with many unique construction features which will be vital in producing the newsprint of tomorrow. This joint development work between papermaker and machine manufacturer is exceptional.

A 60 tons/day TMP plant delivered by Jylhävaara has been in operation at Kaipola since January this year, and a large 300 tons/day plant will be started up there in spring 1977.



YHTYNEET PAPERITEHTAAT OY (UNITED PAPER MILLS Ltd.) Finland

KAIPOLA **JYLHÄVAARA**

هكذا من الاصل

Tourism

A midsummer playground for Swedes



adding the Arctic
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managed by Martti
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own for the excellence
its food as well as its
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mmu is no exception.
Saturday night the local
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the coach load.
In fact, the
eponderance of
oreign" tourists is
using some concern to
e more environmentally
nded Finns. Many
itors come camping in
otor caravans loaded
wn with provisions. As
e woman in the tourist
siness commented:
"They bring everything,
buy nothing and just leave
us their rubbish. A good
slogan might almost be:
'Eat a tourist a day and
keep Finland tidy'."

Mr Bengt Pihlström,
former journalist and long
standing director of the
Finnish Tourist Board,
would not entirely agree.
"Things have indeed
changed very much in
the last year as far as
tourism is concerned", he
said. "We need tourists
here and we shall get
them."

Facing up to reality is
something the Finns who
love their countryside have
got to do. Many realize that
they cannot live on lakes and
woods alone—they must
share their Nordic tranquillity and beauty with
their new-found "guests"
(the preferred name for
tourists) in exchange for the
foreign currency which the
country needs so badly.

An escape to solitude, isolated by calm and peace,
albeit disturbed by hordes
of virulent mosquitoes at
times, is one of the great
attractions of the country. It
would be a pity if this was
spoiled by mass tourism, an
unlikely event in reality. Mr
Pihlström hopes tourism will
depend on discerning visitors, particularly the tidy-minded ones.

Details of how to get to
Finland and the types of
holiday available can be
obtained from Phyllis
Chapman, The Finnish
Tourist Board, Haymarket,
London.

Phyllis Chapman

The airport at Mariehamn, capital of the Aland Islands, has the usual signs pointing to customs and passport control. But on the evening I arrived on the flight from Stockholm neither department was manned. The passengers picked up their bags and trotted off to their cars or the blue-and-white town bus. If they had exceeded their allowance of tobacco or spirits, and Stockholm's duty-free shop does not exactly sell at bargain basement prices, then there was no one to trouble them.

Were Aland's officials on strike? No, sometimes there was a check and sometimes there was not. It depended, then, on what? Oh, on the day or on the mood.

The informality of this arrival summed up a number of Aland's attitudes. Above all it does not like rules and is particularly careful to reject those proposed by outsiders. It has spent most of its life caught in the crossfire between the Swedish and Russian empires and when independence did arrive in June 1921, one of the first decisions by the League of Nations, it was cheered and thereafter guarded very closely.

Finland was granted sovereignty over Aland, but the islands kept their autonomy and their neutrality. The Aland boys had no need to fear national service, provided they were smart enough to take up residence by the age of 12, and Swedish remains the universal language.

On that first evening I was foolish enough to take my Finnish phrasebook down to dinner. A Gaelic dictionary would have been of as much use. The menu was printed in one language only, Swedish, and if the waitresses did speak any Finnish then she was not giving it away. I settled for number four on the list, which turned out to be chicken and chips, and the lesson had been learnt. On Aland all public announcements, and they include menus, are in Swedish and there is no merit in being bilingual. The Alanders guard their traditions and the Finns are remarkably tolerant in letting them get on with the running of their own 6,500 islands by their own parliament and in their own way.

In midsummer Aland is very much a Swedish playground. Prices, particularly for food and drink, are much cheaper than in Stockholm and there are 200 ferries a week to take passengers and cars to Aland and, if needs be, further to Turku on the mainland and then to Helsinki. The Germans come, too, but slightly fewer this year because of the cost of petrol. To counteract this a cheap weekend night flight has been arranged from Hamburg to Mariehamn at about £50 return.

Many of the visitors get no farther than Eckero, which has the closest harbour to Sweden. Tents are put up on the sandy sites (carefully controlled) between the beech trees or wooden huts are hired in the forest. In either case the living is simple and cheap. The tourists are expected to tidy up their pitch or their premises before they leave, and most of them do. There are no grand restaurants; you cook for yourself and you use the local cafeteria.

Eckero is the most westerly point of the Aland Islands and for that reason is changing faster than the other provinces. The farmers find themselves turning into bungalow proprietors, selling a tractor to put up a few more huts and an extra sauna or clearing some more woodland for an extension to the camp site. The money is in tourism; the season may be short but it is full, with accommodation often booked a year ahead, and the winter can be spent in renovation and addition.

In between the new houses parts of the old Aland can be seen. There is the massive Post House designed by Engel for Nicholas I in 1830, a Russian riposte to the Swedish port of Grisslehamn, and in the harbour of Karingsund the old boathouses still dig their wooden feet into the clear water as they have done for some centuries.

But the general feeling here is of change. Aland might be worried about the land being eaten away if the habit were to spread much farther, but fortunately much of the main island, to say nothing of the archipelago, remains almost untouched. A few miles to the north the view from the top of the Geta Hill, at 98 metres a mountain by Aland standards, is unbroken. The fir trees pierce the pink and black rock and run uninterrupted by paths or habitation down to the sea.

To the east the coastline is quieter, with long fjords cutting into the fields and forests. Although Mariehamn is no more than 20 miles away this is no longer tourist territory, but rather the Alanders' own holiday preserve. It is almost obligatory to have a town house, a country house (which may be no more than a London Tube journey's distance away) and a boat.

Perhaps the Alanders are happy to keep the most attractive part of the main island to themselves, although it is accessible enough by car. And a car is an essential for any visitor. There are self-drive arrangements, starting at about 8p a kilometre for a small Toyota or Vauxhall, for those who do not feel like bringing their own vehicle and there is little to stop the hirer driving on to Helsinki, or even Leningrad and Moscow if he wishes.

No, the majority of the tourists stick to the old post route across the centre of the island, as the Russians did two centuries ago when they were fearful of what and who lay to the north. The tents at Eckero are echoed by another encampment inside the ruins of the fortress at Bomarsund, which the Russians built as a kind of Gibraltar to guard the narrow strip of water between the mainland and the next island of Praesto. The English and French fleets under Admiral Napier blew it up in the 1850s and there was general disappointment that the Russian garrison fled without so much as a fight.

The Times remarked rather smugly at the time: "The stone forts of Russia are no match for the floating batteries of England and France". The story is well told in The Aland Islands by W. R. Mead and S. H. Jastinen, published by David & Charles, the best guide in English to the area.

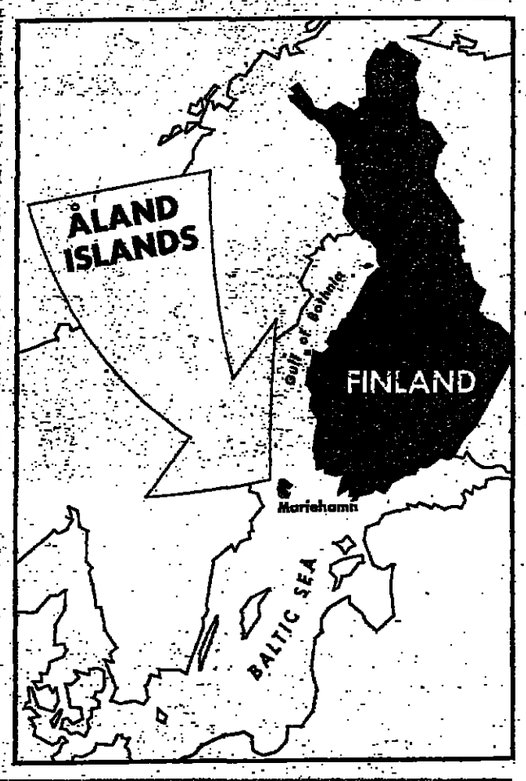
Bomarsund is disfigured at the moment by the garish *orange tents* in and around its walls, but the Tourist Board has plans to move them off to another site, then do a little restoration and even turn the ruins of the lookout tower on the hill over the fortress into an open air theatre. The Russians at least picked their views well.

Across in Praesto down an abandoned lane is hidden the Russian Orthodox cemetery. The inscriptions in old Cyrillic are now almost all obliterated; the creepers are pulling the worn wooden crosses to the ground and the only flowers are wild ones. A few old women on the island still remember some words of Russian, but they too will soon be gone.

Mariehamn, the main harbour, the capital and the seat of the Parliament, or Landsting, is a comfortable town, almost Californian in the precision of the grid-iron pattern of streets. It is reasonably well equipped with hotels, of which the Arkipelag is the newest with double rooms at about £15 a night; rooms in private houses come at about a quarter of this price. There is also an admirable hotel, converted from a hospital although no give-away traces remain, at Godby with a first-class cold table at lunch.

It is possible to criticize Mariehamn for not offering the visitors much live entertainment. The hall in the Parliament building is converted for occasional plays and concerts and there is a tiny theatre inside the building of one of the shipping lines which is used by Mariehamn Drama Society, now 60 years old. And that is about all. But the Alanders will argue that their entertainment comes from the sea. The ferries, including those carrying cars, to many of the outlaying islands are free and light aircraft can be hired to fly over the archipelago and land some way away from habitation. It is the sea which brought Aland its independence and that is why it is cherished so much.

J.H.





The simple life: holiday huts on Aland.

Animals and the land reflected in glass

It is a measure of the envy with which some of the world's glass-makers have surveyed the success of Finnish glassware that one company has gone so far as to apply for world copyright on its designs. For years, copies exact in almost every detail but instantly recognizable alongside the real thing have filtered through to the works of Iittala, part of the big Ahlström group. This year Iittala, maker of what has become the famous "I-glass" design, decided that imitation was no longer flattery.

According to the company, a recent rumour had it that low-quality copies of the whole "I-glass" collection would be coming on to the market from "somewhere in South America" to be sold at low prices in American stores. Iittala already has on display in one of its showrooms copies from Italy, Spain and Argentina.

As Iittala puts it: "Such imitation naturally poses a considerable threat to a company exporting nearly half of its output and to Finnish quality work in general."

It is only in recent decades that Finnish industrial art generally has developed a peculiar and much demanded style, although its roots can be found in the days of the guild system. One of the turning points was the undoubted triumph of Finland at the world exhibition in Paris in 1900 and the emergence later of "Finnish style", described recently by Arabia, one of the largest and most successful glass and ceramic companies, as "that glorious title".

Finnish designers have reached artistic peaks only since the country became a republic after the First World War. Although still firmly in the Russian shadow, Finland gained its freedom after centuries of being little more than a pawn in the north European imperialist games of Sweden and Russia and since then designers of glass and pottery, many winning international acclaim, have strongly demonstrated the fierce independent spirit of modern Finland.

The glass artists have consciously sought inspiration from the land. Animals and water, pack ice, the bark of the silver birch, the starkness of Lapland—all are to be seen in the glasses, plates, candle holders and vases.

In harder economic terms, however, it is an industry which is having to battle with a harsh import-export deficit which rose from 32m Finnmarks (about £4m in 1973) to 74m Finnmarks last year.

The figures, compiled by the Finnish Glass and Ceramic Manufacturers' Association, admittedly cover a wide range of goods, including insulation and fireproof products, tiles, bricks and sanitary ware as well as decorative and domestic items, but they illustrate the growing dependence of Finland on overseas producers for its more prosaic requirements.

Glass imports, for example, increased from 85m Finnmarks in 1973 to 114m Finnmarks the following year, largely the result of a big increase in the amount of flat glass bought from Sweden.

Thanks to mergers and rationalization, the association now represents a close-knit industry with just 16 member factories. Their turnover in glass products increased by 37 per cent last year from 247m Finnmarks to 337m Finnmarks, while turnover in ceramics rose from 86m Finnmarks to 100m Finnmarks.

In spite of over-capacity in the flat glass sector and increased stocks at the factories of container glass, the glass makers seem confident of maintaining last year's results this year—not a bad performance in a country where most industrial sectors are having to face up to cuts in production and exports.



Despite its high international reputation times are difficult for Finnish glass.

The ceramics side is also buoyant with manufacturers reporting that the household sector is up to expectations.

But as the industry's exports consist chiefly of tableware, a market that is shrinking and becoming increasingly competitive in the wake of the fall in consumer spending, the Finnish manufacturers will have to fight even harder to maintain their share.

In Britain, one of the industry's best overseas markets, a table equipped with Finnish wine glasses and pottery has become a status symbol. The products Finns take for granted are an expensive luxury abroad and pricing policy is crucial to future export growth.

These difficulties are no doubt part of the reason why Iittala has adopted a protectionist attitude towards its designs and also account for the establishment this year of Arabia Rorstrand, a joint Swedish-Finnish holding company to market Scandinavian glass and ceramic products.

Arabia, since 1947 a division of the giant Wartsila engineering and shipbuilding company, was formed in 1873 by the Swedish china firm of Rorstrand and has devoted much of its production capacity to sanitary porcelain and bricks. Today, the two names have joined forces once again with a joint four-year investment plan and a sales headquarters in Stockholm, in an attempt to maintain penetration of overseas markets.

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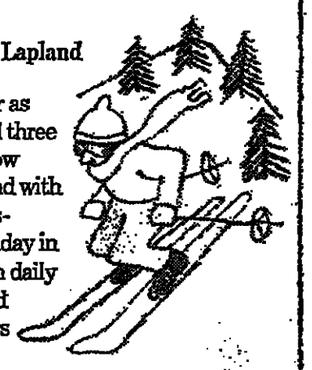
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COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

October 14: Mr D. McD. Gordon was received in audience by The Queen this morning and kissed hands upon his appointment as British High Commissioner in Cyprus.

Mrs Gordon had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

Sir Henry Ware had the honour of being received by The Queen upon relinquishing his appointment as Her Majesty's Procurator General and Treasury Solicitor.

Mr Derek Day was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands upon his appointment as British Ambassador at Addis Ababa.

Mrs Day had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

The Right Hon Harold Wilson, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of The Queen this evening.

Her Majesty was represented by the Lord Cobbold (Permanent Lord in Waiting) at a Memorial Evensong for His late Imperial Majesty Emperor Haile Selassie which was held in St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, today.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips was represented by Major Benjamin Herman, RM.

The Hon Mary Morrison has succeeded Mrs John Dugdale as Lady in Waiting to Her Majesty.

CLARENCE HOUSE

October 14: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother today visited HMS Ark Royal (Captain W. J. Graham) at sea in the Moray Firth.

Her Majesty travelled in an Aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Lady Jean Rankin, Major John Griffin and Captain James Duncan Millar were in attendance.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was represented by Sir Martin Gilliat at a Memorial Evensong for His late Imperial Majesty Emperor Haile Selassie which was held in St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, today.

KENSINGTON PALACE

October 14: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as President of Doctor Barnardo's, this afternoon opened the new School for Physically Handicapped Children at New Mossford, Barkingside.

The Lady Juliet Townsend was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

October 14: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester was this evening present at a Memorial Evensong for His late Imperial Majesty, Emperor Haile Selassie, which was held in St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.

The Duke of Gloucester, as Grand Prior of the Venerable Order of St John, accompanied by the Duchess of Gloucester, was present at the Centennial Dinner of the Foundation of the British Association of the Sovereign and Military Order of Malta in the presence of His Most Eminent Highness the Prince and Grand Master, Fra Angelo de Mojana di Cologna, which was held at the Merchant Taylors Hall this evening.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland and Miss Jennifer Thomson were in attendance.

YORK HOUSE

October 14: The Duchess of Kent today opened the new Town Centre Development at Woking.

Mrs Peter Wilmot-Sitwell was in attendance.

Princess Alexandra will be present at St Helen's, Bishopsgate, for a programme to celebrate the tenth anniversary of Christ Church Spitalfields Crypt on November 19.

The Hon Hugh and Mrs Astor regret that they were unable to attend the memorial Evensong for Emperor Haile Selassie yesterday.



Mr Harold Macmillan opening the £900,000 South Library at Leeds University yesterday. Lord Boyle of Handsworth (right), the vice-chancellor, conferred on him an honorary doctorate of letters.

Dinners

British Association of the Sovereign and Military Order of Malta

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were present at the centennial dinner of the British Association of the Sovereign and Military Order of Malta held in Merchant Taylors' Hall last night. The Prince and Grand Master of the Sovereign and Military Order of Malta, Major-General Viscount Monckton of Brenchley and Lord Robert Crichton-Stuart were among the speakers. Those present included:

The Grand Chancellor of the Sovereign and Military Order of Malta and Mrs Quern, the Ven Baillif Fra Hubert Pallavicini, Count Dorando Bonacolani Faye Simonetti, Baron and Baroness Tells von Villinghoff Schell; the Apostolic Delegate, the Grand Chancellor of the Equestrian Military Constantinian Order of St George, the Lieutenant of the Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre, the Lord Prior of the Order of St John and Lady Garcia, the Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company.

Major-General the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquess and Marchioness of Lothian, the Earl and Countess of Lisburne, the Earl of Scarbrough, the Earl and Countess of Ideslelgh, Major-General Lord and Lady Michael FitzAlan Howard, Viscount Furness, Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, Lady Cameron, Lady Dormer, Lord and Lady Craigmyle, Lord and Lady Inchcape and Stourton, Lord and Lady Harrington, Lady Carmont, the Hon Christopher Monckton, the Hon John Addinsell, Colonel the Hon John and Mrs Warrender, the Rev Hon Ralph Addington, Canon Gordon Albian, and Canon A. de Zulueta

HM Government

The Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and Mrs Callaghan were hosts yesterday at a dinner at Lancaster House in honour of Dr Ramon Escovar Salom, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Venezuela, and Señora de Escovar. Among those present were:

The Ambassador for Venezuela and Señora de la Cova, Viscount and Viscountess Lyle of Lowe and Lady Stokes, Mr Peter Shore, MP, and Dr Shore, Mr Edmund Dell, MP, and Mrs Dell, Mr Reginald Maudling, MP, and Mrs Maudling, Sir John and the Hon Lady Wrighton, Sir Thomas and Lady Brimelow, Sir Duncan and Lady Watson, Sir John and Lady Llewelyn, Mr E. Rowlands, MP, Mr and Mrs R. Hayward.

Mr R. H. G. Edmonds, Mr J. L. Taylor, Mr and Mrs R. Newlands, Mrs Marie Patterson, Mr and Mrs David Basnett, Mr and Mrs D. E. C. Steel, Mr Russell Johnston, MP, Sir Colin Phipps, MP, and Mrs Phipps, Professor and Mrs Hugh Thomas, Professor and Mrs John Lynch, Mr and Mrs J. W. Buckley.

Institute of Fuel

The annual dinner and dance of the Institute of Fuel was held at the Europa Hotel last night. The president, Dr J. Gibson, was in the chair, and the principal guests were M Fernand Spaak, Director-General, Energy, EEC, and Mme Spaak.

Indian Civil Service Dinner Club

The annual dinner of the Indian Civil Service Dinner Club was held yesterday at the Royal Commonwealth Society. Sir Jeremy Raisman presided, and the guest of honour was Mr Philip Mason.

Builders Merchants' Company

The Builders Merchants' Company held their annual court dinner yesterday at Guildhall. The guest of honour was Sir Denis Truscott and the other speakers were the master, the junior warden, and the Town Clerk of the City of London. The master for the ensuing year, Mr H. John Hesketh, was elected at a court general held before dinner.

Old Tonbridgian Society

The centenary dinner of the Old Tonbridgian Society was held yesterday evening at Skinners' Hall. Mr Michael Marriott, Master of the Skinners' Company, was in the chair and Mr C. H. D. Everett, Headmaster of Tonbridge School, and M. J. Rhodes, head of school, were the other speakers.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. B. Cavaciuti and Miss L. J. Wiseman

The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr and Mrs Eugenio Cavaciuti, of Chine Court, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, and Lesley Julia, daughter of Mr and Mrs Frederick Wiseman, of Brooklands, Sale, Cheshire.

Mr W. J. Franklin and Miss M. J. Mason

The engagement is announced between William James, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Jack Franklin, of Graveley Hall, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, and Melinda Jane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Anthony Mason, of The Moor House, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire.

Mr N. D. Ingram and Miss T. D. A. Good

The engagement is announced between Neil, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. J. Ingram, of 1 Worcester Gardens, Greenford Gardens, Greenford, Middlesex, and Thelma, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Good, of 24 Mansionhouse Road, Edinburgh, 9.

Mr A. J. Piper and Miss S. A. Westcott

The engagement is announced between Antony John, younger son of the late Mr and Mrs W. J. Piper, and Susan Ann, daughter of Mr and Mrs B. H. Westcott, of Thames Ditton, Surrey.

Mr D. J. H. Stockman and Miss S. E. Scale

The engagement is announced between David, only son of Mr and Mrs R. G. Stockman, of Rosewood Cottage, Ascot, Berkshire, and Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. J. Scale, Upper Haythog, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.

Mr K. J. Wheatcroft and Miss J. H. Smith

The marriage has been arranged between Kenneth James, son of the late Mr J. H. Wheatcroft, and Mrs L. Reed, of Padworth, Berkshire, and Julia Hamilton, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. C. Smith, Cambridge.

Mr J. L. R. Zinkin and Miss A. C. Hodgkinson

The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs Maurice Zinkin, of 6 Kensington Court Gardens, London, W8, and Catherine, daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Hodgkinson, of 26 St George's Square, Worcester.

Marriage

Air Marshal Sir Edouard Grundy and Mrs M. L. Holder

The marriage took place on October 10 of Air Marshal Sir Edouard Grundy and Mrs Marie Louise Holder, of Singapore and New York City.

Latest wills

Miss Mildred Dorothy Bellamy, of Solihull, left £73,130 net (duty not disclosed). After personal bequests totalling £2,600 she left the residue equally among the RSPCA, PDSA and St Dunstan's.

Other estates include (net, before duty paid; duty on some estates not disclosed):

Ashbridge, Sir Noel, of Sidcup, Deputy Director-General, BBC, 1943-48 .. .. .. £132,068

Horsey, Mr Lionel Percy, of Portsmouth (duty paid, £8,608) £997,918

Trotter, Mr Ian Coulton, of Farnham Common, intestate (duty paid, £24,701) £86,088

Today's engagements

The Duke of Gloucester opens Motor Show, Earls Court, 10.45.

The Duchess of Kent, as Colonel-in-Chief of the Army Catering Corps, visits Group Catering Scheme, Aldershot, 10.25; as Controller-Commandant, Women's Royal Army Corps, visits 10 Company WRAC, Aldershot, 12.07.

Warton Lecture: A Great Master of Words—aspects of Marvell's poems, by Mrs Elsie Duncan-Jones, Burlington House, Piccadilly, 5.

Lecture: Grace, by Group Captain Leonard Cheshire, VC, Guildford Cathedral, 8.15.

The Garter remembers an emperor knight

By Philip Howard

The Order of the Garter remembered one of its most remarkable knights with a memorial Evensong yesterday evening: its only Ethiopian, the man who was for many the embodiment of Ethiopia.

The Garter banner of Haile Selassie, whose name means "Might of the Trinity", was taken down from above his stall and presented at the high altar of St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. His crested helmet and symbolic sword also were taken down. But his stall-plate remains with those of more than 700 other knights, as a memorial of the man who ruled his country for more than fifty years and was the last surviving ruler from the political maelstrom of the 1930s.

Many of his family, including the Crown Prince, Asfa Wossen, attended the service. It was also attended by Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, whose late husband went to Haile Selassie's coronation in 1930: an event on which Evelyn Waugh is said to have drawn for *Black Mischief*.

A large congregation of the Ethiopian community and friends of Ethiopia in their different national mourning costumes heard Prince Zara Yaqob, Haile Selassie's eldest grandson, read Psalm 28 in Amharic. They sang "He who would valiant be", and prayed for "Haile Selassie, and all other companions of the most noble order, who have left to us the fair pattern of valiant and true knighthood".

In a memorial tribute for the service, the Earl of Avon wrote: "He was a man of undiminished stature to the end of his days. His behaviour was unfailingly brave, calm, and dignified. It was also inspired by faith in God. However exalted his station in life, the Emperor was at all times conscious of human frailty and the need for divine help and mercy."

The Dean of Windsor thanked God for Haile Selassie's courage in the service of his country; for his work for African unity; for his quiet dignity; and for his consciousness of human frailty and of his need for divine mercy.

Haile Selassie was made a Knight of the Garter in 1952, and was therefore one of the longest-serving knights. He was one of the category of Extra Knights, usually foreign sovereigns, allowed for in the rules of the order. He last marched in the Garter procession and attended the annual service in June, 1972.

There is no anomaly in St George's, the central shrine of English Christian nationalism, remembering a great Ethiopian in this way. For one thing, there is a curious precedent. A former prince of Abyssinia is actually buried in the chapel. He was Alamayn, Prince of Abyssinia, who was buried there, aged 18, in November, 1879, by the dean of the day, Gerald Wellesley.

More relevantly and contemporarily, Haile Selassie represented a tradition of Christian chivalry almost as old as that of the original St George and three times as old as St George's Knights of the Garter.

OBITUARY

SIR FRANK MARKHAM

Premier's aide who changed party

Sir Frank Markham, who began his Parliamentary career as an ardent Socialist and ended it 35 years later as an able and respected Conservative backbencher, died on Monday night at his home in Leighton Buzzard. He was 77.

His 25 years in the House of Commons began from 1929 to 1931 as Labour member for the Chatham Division of Rochester, when he served as Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald. He followed his chief to become prominent in the National Labour Party, and, defeated in Rochester, was not returned until 1935 at South Nottingham as National member. When unsuccessful again in 1945, he was out of Parliament until Buckingham, his native constituency, elected him in 1951 and he remained in the Commons until 1964. In the last four years of that period he led Parliamentary delegations to Kenya, Malta and the Far East.

Sydney Frank Markham was born on October 19, 1897, the son of William James Markham, of Stony Stratford. He was educated at an elementary school, at 14 worked as a messenger boy and then on the railways. In 1914 he joined the Army, won a commission on the field and after the war served with the Indian Army. Late in 1921 he returned to England, entered Wadham College, and in less than two years took the degrees of BA and BLitt, and was awarded the diploma of the university in economics and political science. Through the recommendations of his tutors and examiners, the late Sir Sidney Lee appointed him his private secretary. His principal task was to help Lee in his work on his biography of King Edward VII, and this he did with a soundness which both Lee and his friends acknowledged. When Lee died, Markham, with the assent of King George V, completed the royal biography.

For some years he continued his literary pursuits. He compiled reports on museums for the Carnegie Trust, and assisted Sir Frederick Ponsonby in editing the *Life and Letters of the Empress Frederick*, later becoming secretary of the survey made under the direction of the London School of Economics of the causes and distribution of poverty. When that was finished he was appointed secretary of the Museums Association, and afterwards became secretary of its Empire survey, a post which he held from 1932 to 1936. From 1939 to 1942 he was the association's president.

It was largely as a result of the interest and influence of Ramsay MacDonald, to whose attention his gifts had been brought when he was young, that he entered the political field.

He was a most undemonstrative man, capable of intense loyalty, and it was one of his great pleasures to resume as Parliamentary Private Secretary when MacDonald was Lord President of the Council in 1936. Before 1939 he was for some years chairman of the Parliamentary Science Committee. He edited a *History of Socialism*, and wrote a survey of Commonwealth museums, and a work on *Climate and the Energy of Nations* (1942). He was a Fellow of both the Meteorological and the Geographical Societies.

In his later years he concerned himself greatly with local history and archaeology, and his two volumes on the history of Milton Keynes and District in 1973 and 1975 were of unrivalled interest in view of the development of the new town: earlier he had written two volumes on the history of Stony Stratford.

Sir Frank was a Deputy Lieutenant for Bedfordshire from 1966, and he served on Bedfordshire County Council. He was a director of numerous companies.

He married in 1928 Frances, daughter of S. F. Lowman, of Newport Pagnell, and they had three sons and two daughters.

LORD ROYLE

D.C. writes:

When he died, at 79, Charles Royle was still in full stride, still had delight in life, human contact, fun — and fast motor cars — that rubbed off on all those who knew and worked with him. And yet sadness cannot triumph at his death: his life had been so rich in experience and satisfaction, so rounded, so complete in its course that he wanted no one to complain at its approaching end. Coming, too, from a radical family, distinguished in public service, as well as in longevity, made him active to the end — particularly where his warmth, enthusiasm and humanity could be involved. Stern lectures about the pace he kept up had no effect. He was determined to enjoy every day, regarding each as an unexpected bonus.

No record of his life can thus be complete if limited to his long career in the House of Commons. Elevation to the Lords opened up more than a decade of new activity. He became an active Justice of the Peace (though retiring formally at 70 so as to set an example) and continued as deputy chairman and latterly as vice president of the Magistrates Association. There, as elsewhere, he was usually campaigning for something — for example for magistrates to humanize the atmosphere of courts by employing their own court staff instead of using police.

He had founded the British Caribbean Association, now one of the most successful of parliamentary lobbies, with Nigel Fisher; he took delight in being an active president, in visiting the West Indies and in telling their Lordships that racial tension will be reduced when, as he put it, a lot more of us are coffee-coloured.

Though a rebel on many matters, he was a romantic internationalist, had enjoyed his years at the Council of Europe Assembly and would have nothing to do with the anti-European movement. In the Lords itself he was an engaging character, a respected chairman of committees on major and minor Bills. And finally, following the steps of Lewis Cohen and Lord Henderson, he took on the chairmanship of the Alliance Building Society. This was demanding work, travelling the country to enthuse local staff and contacts, building an atmosphere of enterprise in small savings and home ownership and checking that human detail was not neglected inside a large organization.

MR PETER FLECK

Peter Hugo Fleck died suddenly on October 9, aged 51.

Educated at Marlborough College, he served in the Royal Navy during the Second World War, retiring with the rank of Lieutenant Commander in 1955.

He started his business career with Alfred Bird & Sons, in 1957 joined C. Shippam Limited as marketing manager, and was appointed marketing director in 1961. In 1966 he became General Manager of Spillers Limited's Grocery Division and was appointed to the Board two years later. When Spillers Foods Limited was formed in 1972, he became its first Chairman and Chief Executive. Since October, 1973, he was Chairman and Chief Executive of Spillers French Baking Limited, the largest operating company in the Spillers Group. He was prominent and well respected in the food industry, playing an influential role as a trade association member particularly the Food Manufacturers Federation and the Federation of Bakers.

In 1947 he married Fiona Miller who with two sons and a daughter survives him.

SIR PHILIP DU CROS

Sir Philip du Cros, Bt. died on October 11 at the age of 77.

The son of Sir Arthur du Cros, first baronet, founder and sometime president of the Dunlop Rubber Company Ltd, he was educated at Harrow and saw service in both world wars.

He was twice married and is succeeded by the son of his first marriage, Mr Claude Philip Arthur Mallet du Cros.

Surgeon Rear-Admiral Frederick George Hunt, CB, CBE, died on Monday at the age of 81. He qualified in 1917, joined the Royal Naval Medical Service, served through the Second World War and was promoted Surgeon Rear-Admiral in 1949, on appointment as medical officer in charge, Haslar Hospital.

Brigadier Geoffrey Hall, a Deputy Lieutenant for East Sussex, died on October 6. He was 75.

Memorial services

Emperor Haile Selassie

The Queen was represented by Lord Cobbold at a memorial evensong and the presentation of the Garter Banner of Emperor Haile Selassie yesterday in St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother was represented by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon Sir Martin Gilliat, and Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, by Major B. J. Herman. Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester attended.

The Dean of Windsor officiated and Prince Zara Yacob (grandson) read the lesson in Amharic. The Earl of Avon, whose memorial address was distributed to the congregation, was represented by Viscount Eden.

The Queen of Denmark was represented by Prince Georg of Denmark, and the Queen of The Netherlands, the King of Norway and the King of Sweden were represented by their ambassadors. The Prime Minister was represented by the Earl of Longford. Others present included:

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Ethiopia, Princess Mary Princess Sohin and Princess Seifrash Bereu Asfa Wossen, Mahsantie Habte-Mariam, Ras Andargatchew Massai, Prince Dawit Eremyas, Sahle Selassie, Dejazmatch Merid Beyene and other members of the family.

Members of the Diplomatic Corps, Marshal of the RAF Lord Elworthy, Constable and Governor of Windsor Castle, and Lady Elworthy, General Sir Cecil Blacker (representing the Army Board), former ambassadors to Ethiopia, Professor E. Ullendorff, representatives of Oxford University, the School of Oriental and African Studies, London University, and other friends of Ethiopia.

Mr M. J. L. Albery, QC

A memorial service for Mr Michael Albery, QC, was held yesterday in the chapel of Lincoln's Inn. The Rev R. Tydeman officiated, and Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn, read the lesson. Among those present were:

Mrs Albery (widow), Mr W. J. Albery (son), Mr and Mrs P. Draffan and Mr and Mrs R. H. Johnson (sons-in-law and daughters), Miss J. M. Albery (sister), Lady Albery, Mr William Albery, Mr Oliver Albery, Mr Jonathan Albery, Mrs John Maxse, Mr Christopher Maxse.

The Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls and Lady Denning, Lady Hailsham of St Marylebone, Lord Wilberforce, Lord Simon of Glaisdale, Lord Russell of Killowen, Sir George Baker, President of the Family Division, Lord Justice Roskill, Lord Justice Browne, Lord Justice Buckley, Lord Justice Stamp, the Hon L. H. L. Cohen, the Hon Mary Hogg, Mr Justice Goulding, Mr Justice Ackner, Mr Justice Foster, Sir Patrick Dean, Sir Noel Hutton, QC, Mr Justice Arnold, Mr Justice Templeman, Mr Justice Kerr, Sir Anthony Plowman, Mr Justice Brightman, Sir Raymond Jennings, QC, Mr Justice Griffiths, Mr Justice Caulfield, Mr Justice Jupp, Mr Justice Stocker, Sir Frank Milton, Mr Justice Oliver, Mr Justice Pain, Mr Justice Balmain, Sir Louis Clarkstone, QC, Professor A. L. Goodhart, QC, Judge Rigg, Judge McKinnon, Judge Noakes, Judge Clarke, QC, Judge Gillis, QC, Mr H. E. Francis, QC (representing Chancery Bar Association), Mr A. J. Balcombe, QC, Mr G. B. H. Dillon, QC, Mr Charles Sparrow, QC, Mr Charles Fletcher-Cooke, QC, Mr Hilary Magnus, QC, Mr John Mills, QC, Mr C. B. Graham, QC, Mr Michael Wheeler, QC, and Mrs Wheeler, Mr Harold Ashman, QC, Mr Laurence Lehman, Mr A. E. Hollis, QC.

Mr Adrian Hamilton, QC, Mr John Wood, QC, Professor H. W. R. Wade, QC, Mr Ian Edwards-Jones, QC, Mr Leonard Bromley, QC, Mr Donald Nicholls, QC, Mr Jeremiah Harman, QC, Mr C. Montgomery White, QC, Mr G. A. Hink, QC, Mr R. S. Lazarus, QC, Mr D. H. M. Datnow, QC, Master Ian Warren, Mr Michael Corkery, Mr C. Shelford (representing Society of Conservative Lawyers), Mr Colin Watson (The Times), Mr J. B. Gough, Mr G. M. Rids (Chief Chancery Registrar), Mrs M. Satchell (Ladies' Legal Golf Association), Mrs D. H. H. Martin, Mr J. A. Armstrong.

Luncheons

Royal College of Surgeons of England

Sir Thomas Holmes Sellors, past president, Royal College of Surgeons of England, accompanied by Lady Holmes Sellors, yesterday entertained at luncheon at the college Sir Miles and Lady Clifford, Mr and Mrs Joseph Lindemann, Mr R. S. Handley, and Mr W. F. Davis.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association

The Secretary-General of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Sir Robin Vanderfelt, gave a buffet luncheon at 7 Old Palace Yard yesterday in honour of an all-party parliamentary delegation from the Quebec National Assembly, led by the Minister of Immigration, Mr Jean Bienvenue.

Canning House

The chairman of the Hispanic and Luso Brazilian Council, Mr J. R. G. Flynn, gave a luncheon yesterday at 2 Belgrave Square in honour of the Foreign Minister of Venezuela, Dr Ramon Escovar Salom. The guests included:

The Venezuelan Ambassador, Lord Garcia, Sir Lees Mayall, Sir John Hall, Sir E. Rowlands, MP, Mr Ben Ford, MP, and members of the council and of the Anglo Venezuelan Society.

Birthdays today

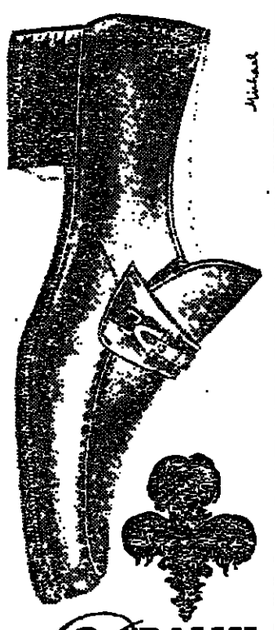
Air Vice-Marshal Sir William Severs, 88; Viscount Hood, 65; Mr Saunders Lewis, 82; Sir Robert Marriott, 88; Sir John Martin, 71; Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry, 83; Mr George Sava, 72; Lord Snow, 70; Lieutenant-General Sir William Stratton, 72; Sir Herbert Todd, 82; General Sir Richard Ward, 58; Dr R. S. Woods, 84.

Reception

Navy Leagues

The Navy Leagues of the United States and the United Kingdom were joint hosts at a reception held yesterday at New Zealand House to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the founding of the United States Navy. The guests, who were received by Mr Nicholas Luddington, president of the UK council, Navy League of the United States, and Rear-Admiral Earl Cairns, president, Navy League of the United Kingdom, included:

The American Ambassador, the Supreme Commander Atlantic, Admiral Isaac Kidd, USN, the Commander in Chief United States Naval Forces in Europe, Admiral David Bagley, USN, the Secretary of State for Defence, Sir Roy Mason, the Second Sea Lord, Admiral Sir David Williams, and the Vice Chief of the Naval Staff, Vice-Admiral Raymond Lygo.



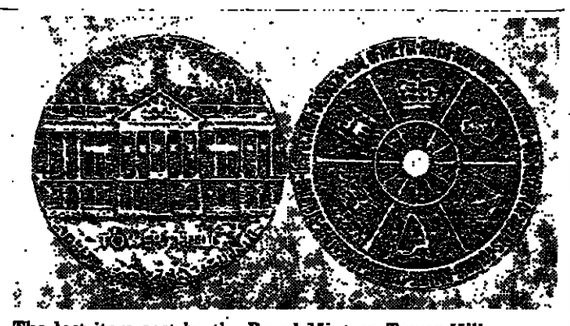
Bally Prestige shoes certainly bring you the best of Bally: the softest leathers, welt-sewn leather insoles which shape themselves to your footprint, the careful detailing for which Bally Suisse are famous — all built in features which make Bally not only the best looking, but the most comfortable shoes to wear.

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Royal Mint marks the end of an era

By Our Coins Correspondent



The last item cast by the Royal Mint on Tower Hill.

After just over 160 years on Tower Hill, the last operating department of the Royal Mint has ceased production, and its functions transferred to a plant at Llantrisant, near Cardiff.

The fine Georgian buildings, designed by James Johnson in 1807 and completed by Sir Robert Smirke in 1809, were erected on the site of a tobacco warehouse. That, in turn, occupied part of a site of the Cistercian monastery of St Mary of Grace, usually called East Minster. It was dissolved by Henry VIII and demolished in 1539.

With such a history behind the location, it is small wonder that Smirke's building was said to be haunted. A monk-like figure is reported on occasion to walk the twisted passages and staircases of an upper floor.

The final severance with London, where there has been a royal mint in continuous operation since the time of Alfred the Great (871-899), is not passing unrecorded, in a manner befitting the event. The last product from Tower Hill will be a medal from models by Robert Elderton, now being cast (not struck) in the medal casting unit.

The obverse shows part of the façade of the main building, once intended as residences for the senior staff. The reverse shows, through the spokes of the fly wheel of a Heaton coining press, the various components of the Royal Mint crest. The tower alludes to the long location of the Mint in the Tower of London, whence it moved to Tower Hill. The rose recalls the coins of the Tudors and Stuarts. The surrounding inscription lists some of the stages in the manufacture and issue of coins.

Primarily for sale to the Royal Mint staff, some of the 1,500 medals will be made available to the public. In silver the price will be £18, and in bronze £10; the number of medals in each metal will depend on orders, which should be sent to: The Royal Mint Numismatic Bureau, PO Box 1000, Edinburgh, EH1 1AG.

This is a very small issue for such an historic piece. As an official Royal Mint production it will, within a reasonable time, be certain to be in demand among collectors, particularly so since commemorative medals, long neglected, are now of rising interest.

One presumes that, apart from the historic buildings, the site will be cleared and redeveloped, in line with the great improvements already enhancing a once-drab area. Numismatists and historians hope that Smirke's building may now become a Royal Mint museum, and that the unique collection of coins, dies and seals may be put on permanent display, allowing students of all related disciplines access for study. While present financial stress may delay such a scheme, that should be the ultimate objective.

25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday, October 14, 1950

Maker of swords

The death is announced of Tom Beasley, swordsmith, and one of Britain's oldest craftsmen, at the age of 90. . . . He made ceremonial swords for five British sovereigns, and among his last works were the sword presented by the King and people of Britain to the city of Stalingrad and the sword of honour presented by the City of London to General Eisenhower.

A gift of £3,500 towards reducing the rates in Peebles county and the burghs of Peebles and Innerleithen over the next 10 years was announced at yesterday's meeting of Peeblesshire County Council. The donor, Major E. G. Thomson, of Callands, gave £5,000 for a similar purpose some time ago.

Church bells and similar mechanisms with their parts and accessories are made exempt from purchase tax by a Treasury order.

Church news

Appointments:

The Rev A. G. Bond to be prebendary emeritus on relinquishing the prebendal stall of Bobenhull in Lichfield Cathedral.

The Rev A. R. T. Clode, Vicar of St Mark's, Smethwick, Warley, diocese of Birmingham, to be Rector of Bridgnorth, diocese of Sodor and Man.

The Rev H. A. W. Keegan, Vicar of St Stephen's, Hampstead, and priest-in-charge of All Hallows', Gospel Oak, diocese of London, to be also Rural Dean of South Camden.

The Rev J. R. Hambidge, Vicar of St John the Divine, Richmond, diocese of Southwark, to be Rector of Swanscombe, diocese of Rochester.

The Rev A. P. N. Humphries, assistant priest at Holy Trinity, Dartford, diocese of Canterbury, to be Sacrist of Canterbury Cathedral.

The Rev K. C. Jarrett, curate of St Barnabas's, Erdington, diocese of Birmingham, to be Vicar.

The Rev T. S. New, Vicar of Barnsley, diocese of Guildford, to be Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Guildford.

The Rev S. L. Reed, Vicar of St Augustine's, Plymouth, diocese of Exeter, to be Vicar of Tooting Graveney and Martin, same diocese.

The Rev P. W. Semple, curate of Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, diocese of London, to be priest-in-charge of Woodbastwick, and a member of the Industrial Mission Team, diocese of Norwich.

The Rev I. S. Short, Vicar of St Mary's, Great Totham, diocese of Chelmsford, to be Vicar of Saint Matthew with Southwark, diocese of Southwark.

The Rev D. A. Tizzard, Priest Vicar in Truro Cathedral, diocese of Truro, to be Vicar of St Michael and All Angels, Romerton, and Vicar of the Team Ministry, diocese of Salisbury.

Diocese of Blackburn

The Rev J. M. Taylor, Vicar of Altham with Clayton le Moors, to be a Residentiary Canon and the Rev T. Levick, Vicar of St Mary Magdalene's, Ribbleton, to be an honorary canon of the cathedral.

Canon E. L. Wheeler and Canon T. A. Hockley to be canons emeriti on their resignations as canons residentiary of Blackburn Cathedral.

Diocese of Bristol

The Rev J. K. Kimber, chaplain to the Guild of Students, at Birmingham University, to be Rector of St Agnes and St Simon with St Werburgh's, Bristol.

The Rev R. G. Wolsey, Vicar of St Andrew with St Bartholomew's, Bristol, is exchanging with Canon J. C. Burnett, Vicar of Wroughton.

Science report

Bacteriology: Antibiotic resistance

It seems to be luck, principally, that has so far kept antibiotic resistance at a low level in people's guts in spite of the widespread use of those drugs. In research aimed at establishing exactly what is involved in the spread of resistant bacteria, Dr C. L. Hartley and Professor M. H. Richmond, at Bristol University, have discovered that relatively few of the bacterial strains that flourish in human intestines harbour the so-called resistance factors. None of those strains normally causes disease, but there was some danger of their becoming a "reservoir" for drug resistance factors. That would increase the chance that resistance might be transmitted to bacteria that cause disease.

Drug-resistance factors are carried by bacteria on small pieces of loose genetic material which can be passed between different bacteria and even different strains. When those factors (R factors) were first discovered it was feared that antibiotic resistance might spread rapidly throughout bacterial populations and lead to drug-resistance in many serious diseases on a world scale. In fact, however, the spread and the extent of bacterial drug-resistance has turned out to be relatively limited.

That is partly because soon after a patient is taken off therapy with antibiotics the resistant strains disappear from his gut. It seemed that in general the resistant strains could compete with non-resistant ones only in the presence of antibiotic drugs that put them at a huge advantage in the struggle for survival.

What was not clear was whether the resistant strains died out in ordinary conditions because of some disadvantage due to the resistance factors, or for other reasons. There have recently been attempts to answer that question by comparing the survival times of resistant and non-resistant bacteria of the same strain. In the absence of antibiotic the resistant strain did in fact die out faster.

But in real life it is rare for resistant and non-resistant bacteria of the same strains to coexist in the same gut. The Bristol research was directed at finding out more about what happens in the natural course of events. The team have looked at several of the commoner types of *Escherichia coli*, the main human gut bacterium. What they have found is that the types in which resistant factors are most commonly found are different from the types that are found in the largest numbers in human intestines.

But that is not always the case. Resistance is occasionally found in the commoner types of *Escherichia coli*. If that is merely a matter of chance, then it would in principle be quite possible for resistance to become more widely established in types which survive well in the human gut. Certainly the incontinent use of antibiotics could only increase the chance that resistance might be transferred to dangerous pathogens. It would also increase the possibility of transfer of resistant bacteria between people, by simple infection.

The effects of antibiotics vary from one person to another. Professor Richmond and Dr Hartley found that, of eight volunteers tested, one had no resistant bacteria in his gut three days after he had ceased to take antibiotics, while in another resistance persisted for nine months. That means that the effect of those drugs on gut bacteria is unlikely to be serious but also that it is unpredictable.

The potential reservoir of drug-resistance factors in the human gut "is not yet as full as it might be", Professor Richmond and Dr Hartley say. "But this is no excuse for using antibiotics with anything but scrupulous care."

By Nature-Times News Service.

Source: *British Medical Journal*, October 11 (4,71; 1975)

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Christmas stamps: Four stamps (above) featuring angels making music will go on sale on November 26. They are by Mr Richard Downer, who designed the 1973 Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and 1975 Inter-Parliamentary Union issues. Airletter forms costing 12p will tell the Christmas story in medieval style, using 10 colours.



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THE RHINE AND THE THAMES

There has been some evaporation of Community spirit at Luxembourg this month. On October 7 Mr Callaghan informed the council of ministers (foreign) that Britain will insist on separate representation at the forthcoming world conference on energy and raw materials. On October 13 the German and French representatives told the council of ministers (development) that they would not sanction Community aid for non-associated countries in Asia and Latin America, although this was something for which Britain had striven hard, and it was thought successfully, in the course of "renegotiation". Tomorrow Mr Denis Howell is expected to tell the council of ministers (environment) that Britain is not prepared to go along with certain of the Commission's draft directives and decisions on water pollution.

The issue which lies between Britain and the other members of the Community in the matter of pollution is one of administrative method. But it is an important difference having large effects on industrial costs and perhaps on the quality of the environment. The preferred British method of statutory pollution control, most recently embodied in the Control of Pollution Act which was passed last year, is to set quality objectives for the environment—freshwater, rivers, estuaries, coastal waters—prohibit the discharge of effluents without consent of the water authority, and allow the water authority discretion to grant, withhold, and attach conditions to consents according to the state of the waters and their capacity to absorb pollutants. Though much remains to be done, much has been achieved by these methods.

The European Commission's developing framework for pollution control makes some use of that administrative method. One example is its proposed water quality objective for sea bathing. This happens to meet with Mr Howell's displeasure, not because of its form but because of the standard set. The standard, it is said, goes well beyond what is required to protect health into what is required to guarantee more agreeable perceptions of beach and water. If applied to the resorts and coves of Great Britain it would entail either the widespread prohibition of bathing or the expenditure of an estimated £100m.

But the main bone of contention is the Commission's adoption of another method of administrative control, the imposition of uniform emission standards. This method is proposed for a blacklist of dangerous or toxic substances (including mercury and cadmium, organophosphorous and organostannic compounds, carcinogenic substances and persistent oils), for the wood pulp industry and for titanium oxide. A limit on the discharge of these pollutants is set uniformly for all situations.

The case the British Government is making against that method of proceeding is that it takes no account of the different capabilities of different waters to dilute, disperse and degrade: that limits of discharge appropriate to the Rhine or the Mediterranean coast are not appropriate to the Atlantic seaboard. Consequently an unnecessary financial cost would be thrown on industry and public authorities (£500-£750 million is the figure suggested), and that means, in the context of present constraints, diverting the resources available for anti-pollution measures from more to less urgent undertakings—from securing future drinkable supplies, say, to enhancing the pleasures of sea-bathing.

In reply it is argued that action is likely to be more effective and rapid if it is to be measured by common standards of emission than by water quality objectives: that the flexibility inherent in the latter method opens the way to backsliding. It is also argued that the blacklist substances are of a toxicity and persistence and have a tendency to accumulate in the food chain which justify the prohibition of their discharge however wide or turbulent the waters. That is an overstatement of a valid consideration.

One argument which is heard ought to be dismissed. This is that since the nature of the environment dictates that industries situated on the Rhine or Mediterranean coast must pay heavily for the avoidance of unacceptable pollution, industries throughout the Community must be similarly charged lest there be a distortion of fair competition. The argument is itself a distortion of the free trade principle informing the Community's internal arrangements. If the geography of the off-shore islands bestows environmental cost advantages, comparable in a small way to the transport cost advantages bestowed by the geography of the Ruhr, it is no part of the role of the Commission to seek to eliminate either set of advantages by administrative regulation.

Membership of the Community creates a presumption that all parties will be prepared, except when their interests are seriously threatened, to go along with generally approved extensions of Community policy. There is also a presumption that extensions of policy to which the parties are required to subscribe will have been fully considered and adequately debated. That condition has not been fulfilled in this case. In particular there has been no sufficient attempt to evaluate alternative methods of pollution control by means of cost-benefit studies. The British Government is right to decline to proceed until more background study has been done and more argument heard. And if its case is pressed reasonably and attended to reasonably, the larger part of its objections could be met within the outline of what the Commission is trying to do.

CENTRAL CONTROL AND LOCAL CHOICE

When the South Yorkshire metropolitan county council was elected in 1973 the programme of the victorious Labour group included a pledge to keep bus fares low, with a hope that one day they could be done away with altogether. Such proposals were common, almost obligatory, in Labour Party circles at the time. All these hopes are now in ruins, and South Yorkshire will be almost alone in attempting this year to hold its fares level, in spite of considerable increases in costs and heavy pressure from the Government.

Without fare increases, and with a smaller subsidy, the extra cost of bus services in South Yorkshire will fall on the rates. The Government is anxious to keep rate increases next year as small as possible, but the Labour group on the council believe that an extra twopence in the pound will be more acceptable to their ratepayers than higher bus fares. They argue that higher fares may deter passengers, so that the service becomes less useful and less profitable at the same time. There can be some force in this contention, in certain local conditions. In some places the passenger already meets more than two-thirds of running costs; in others, little more than a third. South Yorkshire, which has been particularly active in consumer surveys and participation exercises, is certainly more likely than Whitehall to know what its ratepayers want. In the context of local services as a whole large subsidies to transport are less easy to justify at present. When economies have to be made all round, transport should not rank as high as education, personal social services or housing.

The departmental circulars with their pressing "guidance" are in a sense an attempt to get local questions decided on national arguments. Their justification is not only the overriding need to reduce public spending (and local spending in particular), but also the demand from the local authority associations that the Government should take on itself the odium of identifying unpopular cuts.

Nevertheless, individual authorities have both the power and the right to disregard much of this advice, on pain of meeting the fury of their electors when the cost falls on the rates. The elaborate machinery of rate support grant provides no means of punishing individual authorities for extravagance (and too often disguises whether it is extravagance or bad luck that has put up a particular council's rates). It also tends to digest one year's extravagance into next year's routine expenditure. It is unsatisfactory both as a means of providing broad central control and of guaranteeing local scope for action and accountability within set limits. South Yorkshire's decision may in its own terms be the right one. But if a multitude of similar decisions on other issues causes local spending as a whole to outstrip its proper limits as much as it has in the past year or two, then it will have to be asked what level of local autonomy is tolerable, both in terms of national economic planning and in terms of what the ratepayer will bear.

MANAGEMENT'S DECLINING REWARDS

Lord Trenchard yesterday delivered himself of remarks about the position of the manager in British industry that will find an echo in many quarters. Speaking in his capacity as President of the Institute of Grocery Distribution, he drew attention to the fact that the effective pay differentials in industry have been so eroded that they now provide *minimal* incentives. His conclusion was that no other nation in the world rewards its industrial management so poorly in relation to the rest of the community, whether its economic and political system be communist, capitalist or mixed.

There are two main causes of this process. The first is the general economic decline of the United Kingdom in relation to most other industrial countries. Year by year, the country as a whole has been getting less well off than comparable countries and this has meant a steady decline in relative living standards, levels of private consumption and standards of public service that the economy can support.

The second cause is the combined effect of high inflation and sharply progressive taxes. The result has been to create a fiscal system which bites far sooner and far more deeply than was intended when it was introduced. Huge gross salaries which bring little net benefit are both an ineffective and a psychologically damaging way of trying to reward managers for the strains and uncertainties of their position.

As industry becomes more international, these relative differences in the standards of living of managers are now creating real personnel problems. Airline pilots, doctors and others with skills or professional qualifications that command a ready international employment, have already found that they can migrate. Increasingly, however, companies with foreign interests are *finding that they cannot get* their non-British managers to accept a tour of duty in the United Kingdom and cannot easily get their British employees to return from tours in other countries. This process is a real drain on and disincentive for a scarce resource, competent management. The country cannot afford it.

lectoral reform

om Dr John Ramsden

r, Your editorial of today (Octo- r 9) on Conservatives and elec- ral reform is both unfair and ogical. It is unfair because if entifies only arguments that you y the Conservative Party must vance and stigmatizes those argu- ents as specious and dishonest. it as your own report in the same ue of *The Times* demonstrates, such arguments are being ad- nced. You provide no reply natsoever to the case so admirably esented by Angus Maude.

It is clearly unfair to accuse the nservatives of self-interest in eking to preserve a system which s done them no particularly good vice of late.

But you are more seriously illo- al in your conclusion that this oe shows that Conservatives can longer conserve. The very ence of the case against PR is need to preserve a system that developed over a century and alf and especially since no clear ernative has been agreed on by advocates of change. Conserva- tives are not going to make the same mistake as was made over the reform of local government, when the traditions of two centuries were swept away to meet the whims and fads of a passing moment. It is precisely because Conservatives have rediscovered the need to conserve that they are opposed to electoral change.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN RAMSDEN,
104 High Road,
South Woodford, E18.
October 9.

Warranties on new cars

From Mr J. H. Buxton

Sir, In their euphoria about their new warranty terms which are now to cover unlimited mileage during the year of the guarantee period it is to be hoped that British car manufacturers will give some consideration to the needs of the average private motorist.

The new "unlimited mileage" stipulation has been introduced by individual manufacturers as a competitive edge to secure fleet order business where mileage is traditionally high. The average private motorist does a very modest mileage and many would take two years or even longer to cover the 12,000 miles which was the old limit on these warranties.

Since the cost of "unlimited mileage" warranties has to be added to the price of all the cars affected and since the main benefits are bestowed on only a section of car users, namely fleet owners, it could be held that the new terms represent cross-subsidization of the fleet owner by the private motorist. What the latter needs is a warranty restricted to mileage only, not to time; only then will all purchasers be treated equally. Better still, what is wanted is an insured mileage life over and above the general warranty, for major components.

Yours faithfully,
J. H. BUXTON,
"Robin Hill",
The Avenue,
Northwood,
Middlesex,
October 8.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Land Bill: fresh start for planning

From Mr Maurice Ash

Sir, Mr Dobry's letter (October 11) needs to be seen in the light of Roger Berthoud's account (October 13) of the story behind the Community Land Bill. Mr Dobry, essentially, pleads for the status quo ante; he wants to make the planning system work. His is a lawyer's approach expressed in the authority bestowed by a planning system that has grown legalistic in proportion as it has become negative.

The Government, on the other hand, is interested in land primarily as wealth to be redistributed; its concern for planning is secondary, and so it too has been prepared to take the system as given. Planners for their part, however, want to make and remake towns and cities. For this purpose the planning system has become hopelessly incompetent, just as the Government's primary concern is irrelevent. We need a fresh start.

To make, or remake, towns and cities—as, with our spreading suburbia, we have nearly forgotten we can do—the values of development must be appropriated by the communities that actually generate them. The Treasury's dogma against hypothecated revenue makes any other solution politically unrealistic.

Moreover, Mr Dobry's alternatives to the Community Land Bill—a perpetuation of the Development Gains Tax—would tend simply to dry up the supply of land, especially in any kind of rising market. (Incidentally it is irresponsible to blame the Community Land Bill in advance for any housing shortage at a time when builders' margins are giving development land a negative value.) Planning under Mr Dobry's dispensations, therefore, would have to make such an over ample provision of development land as to destroy its own purpose. The preservation of the system could not justify such a charade.

In the long run, if we want by conscious action to make the places where we live—that is, to plan our land—there really is no alternative to the principle contained in the Community Land Bill. The common ground we should now urgently seek, therefore, is a recasting of the planning system itself. This ought to have preceeded, or marched simultaneously with, the Community Land Bill. That it did not do so is something upon which Roger Berthoud's article sheds much light. It looks as if in Whitehall they still really believe we have the best planning system in the world. Such are the costs of insularity!

This recasting of the system, then, should have as its prime concern the machinery for designating development land for public acquisition. It is around such procedures—concerning what land should be designated, and how developed—that responsible people could surely reach a common understanding. The logical exclusion by the present planning system of such a procedure, however, is what makes rational discussion about the Community Land Bill impossible, and allows Mr Dobry to make his reactionary case.

Yours faithfully,
MAURICE ASH,
Chairman of the Executive,
Town and Country Planning Association,
17 Carlton House Terrace, SW1.
October 13.

Cathedral appeals

From the Chairman of Mirror Group Newspapers

Sir, The Rector of Northolt is entitled to direct his "gentle barbs" (October 14) in the direction of Cathedral appeals. (The arguments for and against have been well ventilated in your columns.) The Rector is not entitled, however, to suggest that Canterbury, in some undefined, underhand way, launched its appeal and then "it turned out" that part of the money was for the endowment of the Musical Foundation. It is a most unworthy suggestion.

From the very outset of the appeal, in every spoken and written word, Canterbury has made it clear that the appeal was for three causes: the stained glass, the fabric and the Musical Foundation. In all relevant documents the precise sums required for each cause are clearly set out.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD PICKERING, Chairman:
PR Advisory Committee,
Canterbury Appeal,
Holborn Circus, EC1.
October 14.

The Prince of Wales

From Mr Malcolm R. Innes of Edingight

Sir, If Prince Charles were on all occasions to be styled "Prince of Wales" as suggested by Dame Daphne du Maurier (October 10) a large number of her Majesty's loyal subjects in Scotland and of Scots descent living overseas would be filled with indignation.

Prince Charles, in addition to his English titles, enjoys a number of Scottish titles and these include the title "Prince and Steward of Scotland". The eldest son of the Sovereign enjoys these Scottish titles from the hour of his birth and no formal investiture is required. The titles were normally proclaimed by the Lord Lyon King of Arms after the baptism of the infant prince. The grandson of a Sovereign acquires these titles automatically on the decease of his Sovereign grandparent and at the moment his father or mother succeeds to the Crown.

Prince Charles has therefore enjoyed his Scottish title since 1952. It is unthinkable that on a purely Scottish occasion he would be styled "Prince of Wales" rather than "Prince and Steward of Scotland" or "Duke of Rothesay" or, if he so wished, "Lord of the Isles".

Yours faithfully,
MALCOLM R. INNES OF EDINGIGHT,
Edingight, Grange,
Banffshire.
October 10.

Britain's attitude to pollution control

From Mr Brian Johnson

Sir, In his argument against Europe-wide maximum standards for toxic emissions, Lord Ashby (October 10) offered a general defence for the pragmatic British approach which takes into account the dispersion of pollutants produced by particular environments. But Lord Ashby, though he does not mention it in his letter, will recognize that not all toxic substances should be treated in the same way.

Most, when dispersed, remain so. But some, such as the heavy metals on the "black list" of the recent Paris (land-based pollution) and Oslo (ocean dumping) Conventions, reaccumulate in shellfish and in the food chain of fish, birds and mammals.

In legislating for such re-accumulators we would do well to join Europe not in the principle, which Lord Ashby rightly derides, of standardizing the speed limit for the M1 and Piccadilly, but of the firearms licence. A firearms licence is required both on Scottish moors and in Piccadilly, not just because guns are transportable (dispersion) but because they can move from innocent to criminal hands (bio-accumulation).

There is no need to veto the general toxic emissions directive in Luxembourg on Thursday. To do so would cause much dismay, and inadvertently, may jeopardize an accord on pollution of the Rhine. We should accept it in principle, reserving the British position as regards time-table for conformity, on the grounds that the wash of winds and waters gives us islanders the natural basis for a grace period for accommodating our economic difficulties in early compliance.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN JOHNSON,
Bryckden Place,
Waldron,
Near Heathfield,
Sussex.
October 13.

European Parliament

From Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, Labour MP for Kettering

Sir, In his article on European Union Mr Donald Chapman (October 9) refers to the European Parliament as being a check on the executive of the Community. He may be right in believing that the Council of Ministers rather than the Commission is developing into the executive. He is certainly right in believing that the European Parliament has important work to do—especially in checking the expensive financial manoeuvres of the Council and the Commission.

But there is more to be done. I have been a member of the European Parliament for only a few months but it is already clear to me that we have a duty to act not only as a check but as a spur. However, we must begin by putting our own house in order. We can no longer afford the waste of money and the inefficiency inevitable when a parliament has its office in Luxembourg, its committee meetings in Brussels and most of its sessions in Strasbourg. Brussels, which is the seat of both the Council and the Commission, is the obvious place for the Parliament.

Britain is committed to holding direct elections to the European Parliament in 1978, but the Government have shown no enthusiasm. In fact our Government, alone among the Nine, still refers to us as the European "Assembly", and pretends that no Parliament exists. We have many friends in the European Parliament. They are puzzled that Britain with her long experience of parliamentary government is so reluctant to help develop the only really democratic institution inside the Community.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY de FREITAS,
European Parliament,
Strasbourg.
October 13.

The parole system

From Lord Longford

Sir, As a firm and unrepentant supporter of the idea of parole, for which Lord Hunt has done so much, I strongly approve of that part of his letter (October 14) which appears to envisage a large increase in the total number of paroles. If however an earlier part of his letter would diminish the application of parole to those convicted of very serious crimes, I would regard it as most unfortunate.

It is of course an important by-product of parole that it brings about a reduction of the numbers in prison, but its deepest value is surely to be found in the hope it offers to many who would otherwise be devoid of it. Though their sins be as scarlet, it is those serving the longest sentences who are most in need of hope. I am sure that Lord Hunt, the most humane of men, cannot wish to deprive them of it.

Yours faithfully,
LONGFORD.
House of Lords.
October 14.

Preserving the NHS

From Lord Porritt

Sir, What a sadness it is to see this recent flare-up in the steadily worsening relationships between the medical profession and the Department of Health and Social Services. A little "sweet reasonableness", on both sides, could even now preserve the original concept—the ideal—of the National Health Service.

But surely the ball is now fairly and squarely in the Government's court. As the President of the Royal College of Surgeons so logically and cogently pointed out last week, the two elements of the Health Service that really matter nationally—the patients and the doctors—are being steadily steam-rollered by the monolithic bureaucracy of DHSS into a state ranging from disillusionment and disaffection to disinterest and depression.

Yes—he is right. The danger of falling standards of medical care is already with us. And let us remember that to date British medical prestige has been a deservedly proud possession and the envy of many other nations. The doctor's ability and willingness to give the patient the consideration and treatment that is his due—even in this inflationary world—is all too obviously threatened.

Whatever the causes of this state of affairs—and they are many—not all one-sided—it is surely childish and foolish not to admit the facts. The NHS is—and always has been—underfinanced.

This country—like all others throughout the world—has not yet been either able or willing to devote enough of its GNP to ensure a really comprehensive state medical service. But certain facts stare us in the face: the facilities, nationwide, in buildings and equipment have steadily deteriorated (expensive exceptions do not disprove this fact); doctors, and in more recent years, nurses have become increasingly disgruntled—not primarily with their remuneration but rather with their conditions of service and even more with the invasive governmental atmosphere in which they have to work; badly needed doctors of all categories, from consultants and general practitioners to junior trainees leave the country in, at least, unacceptable numbers; increased reliance is placed on overseas doctors who in either hospital or community services already form almost half our "work force"; and on top of all this, costs escalate alarmingly.

Why must all this be?

Medical care is a matter of individual human beings: it is not—if it is to approach its original objective, never can be—a political shuttlecock.

Surely any rational and reasonable administration faced with the present crisis must accept all the help it can get from any and every quarter if it really has the good of the community at heart. If, as is obviously the case, the state service cannot, with the best will in the world, provide the overall care for its patients it professedly wishes to do—is it not just plain common sense not simply to permit but actively to welcome and support alternative methods of practising medicine (private practice, insured practice, subsidized practice, etc) to run parallel to and in support and stimulation of the nationalized system?

Such an enlightened approach would in on fell swoop restore confidence in a profession much more concerned with its essential freedoms than its finance; relieve the administration of what has proved to be a crippling responsibility—both financial and moral; and, most important of all, give to the individual patient the opportunity to benefit from the highest standards of medical care, whilst at the same time maintaining his independent freedom of choice.

I believe the most sinister disease with which the nation has to cope today is "egalitarianism"—and this does not apply only to medicine! Equally, I believe, that the medical profession is willing today—as it has always been willing—to cooperate fully and freely with any government broad-minded enough to avoid the temptation of establishing a monopoly and humanitarian enough to understand that the provision of the highest standards of medicine for its people is essentially an apolitical exercise. The dividends would be enormous—looked at from any angle. *The problem is not insoluble.*

Can we not by a judicious mixture of common sense and "sweet reasonableness" still achieve the eminently worthwhile objective of union between the good doctor and the idealistic politician?

Yours etc,
PORRITT,
57 Hamilton Terrace, NW8.

Smallest sovereign state

From Colonel G. I. A. D. Draper

Sir, Your issue of today's date (October 10) informs your readers that "The Prince and Grand Master of the smallest and most remarkable sovereign state in Christendom retraced historic footsteps in London yesterday." What is more truly remarkable is the assumption that the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, (its shorter title), is a "sovereign state", whether within or without the confines of "Christendom".

The Sovereign Order is not a sovereign, or any other kind of, state in contemporary international law, lacking both people and territory. The word "sovereign" was not even part of the official title of the Order until after the events of July, 1798, when, after threats of a further cannonade from the fleet conveying General Bonaparte to his Egyptian adventure, it renounced all its territorial associations with Malta and Gozo in favour of the Republic of France.

Extensive rights over those territories, and Tripoli, had been originally granted to the Order in 1530 by the Emperor Charles V in his capacity as king of Sicily, "as a perpetual fief, *cum imperio*". In return for this grant the Order was required to pay the Emperor's Viceroy in Sicily one falcon, annually, being the outward symbol of the feudal suzerainty of Sicily over the Order in respect of the fief granted by the Emperor.

The order had been deprived of all territorial associations on an earlier occasion, in 1523, when under Turkish pressures, the Knights had been forced to withdraw from Rhodes. This territorial deprivation lasted until the grant of rights over Malta, Gozo and Tripoli, in 1530.

That the Order has today full juridical international personality is not disputed. That is quite a different thing from sovereign statehood. That the Order has been a sovereign state at any time in its near 900 years of legal existence is more than doubtful. For the first 400 years of its life such a claim would have made little legal sense. From 1530 to 1798 such a claim is difficult to support. For the past 200 years such a claim is not sustainable.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
G. I. A. D. DRAPER,
16 Southover High Street,
Lewes, Sussex.

More literacy in schools

From Mr Hugh Sykes Davies

Sir, One comment often made on the unemployed school-leavers is that many of them are unemployable, because their education has not fitted them for employment. On January 24 you reported that "Britain's leading professional bodies are likely to call for measures to improve literacy in schools", and on August 19 you quoted from an article in which the head of the Post Office appointments centre had expressed disquiet "over the difficulties now being encountered with poor writing and numerical skills". It would be lamentably easy to multiply similar complaints from a wide variety of potential employers.

For these complaints, and for the unemployment they represent, there can be no hope of remedy so long as no recognized channel exists through which they might be presented to the body responsible for the aims and methods of education, the Schools Council.

This body was set up with the declared principle that on the council itself, and on its myriad committees, sub-committees, "steering" committees, "working" parties, conferences and seminars, school teachers must always command a clear majority. For more than a decade they have enjoyed to the full an educational monopoly.

But unlike most officially constituted monopolies, this one has never been made in any way accountable to the needs and opinions of those who consume its products as are, for example, the main nationalized industries and the Post Office. Without expressing, or feeling, a warm confidence in the effectiveness of consumer councils, I believe nevertheless that it would be of some use to set up a body through which the present teacher monopoly could be made aware of the disquiet and damage for which it is responsible. It would be less easy for the Schools Council to ignore the present flood of sporadic complaints if they were effectively collated and officially presented. No additional expenditure need be incurred. The new body could be amply financed by a minute fraction of the very large sum now contributed to the Schools Council, unwittingly rather than willingly, by tax and rate payers.

Yours truly,
HUGH SYKES DAVIES,
St John's College, Cambridge.
October 12.

Uniqueness of Christ

From the Dean of Durham

Sir, Professor Hick is, of course, at liberty to abandon the Church's belief in the uniqueness of Christ, but he cannot be allowed to get away with the facile suggestion that his view finds support in "present-day biblical studies" (Article, October 11).

His curious concentration on critical commonplaces about the Fourth Gospel makes it difficult to judge whether he fails to understand or simply chooses to disregard the significance of more recent work on the radical re-handling of Jewish tradition by Jesus and his early followers. The unambiguous assertion, expressed throughout the New Testament in a rich variety of images, that the Rule of God had been inaugurated in the ministry of Jesus makes a claim about his uniqueness which is no less far-reaching than that expounded in the Fourth Gospel and later "metaphysical dogma". It is this conviction that Professor Hick is inviting us to jettison.

Yours faithfully,
E. W. HEATON,
The Deanery,
Durham.
October 13.

From the Rev Dr E. L. Mascall

Sir, It should perhaps be pointed out that Professor John Hick's interesting and imaginative account, in your issue of today, of the development of belief in the deity of Jesus would not be accepted without considerable modification by many other students of Christian origins.

It should be added that to describe the process by which a belief comes to be explicitly formulated is not to prove that the belief is false or the formulation misleading.

Furthermore, it is not the case that belief in the uniqueness and the deity of Jesus implies either a minimizing of his full humanity or a contemptuous attitude to the non-Christian religions. Precisely the opposite is the case, though it must, of course, be admitted that orthodox Christians, like other people, have sometimes been unintelligent and arrogant.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. L. MASCALL,
30 Bourne Street, SW1.
October 11.

Industrial democracy

From Mr Jeremy Noble

Sir, You report (October 11) that the Government considers the result of the recent ballot in the NUJ, repudiating several left-wing resolutions passed in its name at the Annual Delegate Meeting six months ago, demonstrates that it is "a responsible union".

It certainly demonstrates that a majority of the NUJ's members are responsible, but the fact that such a ballot (strongly opposed by a powerful faction within the union) had to be held before their true opinions could be discovered surely demonstrates equally clearly the ease with which responsible people can be manipulated into appearing to support an unrepresentative minority.

If Mr Foot's Bill contained a statutory guarantee of the right to postal elections within unions, its provisions with regard to closed shops might be more acceptable. As it stands, the "industrial democracy" it purports to promote seems no more than a hollow and dangerous slogan.

Yours faithfully,
JEREMY NOBLE,
6 Sharpleshall Street, NW1.
October 11.

Inflation geared cover by Legal and General

By Our Insurance Correspondent

An "inflation geared" life assurance policy, said to be the first of its kind, was introduced yesterday by the Legal and General Assurance Society.

Mr Alan Wheeler, the society's senior life insurance executive, said that the 26.9 per cent increase in the retail price index during the year ended August 19 had eroded the real value of a conventional life policy by £3,188.

"On a national scale this means that millions of families are dangerously under-protected, through the effects of just one year's inflation."

Legal & General's inflation-geared policy aims to overcome this situation by giving the insured the option of having his cover increased annually, in return for a relevant adjustment in premium. The advantage of this over conventional policies is that the insured will be guaranteed the option to increase cover in line with inflation up to the age of 65 without further evidence of health after taking out the policy.

Inflation gearing will not apply to with-profits policies because policies with a savings element, as distinct from "protection only" policies, lose their tax concessions if premiums double during their lifetime.

S African outlook 'second to none'

An optimistic forecast on prospects for the South African economy was made in Johannesburg yesterday by Senator Owen Horwood, the Minister of Finance.

Addressing a business conference organized by the weekly journal *Financial Mail*, he said investment prospects for the South African economy were "second to none".

Earnings of junior management 'below pay of skilled workers'

By David Young

Earnings of management in British industry have fallen by 15 per cent in real purchasing power since 1965, while that of manual workers in all industries has risen 20 per cent, Lord Trenchard, president of the Institute of Grocery Distribution, said in London last night.

Speaking to senior executives at the IGD's annual prize-giving ceremony, he said that a managing director in Britain during his working life would average less than 2½ times the after-tax pay earned by an unskilled manual worker.

Junior management, shop floor supervisors for instance, were earning about 25 per cent more than unskilled workers at the moment and in most cases substantially less than skilled workers.

"In comparison, junior management in other EEC countries get twice as much, and senior management in Holland, France and Germany earn between six and 10 times more than unskilled men", he said. "In the United Kingdom it is about three times more but much less when measured against a whole career's earnings."

Lord Trenchard said that if a German managing director could be persuaded to work in Britain and have the same standard of living he had in Germany, it is calculated that he would need a pre-tax salary of £70,000. His British counterpart would get up to £20,000.

"I do not think that any other nation in the world, be it communist, capitalist or mixed economy, rewards its management so poorly in relation to the rest of the community. We are not even prepared to pay below bargain prices.

"Progressive taxation and inflation are the main cause, but incomes policies have contributed."

Leading article, page 13

Rig-builders pin hope for survival on Soviet order

By Ronald Kershaw

Laing Offshore, the Hartlepool oil rig builders are pinning hopes of saving their Graythorp yard from closure on the Soviet Union. Unless new orders are won within the next few weeks the company will have to disperse a highly skilled workforce of 1,300 men and put an end to its north-east operation.

A company representative, Mr G. Wort, at present in Moscow on a trade mission organized by the North of England Development Council, hinted that closure might be averted in a cable to the NEDC.

It said: "We are concerned to protect the situation at the Graythorp fabrication yard for North Sea oil platforms. Are discussing possibility of assisting the Soviet Union in extracting oil from deposits which lie under their inland seas. Reception interested and cordial.

A Laing spokesman in London said it was believed the Russians were thinking of exploiting deposits under the Caspian Sea.

The urgency of the Laing Offshore situation was underlined yesterday in a report on the company sent by the NEDC to the Prime Minister and the Cabinet.

Advance plants for Ulster

Two more advance factories are to be built in Northern Ireland as part of a package of unemployment relief measures, *estimated to cost nearly £7m*, announced from Stormont yesterday.

The measures, aimed at creating between 4,500 and 5,000 additional jobs and training places for the young, are generally in line with those announced by Mr Healey, the Chancellor, on September 24.

Newry, co Down, and Strabane, co Londonderry, will be the locations of the two factories, but work will not begin until next April

Tokyo scrutiny of Japanese ship prices

By Peter Hill

Prices quoted by Japanese shipbuilders are being scrutinized by Japan's Ministry of Transport to determine whether they are reasonable to production costs.

Faced with a lack of orders for large oil tankers and bulk carriers, which have for many years formed the base load of their production programmes. Japanese yards have been undercutting their European competitors for other types of vessel.

Japanese yards in some cases quote prices at least 40 per cent below those by European yards for the same types of ship. But the industry has steadfastly denied allegations that it is in any way building ships at dumped prices.

Automotive wins $1m U S contract

Automotive Products, the Leamington component group which supplies more than 80 per cent of the British motor industry's clutches, announced yesterday that it has broken into the American market with a $1m-a-year contract to supply clutches to American Motors.

Mr John Panks, AP's chief executive, said: "We beat international competition."

Venezuela offers oil recompense of £500m

Caracas, Oct 15.—Venezuela offered the recently nationalized oil companies operating on Venezuelan territory total compensation of 4,316m bolivars (about £500m) for their holdings.

Señor Valentin Hernandez Minister of Mines and Hydrocarbons said they would have two weeks in which to decide whether to accept the government's offer. Nineteen of the 29 nationalized companies are foreign.

He said the compensation offer did not include Occidental Petroleum, which has been accused of bribing Venezuelan politicians and officials. President Carlos Andres Perez ordered Occidental to be taken off the indemnity list until the bribe accusation was cleared up. —Agence France-Presse.

French surplus falls

France had a trade surplus of 92m francs (about £10.2m) seasonally adjusted in September after an August surplus of 1,233m francs the Foreign Trade Ministry said. Exports fell to 18,511m francs from 18,885m francs in August, while imports rose to 18,419m francs from 17,652m francs.

Asda expansion

Asda Superstores, the Associated Dairies company which has established a chain of 31 large food and non-food stores, is prepared to open 10 new stores each year at a cost of between £1.5m and £1.75m a store.

£68m deal for ENI

Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi said Saipem Spa, its construction unit, had signed a 95,000m lire (£68m) contract to supply the National Iranian Oil Co. with a 420-kilometre crude oil pipeline to link Marun, south of the Magros mountains, with a refinery being built at Isfahan.

Gold Fields

Preliminary Announcement of Results for the year to 30th June 1975

and Proposed Final Dividend on Ordinary Shares

At the Annual General Meeting to be held at The Chartered Insurance Institute, 20 Aldermanbury, London, E.C.2, on TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER, 1975, at 11.30 a.m., the Directors will recommend a final dividend of 4.3021p per fully paid Ordinary share. That amount together with the interim dividend of 2.3979p per share will make a total of 6.7p per share for the year. After taking into account the related tax credit, this total is equivalent to 10.3077p per share compared with 8.2686p per share the previous year. The final dividend being recommended is the maximum permitted by H.M. Treasury having regard to the Rights Issue made earlier this year.

The results of the Group for the year were as follows :—	1975 £'000	1974 £'000
Net Revenue of :		
Construction Materials Companies	7,161	10,929
Industrial and Commercial Companies	15,516	14,246
Mining Companies	13,257	14,822
Dividends on Investments	18,550	17,407
Profit on Realisation of Investments, less depreciation	7,863	5,922
Fees and Sundry Revenue	7,695	4,672
	70,042	67,998
Less : Administration, Technical and General Expenses	6,760	4,778
Interest on Loan Capital	8,999	6,980
Exploration Expenditure written off	3,568	2,277
	50,715	53,963
Share of Profit of Associated Companies	16,577	12,276
Profit before taxation	67,292	66,239
Less : Taxation—Group	20,933	24,003
Associated Companies	1,433	1,060
Net Profit for the year	44,926	41,176
Less : Attributable to Outside Shareholders	7,645	6,697
Net Profit Attributable to the Members of Consolidated Gold Fields Limited before extraordinary item	37,281	34,479
Extraordinary item less taxation	1,331	—
Net Profit Attributable to the Members of Consolidated Gold Fields Limited after extraordinary item	38,612	34,479
Dividends (Cost to the Company) :		
Preference	56	56
Ordinary, including proposed final	7,746	5,947
	7,802	6,003
Retained :		
In Group reserves	25,435	19,121
In Associated Companies	5,375	9,355
	38,612	34,479
Earnings per Ordinary share before extraordinary item	33.38p	31.57p

NOTES :

1. **Profit before taxation**
The principal factors contributing to the increase of £1 million were :
(a) Higher distributions by the South African gold mines, which accounted for the improvement in the Group's dividend income and in its share of profit of the associated companies.
(b) The recovery in world stock markets during the latter half of the financial year. The provision for unrealised investment depreciation (which has been deducted from profit on realisation of investments) amounted to £1.7 million as compared with £6.8 million last year.
(c) The improvement in the net revenue of the industrial and commercial companies, which was due largely to further expansion of Azcon's operations in the United States of America.
These plus factors were largely offset by decreases in the net revenue of the construction materials and mining companies, together with heavier charges for administration expenses, interest payable and exploration expenditure written off. The construction materials companies' results were adversely affected by a reduction in sales volume and an escalation in operating costs, whilst mining operations suffered from lower metal prices and cost increases.
2. **Taxation**
Despite the increase in pre-tax profit, the total taxation charge showed a decrease, mainly due to favourable adjustments in respect of share transactions and to overprovisions in prior years.
3. ***Earnings per Ordinary share***
Excluding the extraordinary item of £1.3 million arising this year (being compensation for the cancellation of an agreement for the grant of a lease), and after taking into account the effect of the increase in capital during the period, earnings per Ordinary share increased by 1.81p to 33.38p.

It is intended to post the Report and Accounts on 24th October, 1975, and subject to approval of the proposed final dividend at the Annual General Meeting the following arrangements in regard to payment will be made :

The dividend will be payable to holders of Ordinary shares registered in the books of the Company at close of business on 31st October, 1975, and to holders of Coupon No. 117 detached from Ordinary Share Warrants to Bearer.

Dividend warrants will be posted to registered shareholders on 27th November, 1975.

Shareholders on the Johannesburg Branch Register of the Company will be paid from the Company's office at 75 Fox Street, Johannesburg, in South African currency at the London foreign exchange market spot selling rate for Rand at the close of business on 31st October, 1975, or, if no dealings in Rand are transacted on that date, at the close of business on the day next following on which dealings in Rand are transacted.

Holders of Ordinary Share Warrants to Bearer are notified that Coupon No. 117 will be paid in :

London at
Midland Bank Limited,
New Issue Department,
Mariner House,
Pepys Street,
London, EC3N 4DA
or Paris at
Lloyds Bank International (France) Limited,
43 Boulevard des Capucines,
75002 Paris
or Zurich at
Union Bank of Switzerland,
8021 Zurich,
45 Bahnhofstrasse
on 28th November, 1975, or at the expiration of six clear days after lodgment thereof, whichever is the later.

14th October, 1975.
By Order of the Board.
J. R. STEWARDSON,
Secretary.

Consolidated Gold Fields Limited
49 Moorgate, London, EC2R 6BQ.

Portsmouth area gets a Radio Victory

Britain's independent radio network gained another member yesterday, when Radio Victory, the station serving the Portsmouth area, went on the air.

Victory is the fifteenth independent local radio station successfully to beat the year-end deadline. Next in the 19-station network is expected to be Radio Orwell, serving Ipswich, followed by those covering Reading, Wolverhampton and Belfast.

Radio Victory, which linked with another applicant, Sound Broadcasting (Portsmouth), has a broad spread of local investors. Largest single shareholder is Portsmouth and Sunderland Newspapers with 16.67 per cent. Other newspaper investors are the Isle of Wight County Press, with 3.33 per cent, and Southern Newspapers with 1.67 per cent.

Another important shareholder is the Portsea Island Mutual Co-operative Society with 10 per cent. Co-operative societies have also invested in a number of other independent radio stations, including Birmingham, Greater Manchester, Radio Clyde, and Tyne and Wear.

There is as yet no trade union represented among the Radio Victory shareholders, but 9.74 per cent of the shares are still unallocated and it is understood that discussions with a number of concerns are in progress. The General and Municipal Workers' Union is one of the strongest union supporters of the ILR stations with holdings in the Birmingham, Scottish and Liverpool radio companies.

Large individual shareholders include Mr Edgar Borrow, a dairy farmer, who holds 10 per cent and is also one of the directors of the company.

The board is chaired by Mr J. P. Brogden, a former Lord Mayor of Portsmouth and the managing director is Mr Guy Paine, former deputy chief executive of London Weekend Television.

Sales promotion costs

Expenditure on sales promotion is expected to increase by 26 per cent this year to reach a total of £814.75m according to the Harris International Sales Promotion Index, a survey compiled by one of the leading firms in the business.

Of the increase, £125m is accounted for by increased media advertising of promotions; £50m by higher costs of price promotions of various kinds by manufacturers and distributors; and £5m more than 1974 on price reduction coupons.

The type of promotion best liked by consumers, according to the survey, is extra quantity at a special price. The authors believe that it is the clarity of the "bargain value" of this type of pack in contrast to price cuts which has increased its appeal.

Effectiveness of reduced price offers continues to decline, the survey says. Its view is that shoppers are exasperated by rising prices, confused about what normal prices are, and so are further aggravated by "offers".

On the other hand consumer liking and usage of "money-off" coupons continues to grow. The coupon does give a feeling of real "money-off" the price compared to the confusion of point-of-sales flash offers.

Cider campaign

H. P. Bulmer, the Hereford-based cider company, is making a bid to extend record summer sales with an extensive advertising and public relations campaign extending from now until Christmas. Hot weather helped to boost total sales by over 15 per cent on 1974, the company says.

It is now trying to extend usage into the winter months, as for example, a substitute for wine at meals. Using the theme "The Great Cider Revival" it is advertising in national newspapers and magazines.

Patricia Tisdall

Advertising and marketing

Business appointments

Mr Dennis Nottage to be Registrar of Companies

Mr Dennis Nottage is to be Registrar of Companies and Registrar of Business Names. He will succeed Mr Richard Westley on July 1 next year.

Mr B. C. Ryan, an executive director of Consolidated Gold Fields, has been appointed a deputy chairman. Company manager Mr M. E. Beckitt has been appointed an executive director. Mr J. G. Innes and Mr P. F. G. Roe, managers of the company, have been appointed financial controller and administration controller respectively.

Mr J. O. Hambro has joined the board and been appointed chairman of Berkeley Hambro in succession to Mr H. N. Sporborg who has retired.

Mr R. E. Ford has been made group chairman and chief executive of Negretti & Zambra in succession to Mr J. E. Odle, who has retired. Mr Odle remains on the board.

Mr F. P. G. Brain has retired as assistant general manager of Commercial Union Assurance.

Following the incorporation of the partnership of Ivory & Sime, Mr R. H. C. van Maasdijk, Mr R. A. Hammond-Chambers, Mr P. H. J. de Vink, Mr J. T. Laurenson, Mr I. F. Rushbrook, Mr James Ivory, Mr S. W. Newton and Mr I. E. Ivory are made managing directors. Mr J. G. F. Gammell and Mr J. C. R. Inglish continue as chairman and deputy chairman respectively, and Mr F. S. Jamieson becomes a non-executive director.

Mr D. Stoddard has been appointed group financial controller of Spear and Jackson (International).

Mr S. H. Burton, chief general manager and secretary of the Gateway Building Society, has been made managing director. Mr M. J. Gibbs, assistant general manager (administration) becomes deputy chief executive in succession to Mr Burton.

Mr John Smith has been appointed managing director of Multifleets in succession to Mr Alan Hayden who becomes chairman.

Señor Luis Malo de Molina has been named a director and Mr R. G. Young general manager of Bilbao Wines. Mr A. Martin and Mr A. Cassinello have resigned from the board.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Definition of profitability: two queries to ponder

From Mr F. G. Barton

Sir, In your financial editorial column of October 6 you comment on Professor Merrett's proposed new definition of profitability.

Professor Merrett makes a very simple and obvious suggestion which implies that it might well be more realistic to assess a company's performance by reference not only to issued profits but to the combination of issued profits and growth of profits retained for reinvestment, on the view that retained profits will in a healthy company increase or at least keep their value in the long run in the same way that issued profits are expected to do when re-invested.

He finds that on the basis of such a description industrial profitability in this country has been extremely poor and goes on to suggest that "such a negligible level of real retentions over the decade may have a material bearing on Britain's lamentable record growth over the same period".

It might be that had Professor Merrett's new definition been available a decade ago to economic thinking and business management in this country the resulting operational descriptions might have determined a far different economic development.

This prompts two questions. First, is this thinking already incorporated in the (operational) language or our more successful competitors? And is the parlous state of British industry not perhaps the result of over-emphasis on a too facile economic management at the expense of what one might call adaptive economic engineering?

Might it not be that the British in their islands are a little bit cavalier, not to say philistine, in their attitude to language? It is the descriptions, the definitions, the basic vocabulary available to us from which our operational descriptions are constructed and which thus determine the way we perform.

If Professor Merrett is exercising himself to produce a new definition of profitability it is not for the academic hell of it, but because of its real importance for the task of generating new and more successful operational descriptions.

If the British did not have such a low regard for language, British industry would be able to avail itself of language as a positive management tool, and the industrial logician would find a place alongside the accountant, etc.

Incidentally, a further implication of Professor Merrett's findings would seem to be that, quite apart from any question of the inadequacy of reinvestment in industry, which is now a byword, the actual performance of management in managing effectively the investment that has taken place must be called in question, and that, if the findings are correct and correctly interpreted, reinvestment looks on present performance very much like a drain down which to throw good money.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK G. BARTON,
7 Orchard Street,
Cambridge.
October 8.

Deceptive trading stamp bonuses

From Mr D. J. Tether

Sir, In response to the reply to my letter of October 1 by Mr L. G. Ablitt of Green Shield Stamps, I would deny his contention that he has found my facts wrong to any significant degree.

Indeed, the only way that it would seem that I erred was in implying that the reduced "norm" for garages was anything new: Mr Ablitt maintains that this has "always" been the case. This should strengthen my argument that bonuses are bogus, not weaken it.

Mr Ablitt justifies the restriction, whereby one receives with petrol, only one sixth of the normal amount of trading stamps, as due to the heavy tax burden. However, I, and I am sure, many readers, know of a certain brand of cigarettes that gives 20 Green Shield stamps in each pack of 20 (for 37p). Taxation makes up approximately 85 per cent of the retail price of cigarettes—only about 50 per cent of the retail price of petrol.

So, while Mr Ablitt claims heavy tax as an excuse for the meagre norm on petrol, Green Shield advertise in their saver books, cigarettes that are taxed 60 per cent more, and which are half the price of petrol, and yet which give four times the number of stamps.

Mr Ablitt also claims that this has "always" been the petrol standard. Such a claim surely repudiates his contention that "higher stamp offers . . . are a real hedge against the inflated price (of petrol)".

Green Shield stamps were launched in 1957-58. At that time petrol cost around 4s 8d (23p). Petrol now costs 75p per gallon. Thus a bonus of three-fold stamps is required to make even a relative hedge against inflated petrol prices. If one also considers the retail price index (which reflects, apart from inflation, the price of other goods, on which stamps are given at the rate of one for every 2½p spent; and also the prices, in book terms, of goods offered in Green Shield's catalogues) then this has risen by 205 per cent since 1957. Yet, as Mr Ablitt has freely admitted, the norm still remains five stamps per gallon.

When one further notices how the price of petrol continues to steadily rise, and the number of books needed to obtain gifts continues to increase, gradually, then it becomes obvious that even a nine-fold offer is not really holding its own against inflated prices.

Six-fold stamps do certainly offer a better hedge against the inflated price than do single stamps, but, in economic terms, it is certainly not a real hedge, as has been claimed.

The bonuses are bogus all right—but what makes this worse is consumer ignorance of the dual standards advocated by Green Shield.

Yours faithfully,
DONALD J. TETHER,
Mount St Mary's College,
Spinkhill,
Sheffield.

From Mr John Bosworth.

Sir, Mr Ablitt is avoiding the issue.

When trading stamps were first issued it was accepted that the number of stamps was based on the amount earned by the retailer only—not the Excise Duty. I seem to remember that at one time 5s worth of petrol—one gallon—carried five stamps since 2s 6d was duty.

Surely the same principle should still apply and the basic stamp "bonus" should be calculated on the purchase price less the duty.

I fully endorse Mr Tether's "bogus bonus" claim.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BOSWORTH,
The Coach House,
Upper East Hayes,
Bath.
October 8.

Sale of goods between EEC countries and problem of patents

From Mr Paul M. Turner

Sir, Your correspondents, Mr Christopher Morcom and Mrs Elizabeth Freeman (Sept 30) are, of course, correct in stating that no general decision has been given by the European Court regarding the vexed question of whether the sale of goods can be stopped, when they are freely manufactured in one community country and are imported into another country, where such goods are within the scope of patents owned by another party.

Nevertheless, patentees want an answer to this question now, and accordingly must be warned that there is little to prevent the sale of these goods, except in certain specified circumstances.

The arguments put forward by your correspondents appear to be a rearguard action. Even in the Parke Davis case, mentioned by Mr Morcom, the thinking of the Court is apparent.

The judgment of the Court included the statement. "In the absence of such unification (of industrial property law) the national character of the protection of property and the variations between different laws on the subject are liable to create obstacles both in the free circulation of the patented products and to competition within the Common Market".

Turning to the future, the British position of limited community patent protection, I believe, is misdirected. We should now be looking forward not backward. My main concern is that the British patent profession should endeavour to safeguard its clients' interests by ensuring that a strong community patent is brought into existence and that it is used to protect inventions equally, in each member state.

The charge made under Article 36 of the Treaty of Rome, that there is discrimination or restriction of trade between member states, by exercise of the community patent, cannot then be levied.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL M. TURNER,
6 Allanbridge,
110 Bethune Road,
London, N16.
October 2.

Position of the Post Office in accepted law of contract

From Mr H. R. Touchin

Sir, A recent experience has revealed the disturbing feature that the Post Office is not bound by the accepted law of contract as would apply to most business dealings. For several years I rented from the Post Office a private line for internal office communications only and not connected externally. In November of last year, I received an account clearly marked "Annual rental from December, 1974", which was duly paid.

Normally, this would have been regarded as a legally binding contract, not capable of retrospective amendment. Yet in July of this year, I received an account for a further sum for the period June 1 to November 30, 1975. Attempts to challenge the legality of this demand have led to a protracted and futile correspondence culminating in the statement that "rental shall be payable at such intervals and on such dates (whether in advance or in arrear or partly in advance or partly in arrear) as the Post Office may decide".

Why should we be denied the normal protection afforded by the law when it comes to dealing with official and state monopolies, and is it not time that all dealings should be governed by the law as it stands so that private persons shall not be ridden over rough-shod by the dictates of bureaucracy with no hope of redress?

If all business were to be conducted in this one-sided manner, commercial activity would become impossible. Too often today we have one law for "them" and another law for us.

Yours faithfully,
H. R. TOUCHIN,
Carne House,
Parsons Lane,
Bury,
Lancashire.

From Mr R. N. Lines

Sir, Postage gone metric—but where in all England can you buy metric weights for letter scales?

No one has ever heard of them.

Yours faithfully,
R. N. LINES,
21a Chenies Avenue,
Amersham, Buckinghamshire.
October 11.

Dialling codes

From Mr J. Scott

Sir, The Post Office new booklet, *Telephone Dialling Codes*, is not much help in dialling a number in Bury, for example, or West Bromwich. These places, and many others, no longer appear in the list, whereas the previous booklet said "see Manchester" or "see Birmingham", as appropriate and from that you were able to find the full dialling instructions.

How is a subscriber to know that Bury is linked to Manchester, which is 10 miles away, or which figures have replaced the Bury exchange name?

It seems illogical to produce a booklet giving full dialling codes for everywhere else in the United Kingdom except the areas covered by the six main cities, especially as those areas do include some very large towns in their own right.

J. SCOTT,
171 Cliffords Inn,
London, EC4.

From Mr D. Hutchison

Sir, A note in an old diary shows me that it cost four old pennies to send a letter to Europe in 1970, five years ago. It now costs ten new, or 24 old pennies. That is an increase of 600 per cent in just five years.

It is an interesting reflection that an exactly similar escalation would result in the cost of a letter to France 25 years from now being £777.60.

DONALD HUTCHISON,
Stockbridge, Hampshire.

BUNZL PULP & PAPER LTD

Interim Report 1975

Unaudited results for the half year ended 30th June 1975 and comparative figures for 1974 are

	Six months to 30th June 1975 £000	1974 £000	Year 1974 £000
Sales	74,197	68,941	150,143
Trading surplus less net interest	6,321	5,973	12,334
Share of associates' surplus	963	814	1,733
Group surplus before taxation	7,284	6,787	14,067
Taxation	3,621	3,131	7,502
Group surplus after taxation	3,663	3,656	6,565
Minority interests	420	420	991
Earnings for shareholders	3,243	3,236	6,574
Extraordinary items	47	46	352
Earnings after extraordinary items	3,290	3,282	5,222
Earnings per share			
Before extraordinary items	12.4p	12.4p	21.3p
After extraordinary items	12.6p	12.6p	20.0p
Dividends per share	Interim	Interim	Final
Net to shareholders	2.305p	2.132p	1.540p
Gross equivalent	3.545p	3.182p	2.368p

The Directors have declared an interim dividend of 2.305p a share in respect of the year ending 31st December 1975 which is equivalent to a 10% increase on the interim dividend paid last year and is in line with the maximum permissible for the full year under current legislation. This dividend will be paid on 2nd January 1976 to shareholders registered at the close of business on 24th November 1975.

For the Group as a whole the decline in margins continues with little likelihood of a general recovery before the second half of 1976. Accordingly, Group surplus before taxation for the second half of 1975 will be lower than that of the first half with a total for the year expected to be £11–£12 million before extraordinary items.

F.C.CONSTRUCTION CO LTD
CITY ROAD - DERBY - DE1 3RN - TEL: 45424
A COMPLETE CIVIL ENGINEERING AND BUILDING DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION SERVICE

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

The pension problem for employers, page 17

Swan Hunter in government talks over threat to shipyard jobs

By Maurice Corina and Peter Hill

Britain's largest privately-owned shipbuilding group, Swan Hunter, a fierce opponent of nationalization, is engaged in talks, it is understood, with the Department of Industry about a potentially serious threat to thousands of jobs in its yards along the north-east coast.

The consultations, reaching up to ministerial level, have been prompted by difficulties involving an associated company, Swan Maritime. They apparently threaten a significant part of the shipbuilder's construction programme and stem from the depressed state of the shipping market.

Last night, Sir John Hunter, group chairman, said: "I cannot possibly comment about this sort of thing. The whole industry is having talks with the government about its proposed nationalization. We are involved too.

"But I cannot discuss the company's affairs. This would have to be made in a proper statement to the shareholders and I really have no further comment to make."

Swan's difficulties have emerged since its links with the Israeli-American shipping company, Maritime Fruit Carriers, in February, 1973, Swan Hunter became associated with MFC in a multi-million pound project, through a British-registered company, Swan Maritime, to engage in the financing, leasing, trading, and construction of ships.



Sir John Hunter, group chairman: company's affairs for discussion by shareholders.

Swan has a 25 per cent interest in Swan Maritime, set up with a £10m share capital, with the balance held by MFC. The joint company placed orders for 20 vessels valued at £150m in 1973 with Swan Hunter's yards.

At that time, Sir John indicated that, eventually, the deal might involve work amounting to £500m. Then he described the venture as "an exciting prospect for the north-east coast and for Britain as a whole".

Subsequently, in the wake of Middle East troubles, the market for large oil tankers, which formed the basis of the Swan Maritime package of orders, has disappeared completely. The extent of the collapse was illustrated last week when one of joint company's tankers was launched without ceremony and with no owner in prospect.

It appears, however, that many of the ships now under construction, or due for construction, may be at risk under options to cancel. The initial batch were contracted at fixed prices and, apart from ordering steel and other equipment for the ships, Swan Hunter implemented a £3m programme to improve its facilities at Wallsend.

How secure are the orders is the big question. At the beginning of this year, various companies formed by Swan Maritime had cancelled an unspecified number of contracts and obtained agreement on options to cancel another 12 vessel contracts.

In the present state of the world shipping market, the threat to jobs and forward planning at Swan Hunter is obvious if those options to cancel are exercised. The Department of Industry has been brought in because of the importance of Swan Hunter's order books to the industry as a whole and Britain's capability.

At the same time, any difficulties now being faced by Swan Hunter presents a setback to the industry's efforts to negotiate an alternative to the Government's nationalization plans. The Bill, postponed earlier this year, is now being urgently revived and the nationalization of shipbuilders, including Swan Hunter, will be progressed as a matter of top priority.

This is expected to be made very clear shortly by Mr. Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, who has been briefed on Swan Hunter's specific prospects, which adds to the crisis facing most other yards, including those already under state ownership.

Swan Hunter Group employs over 24,000 workers, but it is of some strategic importance because of its importance to suppliers and their work forces. Earlier this year, the group valued itself on the basis of the Government's compensation formula for nationalization at £16.53m, but this valuation, however, has been strongly disputed by the group's board.

The operations of its associated company, Swan Maritime, are very complex involving a host of companies established under the aegis of MFC and also including affiliations with a number of international banks. These include Western American Bank of London, Bankers Trust International and Midland Bank.

Computer experts attack DoI review

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Correspondent

A long-awaited review of the United Kingdom software industry by the Department of Industry was yesterday criticized as inadequate by the Computing Services Association.

Mr Barney Gibbens, president of the association, said at a London press conference that the review, a draft copy of which had been received within the past few days, consisted of "piecemeal solutions applied to piecemeal problems".

A year ago, he said, DoI officials visited about 20 software companies and industry organizations and identified about 15 points of concern. In the draft review the DoI had identified a further ten points and had added the department's comments.

As a review of the problems of 1974 it was competent, Mr Gibbens said, but the department's comments did not add up to a coherent policy.

"We've decided to take the initiative ourselves", Mr Gibbens said. The CSA was taking the views of its 117 member-companies and would draft a proposed policy for consideration by the Department of Industry and the Central Computer Agency.

Mr Alan Benjamin, CSA director-general, said that in the shorter term the council of the association would be meeting the DoI and the CCA to give their immediate response to the government document.

The views of members on their relations with the Government would cover bureaux and other service organizations as well as software houses.

It was felt that the time was probably ripe for the Government's software products scheme (in which new software developments are funded equally by the Government and by the company concerned) to be reexamined.

In a parliamentary reply last July, Mr Gerald Kaufman, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the Department of Industry, said the DoI study on the software industry would be discussed with other governments departments and with the CSA. A report would then be published.

Leyland chief hints at government help in advertising car exports

By Clifford Webb

The Government is considering introduction of export incentives to boost British car sales overseas. Discussions with motor manufacturers have been under way for some time, it was revealed yesterday by Mr Alex Park, chief executive of British Leyland.

He refused to indicate what form these incentives might take without upsetting Britain's partners in the EEC or Gatt but added: "It is time we woke up to what is happening in the big world outside. Let's stop being gentlemen and play the game as everybody else does. I refuse to believe it is beyond our combined capacity to devise incentives which are effective and acceptable."

He did hint, however, at one area now being investigated: government help to meet the heavy cost of overseas advertising.

"You only have to look at what the Japanese are doing in Europe to realize that this has possibilities. In some way advertising costs are borne by Japan Incorporated. We are talking of very large sums of money—many millions of pounds in the case of British Leyland alone. Some 50 per cent of our products are sold overseas."

Earlier he had said at BL's annual lunch on the eve of the London Motor Show: "I have a very simple view on imports which my Leyland colleagues share. Britain is a trading nation. We trade to live. If we disturb that trading relationship we are likely to suffer.

"We acknowledge that protectionism may work as a short term expedient but it does nothing to sharpen the cutting edge of enterprise and initiative.

"We must get out of the habit of believing that the United Kingdom can be sheltered from the economic realities of the world we operate in. Other countries will not prop us up—why should they? And controls certainly won't help British Leyland with our long-term objectives of increasing sales overseas. Government intervention in this field I believe should not be negative. If positive action is needed, then let it be export incentives."

Referring to the £200m accrued from the recent rights issue, he said £80m was used immediately to redeem government guaranteed loan commitments. The remainder, £120m, was being committed for this year's capital expenditure programme. This was 45 per cent up on last year.



Mr Alex Park, chief executive of British Leyland yesterday: Time to play the game as everybody else does.

Peter Waymark writes: A challenge to Britain's young car workers to win a second Battle of Britain came last night from Sir William Batty, president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.

Speaking at the Motor Show banquet in London, Sir William said Britain had an economic war on its hands, a battle for survival. "Young men always do the fighting in wars. Young men—and young women—won the Battle of Britain and you younger men and women must now fight this one too."

Sir William offered the following advice: "Accept and admit the problems; get together with the younger men in the unions, the younger shop stewards and all ranks at all levels to agree your strategy and what has to be done. Bypass the entrenched positions we older men in the industry have taken up; forget the we-and-them attitude."

North Sea discovery by Total Oil

A new oil find in the United Kingdom sector of the North Sea was announced yesterday by the French-owned Total Oil Marine. The announcement had been expected and although the company was ultra-cautious in the wording of its statement of the discovery made on block 3/9a, the find is believed to be encouraging.

Total, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Compagnie Française des Pétroles, said further drilling would be necessary to determine the commercial significance of the find which is to the south of the giant Brent field and close to a recent discovery by Texaco on block 3/4.

Further drilling on the Total block is not likely until next year, but on the basis of the terse statement issued by the company oil industry experts believe the find could produce between 50,000 and 100,000 barrels of oil daily.

This assessment is based on the possibility of the Total find being linked to the pipeline which will carry oil from the Ninian field to Sullom Voe in the Shetlands. Total has reportedly already been engaged in discussions with BP on this possibility, but firm decisions will have to await the outcome of further delineation drilling on its interests in blocks 3/14, 3/15 and 3/9.

The new well was drilled by the rig Zapata Ugland, which is now being moved to drill on block 21/3, with the rig drilling to a depth of 3,938 metres in 125 metres of water. In its statement the company said that the oil bearing formation was tested through a half inch choke with a flow rate of 2,717 barrels a day.

This latest well is about 4 kilometres from well 3/4-6 which was drilled on the common boundary between block 3/9a and Texaco's block 3/4 on a structure which lies partially between each block. A hydrocarbons discovery was made on well 3/4-6 in August.

Although wells 3/9a-1 and 3/4-6 were close to one another, Total noted that the two tested accumulations of hydrocarbons were completely separate.

The latest successful well will be a source of further encouragement for the Government since it should lead to a further upgrading of the country's offshore oil potential.

Texaco moves: Texaco said yesterday that it has abandoned its seventh well in North Sea concession 3/4 and has moved the rig Drillmaster to concession 15/29 where it will start drilling an exploratory well soon.

Texaco said it also has abandoned its third well on concession 14/20 and has started drilling a fourth well in the same concession. Texaco announced an oil discovery on 14/20 in mid-February.—A.P.—Dow Jones.

Saudi pledge to hold price of oil

From Peter Norman
Bonn, Oct 14

Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian minister for oil, today said his country would strive to maintain the present price of crude oil until the end of 1976. He gave a warning that he was prepared to risk another conflict in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in pursuit of this aim.

Speaking at an international energy congress in Bonn, Shaikh Yamani said the 10 per cent increase in oil prices agreed by the Opec countries in Vienna last month should not be enlarged upon until the end of next year.

Then, he said, the Opec countries should together consider the state of the world economy.

The Shaikh, who held out for a freeze in oil prices at the last Opec meeting, forecast that certain members like Iran would be seeking increases in the price of a barrel of oil to between $15 and $16 from around $11.5 when the present agreement expires next June.

But as he told the press after today's meeting, "in June there will be another Opec conference and there will be another fight".

Throughout his address, Shaikh Yamani stressed the importance of cooperation between the oil producing and consuming nations.

He said that at present the Opec countries, through producing more oil than was warranted by their financial needs, were pursuing a policy which leaned much more towards the interests of the consuming countries than their own.

EEC pressing Britain to drop energy claim

From Roger Vielvoye
Paris, Oct 14

Britain is facing a new offensive from her eight partners in the European Economic Community to drop the claim for separate representation at the World Conference on International Economic Co-operation in December.

As the 10-nation preparatory meeting appeared to be close to agreement on all the outstanding procedural matters needed to get the conference under way, the split in the EEC ranks and the threat this presents has become more pronounced.

The cordial atmosphere in which the 10 groups yesterday tackled the difficult problem of providing guidelines for the operation of the four separate commissions on energy, raw materials, finance and development, only emphasized the Nine's inability to agree on the representation issue.

Industrialized countries at the conference—the United States, Japan, and those in the EEC—have a month to name the five other countries which will sit alongside them as representatives of the developed world at the December conference in Paris.

At the moment there is an impasse in the EEC camp. Britain is still pressing her claim for separate representation while the other eight are not prepared to scrap the concept of a single EEC team at the conference.

However, EEC sources say that unless the Nine can reach agreement on representation, the idea of a single Community delegation may have to be abandoned.

Britain could not operate alongside an EEC delegation, and the only alternative would be for those of the Nine that were interested to seek individual representation.

Annoyance at Britain's attitude has been most marked among the French organizers of the preparatory meeting and the Germans. Outside the EEC, the United States is taking an ambiguous attitude.

In principle its interests are similar to those of Britain when it becomes a major oil-producer, but at the same time the United States is anxious to maintain the more cordial relationships with France which its active support for the conference has engendered.

The United States, Japan and the EEC are pledged to announce the delegations for the main conference within 30 to 45 days, and the EEC will be expected to solve its problems quickly so that the selection process can begin.

Today the 10 nations split into small working groups to discuss the outstanding questions surrounding the establishment of the four commissions.

The Indian delegation reemphasized the importance of ensuring that the general guidelines provide detailed information on their methods and objectives.

They are also considering the number of countries which should be represented on each commission, plus options given to organizations directly concerned to send observers.

There is still a fear, particularly among the delegations from India, Zaire and Brazil, that unless these guidelines are specific, the energy commission will be high-powered, leaving the three others on a much lower key.

Call for NVT inquiry rejected

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The Government has turned down a trade union demand for an inquiry into the financial affairs of Norton Villiers Triumph.

The decision by the Department of Industry, was reported to the executive of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers yesterday in a letter rejecting the union's allegation that there might have been misuse of public money in the company's activities.

The DoI letter argued that managerial practice in the NVT company was in accordance with normal commercial practice, including the transfer of assets or powers of the company to Manganese Bronze, the parent firm and the union's allegations did not warrant ministerial investigation.

In the wake of this decision, Mr Hugh Scanlon, president of the engineering workers' union, announced that he would not join the Norton Villiers board, despite being suggested as a director by Mr Tony Benn, the former Secretary for Industry.

The AUEW asked for an inquiry into the running of Norton Villiers and the use of state investment money six weeks ago.

The union has accepted that there will not be an inquiry after being told that the financial transactions, even if they might be damaging to NVT, did not constitute grounds for such procedure.

The national executive of the dominant engineering section of the AUEW was yesterday told that British Leyland had come to terms with its unions on a form of worker participation in the industry which will now go to the company's shop stewards.

West sells Russia 6m more tonnes of grain

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Oct 14

In recent weeks Russia has unobtrusively increased its grain purchases in the West from 14 million tonnes to about 20 million tonnes.

It has made preparations to obtain storage facilities in Holland and Belgium to strengthen its ability to buy more western grain than it can handle with its own facilities.

The Soviet Union suffered an even more disappointing harvest than experts had thought only a few weeks ago, according to Mr Earl Butz, the United States Secretary of Agriculture, who said that the latest information suggested that Russia was making preparations to transfer the grain from Holland and Belgium on barges into the Soviet canal system.

These arrangements would enable the Soviet Union to buy much more than the 25 million tonnes of grain that was its maximum handling capacity, Mr Butz added.

Mr Butz said the most recent official estimate of the Soviet grain crop made by his department was too high at 175 million tonnes. A more accurate figure was about 170 million tonnes, if not less. This compares with the original Russian target of a 215 million tonne crop.

He stressed that his department's estimates of Russian purchases of 25 million tonnes this year were based solely on data concerning storage and handling capacity at leading Soviet ports.

Use of the canals, foreign storage depots and recent capital investments in new silos made it highly probable that the Soviet purchases would be far larger.

Mr Butz was hopeful that the temporary United States ban on grain sales to the Soviet Union would be lifted "very shortly". The sales ban on Poland was lifted at his insistence last Friday.

Poland was now likely to buy about another one million tonnes of grain after a purchase of about two million tonnes earlier this summer.

"Substantial agreement" had now been reached on all important questions in negotiations in Moscow on a new Soviet-American grain pact. Final signing was being delayed by a few "technical details". Mr Butz added that it was most unlikely that an oil agreement would be announced at the same time as the grain deal.

The grain agreement did not include any details on pricing, but established firm minimum annual volume purchases by the Soviet Union and envisaged an increase in Russian storage facilities to accommodate these purchases in times when their own harvest is good.

Mr Butz said his department had long taken the view that 10 million tonnes was the maximum amount that Russia could buy from America before final data was available on the United States harvest.

The Russians were fully aware of this figure and the decision to impose the temporary sales ban, once the Russians had bought 9.8 million tonnes of grain from America, was taken solely by the Department of Agriculture, he added.

Pye warning of Whitehall threat to TV

By David Young

Mr James Griffiths, managing director of Pye, yesterday accused the Government of threatening Britain's television industry with extinction.

He gave warning that if the consumer goods sector of the electronics industry were to fall it could bring down with it other parts of the industry. And this could lead to the loss of most of the electronics industry in this country.

Mr Griffiths was speaking at the presentation of the 1975 Pye Colour Television Awards said that the British industry had been selected by the Government as one of the "whipping boys" to control monetary expenditure without regard to the real damage being done.

"Factories have been closed and many more may follow. Tens of thousands of jobs have been lost. Economic stringency is necessary at this time and other industries, of course, have their difficulties, but with the exception of the car industry none have had to put up with quite the burdens that the consumer industry has.

Offer for Otis shares by United Technologies

United Technologies Corporation of America will offer to buy 4.5 million common shares of Otis Elevator at $42 each. The Hartford concern said that it at least 2.5 million shares and not more than 4.5 million shares were tendered, it would buy all those tendered at $42.

It added that it would have the option to buy any shares tendered exceeding 4.5 million. The offer would expire at 10 am on October 27 but might be extended.

United yesterday reported third-quarter earnings of $1.80 compared with $1.56 a share.—Reuter.

Nigerian officials in London talks to relieve port congestion at Lagos

Our Industrial Correspondent

Talks were held in London yesterday aimed at easing the congestion at Nigeria's principal port of Lagos-Apapa, and particularly the problems created by the shipping of huge tonnages of cement to meet the country's development plans.

A top-level delegation of Nigerian officials, including a representative of the country's central bank and Mr Alhaji Mianga Tukur, the port manager, held exploratory talks with shippers' representatives at the Baltic Exchange.

The delegation's arrival in London was made secretly, and apparently even the Nigerian High Commission had not been officially informed of it arrival.

The Baltic Exchange arranges most dry cargo chartering of ships worldwide, and it is understood that senior officials of the exchange wanted a detailed explanation of Nigerian plans for easing the situation in order to have the fullest possible information before deciding what measures its members could take to assist.

Shipping sources indicated last night that a detailed communiqué on the content of yesterday's discussions would be issued later today. They said the Nigerian delegation had received a sympathetic hearing.

It seems likely that the exchange will seek to persuade shippers and shipping companies to reschedule some of their sailings to Nigeria, particularly cement cargoes.

Pfizer to take over Coty

Paris, Oct 14.—Pfizer France SA intends to take over Coty SA, the cosmetics company, by issuing one Pfizer share for six Coty shares.

This would be done through a capital increase of 3.3m francs (about £370,000) in return for absorption of net assets of the same amount, Pfizer stated.—Reuter.

TC increasing Ulster labour tback to 1,200

Northern Ireland's economy ered a further blow yesterwith the news that a prely announced rundown by dard Telephones and es would be larger than ously planned.

ter a meeting of manageand union representatives, is revealed that a total of jobs are to be lost out e company's Ulster work of 4,300. Last week STC unced plans to close its ry at Larne, co Antrim, e about 850 are employed. further rundown will STC's larger operation at stown, north of Belfast. redundancies have been d, it is claimed, by the Office's 30 per cent cut in capital investment, and lump in the colour telemarket, exacerbated by mport of Japanese teletubes.

TERMS OF TRADE

The following are the unit value index numbers for visible trade (not seasonally adjusted) issued by the Department of Trade yesterday:

	1970=100 Exports	Imports	Terms of Trade*
1971	105.6	104.7	100.8
1972	111.0	109.6	101.3
1973	126.0	139.7	90.2
1974	162.7	217.3	74.9
1973 Q1	119.3	123.4	96.7
Q2	123.8	133.1	93.0
Q3	129.1	146.7	88.0
Q4	136.1	162.0	84.0
1974 Q1	147.2	194.5	75.7
Q2	159.9	218.4	73.2
Q3	168.1	224.2	75.0
Q4	175.8	231.3	76.9
1975 Q1	184.9	237.8	77.7
Q2	193.4	241.2	80.2
Q3†	202.4	244.7	82.7
April	191.0	241.4	79.1
May	193.3	241.4	80.1
June	196.0	240.8	81.4
July	199.8	241.8	82.6
August	202.5	244.8	82.7
Sept†	204.9	247.4	82.8

*Export unit index as a percentage of import unit index.
†Provisional.

UK TRADE

The following are the September trade figures, seasonally adjusted and corrected on a balance of payments basis with allowance for known recording errors, as released by the Department of Trade:

	Exports	Imports	Visible balance
1973	11,771	14,066	−2,295
1974	15,886	21,120	−5,234
1973 Q1	2,724	3,078	−354
Q2	2,819	3,222	−403
Q3	3,078	3,642	−564
Q4	3,150	4,124	−974
1974 Q1	3,563	4,838	−1,275
Q2	3,977	5,284	−1,307
Q3	4,239	5,445	−1,206
Q4	4,106	5,553	−1,448
1975 Q1	4,613	5,359	−746
Q2	4,456	5,004	−548
Q3	4,621	5,511	−890
April	1,386	1,690	−304
May	1,608	1,664	−56
June	1,462	1,650	−188
July	1,571	1,872	−301
August	1,486	1,864	−378
Sept*	1,564	1,775	−211

*Provisional

How the markets moved

The Times index: 143.95 + 2.38
The FT index: 344.2 + 8.3

Rises

Broken Hill	20p to 710p
Barclays Bk	5p to 303p
BP	10p to 585p
Brit Am Tob	7p to 317p
Courtaulds	5p to 137p
Distillers	3p to 118p
EMI	6p to 220p
GEC	3p to 127p
GKN	5p to 223p
Lloyds Bk	7p to 240p
Magnet Joinery	26p to 169p
Unilever	4p to 396p
Vickers	3p to 132p
Western Mining	8p to 166p

Falls

Atlas Stone	4p to 95p
Bryant Hldgs	1p to 25p
Cap & Counties	1p to 14p
Cons Gold Fields	3p to 197p
Fodens	1p to 12p
Gt Portland	5p to 217p
Hoover	5p to 315p
Int Hldgs	5p to 940p
Marryat Grp	1p to 14p
Minet Hldgs	4p to 168p
Nat Carbon	2p to 28p
Prop Hldgs	3p to 187p
Sunley B	7p to 163p
Town & City	1p to 16p

Equities moved higher in late dealings.

Gilt-edged securities rose sharply after the Trade Figures announcement.

Sterling fell 145 pts to $2.0470. The "effective devaluation" rate was 29.4 per cent.

Gold fell 75 cents to $141.

SDR's: No prices for Monday due to US holiday.

Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1139.1 (previous 1145.5).

Reports pages, 18 and 19

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.68	1.62
Austria Sch	38.75	36.75
Belgium Fr	84.00	81.25
Canada $	2.16	2.11
Denmark Kr	12.65	12.25
Finland Mkk	8.10	7.85
France Fr	9.25	8.95
Germany DM	5.40	5.20
Greece Dr	69.75	67.50
Hongkong $	10.55	10.15
Italy Lr	1550.00	1480.00
Japan Yn	645.00	620.00
Netherlands Gld	5.55	5.35
Norway Kr	11.60	11.25
Portugal Esc	76.00	68.00
S Africa Rd	1.84	1.74
Spain Pes	125.50	120.50
Sweden Kr	9.20	8.90
Switzerland Fr	5.60	5.40
US $	2.10	2.05
Yugoslavia Dnr	40.25	38.25

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Gilts strong after trade figures above expectations

The disclosure that the United Kingdom trade deficit for September was substantially below market fears inspired a general rise in gilt-edged stocks yesterday. Leading equities also turned ahead in late dealings, although there was no great increase in turnover.

In the gilt-edged market, gains ranged to ½ of a point at the longer end of the market, while the shorts, although less active than the longer dates, closed with gains of ¼ or ½ of a point.

Equities had been moving up throughout the session, as the City revised its predictions for the September trade figures. Ahead of the announcement, the *FT* index stood at 339.8, a gain of 3.9. But a sharp rise in the market leaders then took the index to 344.2, a net rise of 8.3. The best prices were not held at the close of the session.

Hopes that next month's profits could be as high as £25m before tax (against £18.6m) boosted Lucas Industries by a further 6p to 131p, a net gain of 19p over the past week.

Dealers commented that yesterday's performance was fresh evidence of the underlying firmness of the equity market. It will strengthen hopes that the "second leg" of the bull market is near at hand.

The boost from the trade figures announcement was concentrated upon the blue chip stocks. ICI closed a net 7p up at 293p, after 295p. Unilever 4p up at 396p, Bats 7p up at 317p and Courtaulds 5p up at 137p. Shortage of stock on these major share pitches was a factor in yesterday's gains.

Selling of **Glaxo Holdings** dried up quickly and after the shares had dipped to 348p, a firmer trend developed. By the close, the price of 353p showed a net rise of 3p, reflecting the market's opinion that the outcome of last year's trading was not every exciting.

There was renewed demand for EMI after yet another stockbroker had drawn his client's attention to the future benefits from the X-ray scanner.

The heavy engineering sector continued to do well. **Tube Investments** (270p), **GKN** (223p) and **Babcock & Wilcox** (68p) extended recent gains.

Building shares were a strong feature, with the suppliers taking their lead from the merger plans from **Magnet Joinery** (26p up at 169p) and **Southerns Evans** (26p up at 118p). Southerns Evans topped the list of active stocks in the market.

United Drapery Stores dipped to 80p after disclosing interim figures exactly in line with predictions. Other consumer stocks looked nervous although food shares were firm. **Reckitt & Colman** put on 5p to 330p, and **Brooke Bond** (40p) found *buyers.*

Bid speculators came in to buy **Furness Withy** again, still hoping for a bid move from Eurocanadian despite its denial of such intentions. Other shipping issues were also wanted. **Charles Hill Bristol** turned better after the interim statement.

Banking and insurance shares joined in the general upturn at the end of the session. Gains in **Barclays** (303p) and **Lloyds** (240p) were 5p and 7p respectively. **Royal Insurance** put on 5p to 393p.

But the property sector remained weak. Nervousness seems to have returned to this sector after the bad news from First National Finance. **Great Portland** dipped to 217p and **MEPC** to 67p.

Rumours that a Royal Commission may be appointed to inquire into the betting industry upset some shares in this sector. J. Coral slipped 2p to 81p and there were minor falls for Pleasurama and Zetters Group.

Although the market view was that Kuwait's insistence on payment in sterling was bad for the oil majors, shares in **BP** rose by 10p to 585p. **Shell**, at 362p, firmed up in their wake.

Consolidated Goldfields closed a shade off at 197p after the interim report. Gold shares looked firmer at first but most gains had faded by the close.

The hope that the resignation of an Australian Government minister presages a general election—and perhaps a change of policy towards the industry—boosted Australian mining shares. The buying came from Australia and lack of follow-through in London brought *most prices well off the top.*

Among the stars were **Western Mining**, 7p up at 166p after 168p, and **Poseidon** 10p up at 190p. But **Broken Hill South** closed unchanged at 165p, having touched 180p. *Dealers said that the market* was lacking support by the end of the session.

Equity turnover on Monday was worth £38.1m (14,448 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were Southerns Evans, ICI, Shell, BP, Magnet Joinery, EMI, Grand Met warrants, Royal ord new, Royal new ord fully paid, Glaxo.

Latest dividends

Company (and par values)	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Albert Martin (20p) Int	0.84	0.84	15/1	—	2.35
Bandanga Hldgs (25p) Int	1.57	1.47	18/11	—	2.96
Sidney C. Banks (25p) Fin	2.15	1.75	—	3.0	2.6
Bunzl Pulp (25p) Int	2.30	2.13	2/1	—	3.67
Collett D'son Prce (10p) Int	1.26	1.18	28/11	—	2.44
Cons Gold Fields (25p) Fin	4.30	3.40	28/11	6.70	6.53
Farnell Elec (20p) Int	1.27	1.19	—	—	3.19
T. C. Harrison (25p) Int	1.1	1.1	2/1	—	3.12
Norman Hay (10p) Int	0.7	0.7	18/11	—	1.33
Chas Hill (£1) Int	2.0	—	24/11	—	—
Hunting Ass (25p) Int	1.15	1.08	21/11	—	1.89
Inv Trust Corp (25p) Int	1.43	1.40	6/1	—	2.83
Kode Int Int	0.62	0.58	6/1	—	1.23
LEP Group (10p) Fin	1.87	1.69	—	2.54	2.39
F. J. C. Lilley (25p) Int	0.71	0.67	27/11	—	1.66
Little Haven Farms (5p) Fin	—	0.26	—	—	0.26
Rockware Grp (25p) Int	1.0	0.87	—	—	0.96
UDS Grp (25p) Int	2.1	2.01	16/12	—	4.69
Waterford Glass (5p) Int	0.45	0.4	—	—	0.4

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54.

Chas Hill returns to profits and payments

By Peter Elliott

Charles Hill of Bristol has had a change for the better. The group reports a pre-tax profit of £147,000 for the first six months to June, after sustaining a similar loss last year. Shareholders, too, will be happy, as they will receive an interim payment of 3.08p, after getting nothing last year. Turnover, however, was slightly lower at £5.96m against £6.09m.

The group, in which Manchester Liners has a 12.2 per cent stake, covers a wide field including civil engineering, building, plant hire, property, shiprepairing, shipping and transport. The board says the results of subsidiary Charles Hill & Sons, ship repairer/builder and engineer, do not affect the current figures. This company has received its first interim payment of £250,000 from the City Council as compensation for running down shipbuilding at its Albion dockyard.

But the shipyard, which was due to be closed in December, may get a temporary reprieve. The board is negotiating an addendum to its original agreement which, if successful, will keep the yard open for another four years.

After suffering heavy losses, the construction sector is staging a welcome recovery. The more traditional activities are also making progress. The board says that the group is better placed to face the current economic uncertainties, and it adds there is no reason why the present half year should be any less favourable.

Grand Metro, Pleasurama partners in A M casino

The Pleasurama deal announced in February to buy AM Casino in Curzon Street, London, now brings in the Mecca group via offshoot Mecca Sportsman. In effect this will give Mecca 51 per cent and Pleasurama 49 per cent of the venture. Mecca is part of Grand Metropolitan.

This has been achieved by Mecca buying the 25 per cent private interest in Templelock (held 75 per cent by Pleasurama) which was to effect the deal for an outlay of £148,000. Pleasurama is to sell part of its own holding to make the ratio 51:49 as to Mecca and Pleasurama.

Pleasurama is thus left with this major stake in Templelock at nil book cost and has received full indemnity from Mecca for the purchase price (to be provided initially by Mecca). Mecca is also to provide up to £750,000 working capital for the casino's operation.

Lonrho near to success taking over C. Roberts

Lonrho is well on the way to securing control of the Charles Roberts road and rail vehicle building group. Although Mr A. Stark, the managing director of Roberts, and his board have failed to get Lonrho to include a share alternative in the £1.76m deal, they have decided to recommend acceptance.

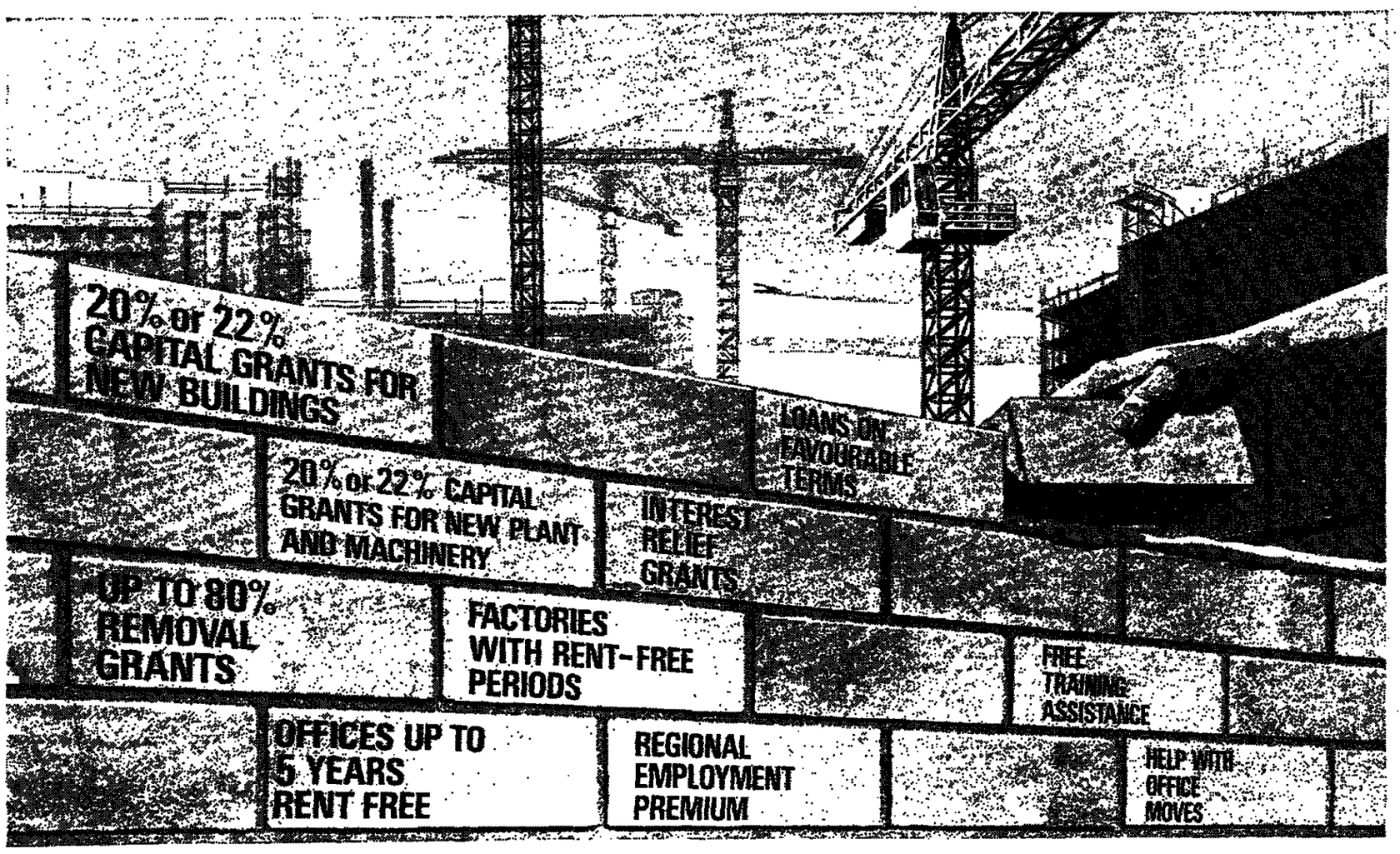
Johnson & Firth Brown, which has 25 per cent of the equity has already declared that it would accept the 210p cash offer if the Roberts board *recommended it.*

Lonrho already has about 19 per cent of Roberts, and with Johnson & Firth Brown's backing, only another 7 per cent is needed to secure control. The Roberts board will accept for its 0.7 per cent holding. Newman Industries recently said that it had sold its 13.5 per cent stake in Roberts.

As Mr D. Norton, the chairman of Charles Roberts, is also head of Firsteel Group—which is controlled by Lonrho—he has taken no part in the board's consideration of the offer.

From management accounts for the 11 months to August 31, the Roberts board estimates that pre-tax profits for the year to September 30, should be about £154,000, against a loss of £268,000.

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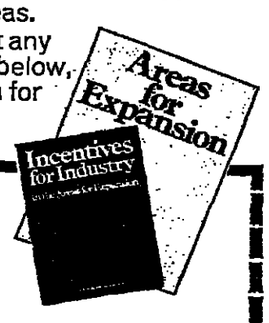
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The Areas for Expansion

Lep's initial surge fades in second half

The figures from Lep Group are a bit disappointing. In the first half year pre-tax profits jumped 48 per cent and the transport and travel group looked for second-half profits around those achieved in the *same period in 1973 of £1.87m.* That suggested a record £3.6m for the year.

In the event things shaded off in the second six months to December 31 when it made £163,000 before tax. So the total outturn is only 8 per cent better at £3.38m. After tax profits retreated from £1.78m to £1.57m. Turnover was 30 per cent better at £32.7m.

Meantime, the year's payment is raised from 3.57p to 3.9p gross.

The general pattern of trading in the 12 months featured *fairly thriving conditions in the* first half of 1974, with indications of a turndown in most countries as the second half developed.

Hunting Assoc cheer

"Close" company Hunting Associated Industries, in aviation support, engineering and photographic services, looks for good figures this year. Meanwhile it reports pre-tax profit for the half year to June increased from £896,000 to £1.08m. Turnover climbed from £16.83m to £23m. Attributable profits rose from £412,000 to £527,000 and earnings a share from 6.34p to 7.98p. The preceding full year saw pre-tax profit grow to a record £2.29m compared with £1.83m.

Dalgety revival hopes dimmed

Little hope of a revival at Dalgety after last year's 65 per cent tumble to £6.77m before tax, is held out by Mr R. A. Withers, chairman, in his annual statement. Many of the difficulties attendant on last year's decline remain unresolved and the resumption of recovery must be uncertain.

Meanwhile short-term borrowings have been reduced, with adequate facilities for existing business.

Farnell pushes on

Even though sales fell from £5.94m to £4.84m, in the half to July 31, Farnell Electronics pushed up its pre-tax profits nearly 30 per cent to £568,000. The net profits duly rose from £214,000 to £273,000. So earnings a share moved from 4.3p to 5.5p. The latest profits include a net gain of £77,000 on disposal of the trading assets of Farnell-Tandberg. The half-time payment is up from 1.77p to 1.96p. In the whole of the preceding year, Farnell's profits rose 7½ per cent to £1.38m but tough going was indicated.

Waterford Glass rises

Waterford Glass hopes for an improvement on last year's pre-tax profit of £3.46m after reporting £1.91m against £1.74m for the first half to June 30. Interest charges were considerably higher at £997,000 against £590,000. The interim dividend is raised slightly from 0.61p to 0.69p. *In May, the group proposed a rights issue to raise* about £4.97m to fund part of the borrowings it needed over the previous four years for its big investment programme.

Pirelli Cable to lag in second half

Jointly owned by Dunlop and Pirelli of Italy, Pirelli General Cable Works returns sharply increased pre-tax profits from £1m to £2.42m for the half year to June 30. The net profit jumped from £379,000 to £1.14m, but before an extraordinary gain of £539,000. Sales were £32.6m against £29.7m. Interest fell from £715,000 to £490,000.

The snag is that the board has noticed a drop in orders received. This has continued. *Profits will suffer and a decision* on dividend policy is postponed until later in the year.

Guardian setback

Pre-tax profits of the *Guardian* and *Manchester Evening News* halved from £2.69m to £1.35m in the year to March 29. Turnover rose from £20.59m to £22.98m. Dividend payments have not been restored. Mr P. W. Gibbings, chairman, says the profit allows for a payment of £337,000 to the group's *pension fund, repayable in 20* equal annual instalments. Mr Gibbings says advertisement revenue is running well below last year at both newspapers, while all costs continue to rise.

Rediffusion TV

In the year to June 30, the pre-tax profits of Rediffusion Television (a subsidiary of British Electric Traction) fell to £6.49m from the previous year's record £7.46m. Turnover grew from £28m to £29.18m.

In the March interim report, the board of RTV told shareholders that the profit fall was due to the operations of Thames Television. It was suffering from the bad economic conditions prevailing since the start of 1974.

NEWS
Profit of Mr Rupert Murdoch's Australian newspaper group is down from $6.44m to $5.8m for year to June 30 before tax.—Reuter.

£2.35M LOAN FOR RUSSIA
The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a loan of £2.35m which Morgan Grenfell, acting on behalf of Barclays Bank, arranged with Vneshtorgbank, the foreign trade bank of the USSR. The loan will help finance a contract awarded to Fata Ltd, of Watford, for the supply of a mechanical handling system.

UNITED GLASS
In the 29 weeks to July 5, the pre-tax profits fell from £2.62m to £1.65m. The figures quoted yesterday were those after tax. The full year's pre-tax profit will be "appreciably" below 1974's £5.51m.

MERRILL LYNCH
Net income for first nine months jumped from $22.67m to $72.98m (about £36.5m). Revenues, $738m ($369m).—Reuter.

ROBECO SELLS ALLIED, BASS
During four months to September 1 Robeco, the big Dutch open-ended trust, sold 1.15m Allied Breweries shares and 1.1m Bass Charrington.

HARTEBEESTFONTEIN
Labour supply is currently better than expected and if this continues resultant increase in production could largely counter effects of inflation on earnings, chairman Mr Basil Hersov told the annual meeting in Johannesburg.—Reuter.

COLLETT, DICKENSON, PEARCE
Profit, before tax, for half-year to June 30, £221,000 (£216,000). Interim payment raised from 1.77p gross to 1.94p

ATLAS STONE ADAMANT
Board of Atlas state that since closing date of Eternit's offer for Atlas is October 16, there is not time for further written communication with all shareholders before then. But board is unanimous that offer is inadequate.

NORMAN HAY
Turnover for half-year to June 30, £1.16m (£865,000). Pre-tax profit, £188,000 (£160,000). Group is in a "very satisfactory position" to take advantage of any upswing in economy.

LITTLE HAVEN FARMS
On turnover up from £117,000 to £131,000, company made a pre-tax loss of £29,000 for the year to March 31, compared with a profit of £11,000. No dividend (against 0.39p gross).

SIDNEY C. BANKS
Pre-tax profit, £488,000 (£398,000) for year to May 31 on turnover of £21.55m (£17.57m). Total dividend raised from 3.85p gross to 4.61p gross.

KODE INTERNATIONAL
Income from sales for 28 weeks to July 11, £1.11m (£1.17m). Pre-tax profit, £129,000 (£135,000). Interim payment raised from 0.87p gross to 0.96p. Chairman reports medium-term outlook promising.

صكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Wall Street helps sentiment

might be wrong to assume
t London will automatically
low Wall Street this winter.
t the performance of Wall
eet so far this week has
doubtedly helped sentiment
London. With better news of
erest rates last week and
pes now running high that a
deral solution will be found
New York City's financial
ght, the Dow Jones industrial
rage has been moving up
artly—the charts increas-
ly pointing to the possibility
a break-out from the recent
ding range.

but while this has been one
the factors helping London,
ere equities have been edg-
up in the wake of a firmer
market, yesterday's trade
res, somewhat better than
ected, provided a fresh
ip, pushing a 3 pm gain on
FT index of 3.9 our to 8.3
nts after hours. That said, it
still far from certain that
don is yet ready to make a
ificant test of the June
igh" of 365. The political
ferences may have come and
ne, but the ice the economy
to cross this winter is thin
ough and investors may still
d back on the view that they
uire slightly more evidence
t this much billed feat has
easonable chance of success
ore they finally place their
s.



Mr Donald McCall, chairman of Consolidated Gold Fields: realization profits up by nearly £2m.

business done by the group's furnishing stores. But this is to take too narrow a view. For, in fact, the UDS trading performance has been uneven and, in the case of the menswear division, bad.

This reflects a decision by customers to defer purchases which does not, so far at least, seem to have affected either the department stores or the export shops, both of which have been doing well. On the mail order side progress has been more sedate, with sales rising by some 16 per cent in line with those recently reported by Empire and Grattan, but margins proved more difficult to hold. This time too, last year's £728,000 contribution from Germany is not going to be repeated; in the first half the group's interests there were a drain on profits, as the February acquisition was integrated with the existing associate, and it will be next year before the benefits come through.

Meanwhile, UDS has been borrowing to finance the development of its German business, which helps explain why interest charges are some £168,000 higher at £2.91m at the interim stage despite declining rates. Overall, however, borrowings should be lower by the year-end, the implication of that being that last year's sound balance sheet is going to stay that way. So the group should be able to pay the maximum permitted increase in the dividend, giving the shares at 80p a prospective yield of 9.8 per cent which is around twice that available on the shares of GUS. This is a more than adequate reflection of the difference in size and status. So, however bleak the immediate outlook, UDS shares are underpinned by their yield.

Interim: 1975/76 (1974/75).
Capitalization £122m
Sales £131m (£108m)
Pre-tax profits £8.68m (£9.26m)
Dividend gross 3.23p (3p)

mzl

Margins are nder pressure

nzl Pulp and Paper managed
maintain its margins on
destly increased sales in the
st half, though sales have
iously passed their peak
ppeared with the second half
last year. This declining
nd, coupled with the continu-
pressure on costs, suggests
t margins will come under
reased pressure in the
ond half of this year. The
oblem affects not only cigar-
e filters, suffering under the
pact of increased taxes and
alth warnings about smoking
the United Kingdom, but
o the sales of packaging and
stics and paper products.

Bunzl is therefore assuming
fairly substantial slowdown
the second half when it fore-
its profits of £11m or £12m
s year against £14m in 1974.
ainst this, though, no less
an 83 per cent of Bunzl's
ofits now come from export
d overseas businesses. This
ographical diversity of manu-
cturing and sales must make
unzl highly sensitive to re-
ation, a point apparently
ken by the market yesterday
ce the shares hardening 3p
89p, where the prospective
ratio is about 4. A pros-
tive yield of 6.9 per cent is
air prop and the dividend
uld be amply covered des-
the projected fall in earn-
s. The decline in activity,
ever, has released working
ital to give an improvement
liquidity, so the shares
uld continue to show firm-
given reflationary stirrings
North America and else-
re.

rim: 1975 (1974)
italization £23.3m
s £74.2m (£68.9m)
tax profits £7.28m (£6.79m)
dend gross 3.55p (3.18p)

DS

yield op

rim profits from UDS
ip are down and for the
nd year running; but this
there may not be the
od-half improvement which
last year's profits ahead of
-74. It is possible to see
downturn solely in terms
he reduction from £1.35m
£631,000 in the transfer
the deferred profit
ve, which reflects an up-
during the first half in
volume of hire purchase

Consolidated Gold

The difficult background

Dealing profits and a welcome boost in management fees enabled Consolidated Gold Fields to push up revenue a fraction to the confusion of some of the bears who had expected poor 1974-75 figures.

Recovery in world stock markets helped as did the *sharp cutting* of unrealized investment depreciation. Dealing profits for the year were nearly £2m up at £7.86m with £6.47m in the second half.

Higher dividend distributions from the South African gold mines also helped, but that cannot be expected to continue this year. Platinum and gold are in the doldrums and Rustenburg has massacred its *dividend so there will be a lot* of lee way to make up. Gold Fields of South Africa cannot be relied upon either to match its performance last year.

On the mining side, the portents are poor with the chairman of Consolidated Gold Fields Australia having given a clear warning of a difficult time. The Tasmanian copper producer, Mount Lyell, is in particular difficulties, helped by the local royalty rate. The easing of the Australian Government's attitudes towards mining and foreign companies is unlikely to make much of an impact this year.

Moreover, Amey Roadstone, a substantial contributor to profits, is likely to have a difficult first half although it should pick up later *in the year* to turn in a similar performance.

However, despite this uncertain immediate background the shares, clipped by 3p to 197p yesterday, would seem to be discounting a dull year to yield 5.2 per cent on a p/e ratio of 5.9. They are still a long way from their five-year peak. So, for those taking the cyclical view, the shares would present a buying opportunity on any further weakness to, say, 170p.

Final: 1974/75 (1973/74)
Capitalization £236m
Pre-tax profits £67.3m (£66.2m)
Earnings per share 33.38p (31.57p)
Dividend gross 10.3077p (8.2686p)

Rockware

Rationalization benefits

Rockware has come through a difficult time, for the glass container industry, in fine fettle. True, first half profits last year were unduly depressed by outside industrial disputes and problems with the Price Code but at a time when demand for glass containers dipped 15 per cent, the 158 per cent jump in pre-tax profits to £1.48m on turnover up by a much more sedate 16 per cent is no mean achievement.

Working throughout the period at 20 per cent below capacity, Rockware's performance owes much to the benefits of the earlier rationalization programme—indeed, the greater proportion of the rise in profits is directly attributable to the saving on overheads. Wage and cost increases have continued to put margins under pressure but the Price Commission has become more accommodating. A 10 per cent price rise from the start of this month follows May's increase and margins should emerge unscathed for the year as a whole.

The plastics and engineering divisions will continue to drag down profits in the second half. But these account for less than 10 per cent of turnover and Rockware is perhaps over-cautious in anticipating profits on the glass side only matching the first half. Thus, pre-tax profits this year should exceed £3¼m.

Glass container demand is picking up slowly, helped by customer restocking, but the recovery will not be pronounced enough to allow Rockware to return to full capacity this year. Meanwhile, working capital requirements and capital spending—£6¾m this year—are straining cash flow. The sale of the Greenford site to IBM, which has run into planning difficulties (no more than a hiccup, according to Rockware) will raise £6¾m but the cash will not now come through before next year. To tide it over Rockware has arranged loan and overdraft facilities. Slater, Walker controls just short of 30 per cent of Rockware but Slater's "dash for cash" has not yet extended to the Rockware stake. Assuming a maximum increase in the dividend this year, the yield at 60p is 8.3 per cent and the prospective p/e ratio 6. The shares should retain their following.

Interim: 1975 (1974)
Capitalization £9.8m
Sales £24.1m (£20.9m)
Pre-tax profits £1.48m (£0.57m)
Dividend gross 1.54p (1.31p)

Margaret Stone discusses implications of Mrs Castle's Act

Pensions: no easy choice for employers

In the present welter of unease and confusion in the pensions industry one clear fact alone emergos. This is that every pension scheme in the country will have to be, or is in the process of being, reexamined in the light of the passing of Mrs Castle's Social Security Pensions Act 1975.

This is the third attempt since the mid-sixties to devise a formula whereby state and private pension interests can live in harmony. Unlike the Crossman scheme of 1969, from which the Castle plan derives many features, and the Joseph plan of 1973, it now seems likely that Mrs Castle's pensions formula will survive.

Despite arguments about the cost to industry and some of the actuarial assumptions upon which the plan is based, three is a broad consensus that the scheme contains features which have a universal virtue. It secures a better deal for women, contains greater justice for the manual worker whose earnings have an atypical pattern, and, above all, provides a guaranteed minimum earnings-related pension for all.

That said, there are grave problems ahead for pension fund managers and trustees. They result from the economic climate and the high rate of inflation we are having to endure.

Unless inflation is brought under stricter control the terms of the new Social Security Pensions Act—constructed on a model of normalcy by allowing for a long-term earnings increase of 8 per cent a year and interest rates a point higher at 9 per cent—could be too onerous for the private sector to bear.

If, in fact, the Government is successful and brings inflation under control then the present set of problems will evaporate. For the pensions industry the extremely adverse conditions under which it has had to operate for the last two years will become a hideous memory and it will rejoice, perhaps, in the higher level of interest rates which are likely to be a corollary of any successful attempt to win the inflation battle.

Unfortunately, there is no copper-bottomed guarantee of all this coming to pass. And what then?

Assuming the worst, the question facing managers is whether or not they can afford to operate an independent private pension plan at all. There is indeed, very little incentive at present for a company which has existed for as long time without a pension scheme to shoulder the administration burden and investment worries of setting a private one up, whether funded or insured.

It seems likely that only pressure from the more enlightened of trade unions will reverse this likely decision.

The 60,000-odd companies which already operate a pension scheme for some or all of their employees have a more difficult task.

There are three choices. They can contract out of the state scheme and fund to the best of their ability for the open-ended liabilities inherent in such a policy; they can abandon their own schemes completely in favour of the state's picking up the pensions tabs for all and sundry on the workforce: and they can thirdly, but only with the cooperation of their workforce—ie, the unions—aim to provide an integrated pension which will top up the state arrangements up to a certain prescribed level of benefits, generally two thirds of final salary.

As the date for implementing the new state arrangements has now been postponed by 12 months to April 5, 1978, companies have, in fact, a little longer to ponder the issue. Although pension schemes are complicated to set up and even more complicated to unscramble, if that is to be the final decision the basic courses of action need not be entered upon much before six months ahead of "D-day".

The employer who decides to contract out has to face up to three situations in which open-ended liabilities will catch up with him.

First, there is the problem of early leavers: he will be oblized to revalue his preserved pension in line with the increase in average earnings, over though he has had no productive gains from the ex-employee since his departure.

The only alternative is to upgrade the pension rights by 5 per cent and pay an index-related state scheme premium to meet the cost of increases in excess of 5 per cent. Either method involves an unquantifiable risk.

The second occasion when the contracted-out employer faces similar difficulties is when he decides, mainly for reasons of economy, that he can no longer remain contracted out.

The third situation is a variation of the second and would occur when a contracted-out pension scheme was irrevocably wound up.

In both cases a similar formula of buying back into the state scheme to provide employees with the guaranteed minimum pension will apply. The problem is, of course, that once again the costs of such a course of action, should it be forced upon the employer, are unknown, although it seems clear that such a liability is most likely to occur when the company's available resources to fund the "buy back" into the state will be desperately inadequate.

Representations to the Government, however, do not seem to have gone entirely unheeded. A five-year grace period which would allow employers to buy back into the state scheme on a maximum revaluation of earnings by 12 per cent during that period—even though they might actually have risen by as much as 25 per cent as, for example, they did between mid-74 and mid-75—is seen as an escape route for employers who prefer to contract out but later find they cannot stand the heat.

The solution which seems to be gaining most ground with employers is that of integration. This is an intermediate stage between a contracted-out pension plan or no private pension scheme at all.

Broadly, total benefits are defined at the outset, which will be provided by a mixture of state and private benefits. The snag is that the proportion provided by each element will vary according to the level of the state basic pension and the trend of average earnings upon which the additional earnings-related second-tier state pension is based.

The greatest difficulty with this proposal is one of communication. How will a company convince its employees that it is not "doing the dirty" on them when they see the element of occupational pension scheme benefit dwindling, although their contributions to it have remained constant or, indeed, may have increased?

However, as trade unions are now active supporters of private pensions, upon which they can exert far greater influence than the state scheme, it may well be that they will prefer integration on these terms to no private pension plan at all.

Leaner times ahead for the restaurant trade

Patricia Tisdall

The collapse last month of the London Eating Houses group, proprietors of Aberdeen Steak Houses and Texas Pancake Houses and one of the largest holders of Wimpy franchises, has caused the other big popular restaurant chains to engage in a searching reappraisal of their operations.

Coming after the decision announced by J. Lyons during the summer that it was to phase out its 250-strong Jolyon establishments, the collapse seemed to indicate that the whole restaurant trade could be in a parlous state.

However, the result of the examination, the companies are relieved to report, shows that LEH's problems are not reflected by the rest of the industry.

It was its timing rather than the failure itself which raised most eyebrows in the catering trade.

LEH had been rumoured to be ailing financially for a year or more. Its management control problems had been highlighted by a warning from the Office of Fair Trading over bygiene control, and encounters with the Home Office, where a census had shown that a 100 foreign employees held no work permits.

But, despite its difficulties, the company was expected to carry on trading at least for several months. For early September, with the school holidays not yet over and plenty of foreign tourists about, is traditionally one of the most buoyant periods for the industry.

The J. Lyons announcement was regarded as more hopeful than otherwise, since the company said that it would give first priority for the use of the sites as part of its London Steak Houses chain or for franchises such as Wimpey or Golden Egg. Popular restaurants of the steak house and Wimpy variety appear so far not to have been hit by dwindling consumer spending nearly so much as their *haute cuisine* equivalents.

Not only has domestic trade held up better than could have been expected, but popular restaurants have had one of their best summers on record as far as overseas visitors are concerned. In the London area foreigners can account for half or more of total restaurant takings.

In particular, restaurants have benefited from growing number of European holiday-makers staying "bed and breakfast" and taking other meals outside their hotels. At the same time they have not suffered as much as hotels from the decline in numbers of American visitors who tend to take "all inclusive" holidays.

The latest turnover figures for the catering industry overall issued by the Department of Industry earlier this week bear out this optimistic impression. They show that by August turnover was up by 22 per cent on the same month a year ago.

By the third quarter turnover was up by 9 per cent on the preceding quarter, continuing an upward acceleration evident in the figures since April.

Cheerfulness about recent volumes of trade does not, of course, mean that caterers are not experiencing some problems. There is much concern and some alarm about the prospects for the late autumn and winter.

John Bosman is chairman and managing director of EMI Hotels and Restaurants which, with its Angus Steak Houses and Tennessee Pancake Houses, is probably the closest equivalent to LEH in type and scope of operation. While confident about the prospects for his own company, he says that many London caterers will feel the effects of greatly reduced spending from British customers when the tourists leave.

He predicts that "fun eating will disappear" and middle class clients will eat away from home only when it is strictly necessary.

As well as facing a possible downturn in volume of trade, restauranteurs are more or less simultaneously having to cope with steep raw material and wage cost increases. The price of potatoes, a mainstay of many restaurant and takeaway food establishment menus, has doubled. The hot summer has also hit other vegetables.

Yields of sprouts, cabbages, cauliflowers, dwarf beans and carrots could be down by half or more, according to estimates by the National Farmers' Union, and prices have increased accordingly.

Even more serious have been recent steep rises in outgoings for rents and rates. Competitors estimate that as much as 16 per cent of LEH's turnover was spent on rents. The company had a reputation for taking on prime sites, such as in London's Coventry Street, between Piccadilly Circus and Leicester Square, and in Oxford Street, where rents are among the highest in the world.

Higher rates, a factor which is hitting the entire restaurant business, are fast catching up on the cost of rents, again affecting occupants of expensive sites hardest. It is estimated that rates cost LEH a further 15 per cent of turnover.

Wages, another important element in the restaurateurs' budget, have been boosted by equal pay requirements for women as well as by general inflationary forces. LEH, which had a workforce of more than 800, was affected by this as well as by other cost rises.

However, it has escaped the problem left to the rest of the industry of implementing across-the-board wage rises of up to 60 per cent. Due to come into force this month this increase was negotiated before the Government's £6 a week anti-inflation limit.

Above all, LEH's demise is blamed on inadequate management control. The full picture will not be known until the receiver has reported, but the fault appears to lie in a miscalculation of the requirements of rapid expansion both in management and capital cost.

The other big groups report that in spite of the difficulties their trading margins are still adequate. Independent evidence for this is contained in various Price Commission refusals and modifications of price rise applications. The commission's list for September, for example, shows that an application by Berni Inns for an increase of 6.13 per cent, covering food, liquor and accommodation, had been reduced by 0.18 per cent.

While there are no signs that any of the other big restaurant chains are contemplating closures in the near future on the scale of LEH, it is generally accepted that the industry will face a difficult winter. The various companies are trying in their different ways to cope with an expected cutback in spending. Nobody quite knows what effect the recession will have on eating-out habits, but preparations are in hand for most eventualities.

Berni Inns, the Grand Metropolitan chain, has introduced a smaller five ounce sirloin steak in an attempt to keep its menu prices down. At the upper end of the eating-out scale British Transport Hotels is contemplating bringing in a one or two-course optional menu in some of its top grade hotel restaurants frequented by expense account diners.

Fixed price inclusive menus are expected to become much more prevalent in all categories of restaurant.

In this way the companies hope to stem an expected drift from restaurant to cafe.

BRITAIN'S LARGEST RESTAURANT GROUPS

Parent Company	Approximate number of units	Main trading names and approximate number of units
Trust Houses Forte	398	Little Chef (183), Henekey Inns (47), Airport Services (20), Kardomah (18), Quality Inns (16) Motorway Services (12) Park Restaurants (11) Private and Racecourses (11) Others (80)
Grand Metropolitan	357	Berni Inns (150) Schooner Inns (133) Others (74)
British Transport Hotels	180	National, situated at railway stations
EMI (Hotels and Restaurants Division)	75	Angus Steak Houses (21) Tennessee Pancake Houses (14) Golden Egg (7) Others (33)
J. Lyons	71	London Steak Houses (22) Jolyon (15 but being phased out) Robley Restaurants (13) Others (10)
FRANCHISE OPERATIONS		
J. Lyons (Wimpy)	640	National
Heublein Inc (Kentucky Fried Chicken)	257	National. 86 company owned. 171 franchise

Business Diary: How many tickets to Stockholm?

Leonid Kantorovich was
usly pleased when told of
half-share in this year's
l economics prize, he still
ged to exhibit that aplomb
has so far shielded him
hard-line Marxist critics.
ed in Moscow yesterday
e would spend the money
olied: "There is a Russian
rh that says one should
hare out the bear's skin
e he is dead."
s caught rather aprly the
in Moscow, where the
n ministry has yet to say
er they will allow the
matician and economist
llect his prize in Stock-
on December 10.
vever, it does seem safe
that the Russian authori-
ill be far more pleased
his Nobel choice than that
eek of the physicist and
al dissident Andrei Sak-
for a peace prize.
pite 40 years of ups and
with the régime's eco-
backwoodsmen, Kantoro-
as achieved not only the
of western colleagues
before yesterday's award
the apparent approval of
ssian authorities.
torovich runs the Labora-
of Economic Problems,
is part of the Institute
Control of the Economy.
gh occasionally regarded
economic problem him-
e nonetheless has three
of Lenin among his
state decorations.
ever, yesterday's an-
ement may still trouble
thorities, who have also





Kantorovich (left) in Moscow yesterday and Koopmans: plenty to say to each other.

yet to say if Sakharov may receive his peace prize.

The £69,000 prize was instituted in 1968 by the Swedish Central Bank and is awarded by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. This is the first time it has gone to a Russian economist and the Russians may be pleased that the Swedes picked somebody ostensibly in official favour.

However, to allow the economist out, while keeping in Sakharov, would offend not only the Swedes but western opinion as well. To allow out Sakharov but not Kantorovich would seem to be passing up some propaganda advantage for Russian economics; while to allow out neither would please nobody at all.

Kantorovich, who is 63, upset *traditional Marxist economics* with the application of linear programming to the efficient distribution of scarce non-labour resources. Both he and his fellow prize-winner Tjalling Koopmans, a Dutch-born economist from Yale, independently contributed to the theory of optimum allocation of scarce resources, the science academy said.

Koopmans' book, *Analysis of Production as an efficient combination of activities*, "shed a new and interesting light on the connexion between the normative allocation theory and the general equilibrium theory", according to the academy.

The Dutchman and the Russian will have plenty to say to each other, should they meet in Stockholm. Koopmans said yesterday that he saw Kantorovich in Russia in 1965 and again in 1970. They found that they wandered into the same line of territory by similar means.

The Dutchman began to ponder the use of scarce resources during the war, when he planned where best to send cargo ships after unloading. The Russian, it seems, had done much the same thing with trains.

History lesson

There must be many a company nowadays, particularly in the property sector, that wishes it could rewrite the events of 1974 and 1975. Drivers Jonas, *chartered surveyors and* planning consultants, are doing something of the sort, although in their case it is with the time from 1725 onwards that liberties are being taken.

The firm, which dates its beginnings from that year, when Samuel Driver took up market gardening in Wandsworth, south London, wanted to celebrate its 250th anniversary in style.

There was no problem about the vast ceremonial dinners for clients and friends in City livery companies, but the occasion demanded a history of the firm. The trouble is that most of its archives were destroyed in the Blitz.

There were no diaries, no letters, no memoranda, no minutes and precious few accounts: none of the basic materials for writing a company history.

So they hired an industrial historian, Hugh Barty-King, and instructed him: "Do what research you can, and write a book on what could have happened."

Research did, in fact, turn up quantities of old material about Drivers Jonas in such places as the Crown Estate Records in the Public Record Office, regional archives and the British Transport Historical Records. From these Barty-King has constructed a company history that is only partly fictional and reads a great deal easier than such things usually do.

He has invented a few characters and fabricated diaries, letters, memoranda and reports. But the general story is history: how Drivers Jonas as Crown Estate Surveyors helped John Nash over Regent's Park; surveyed Epping Forest and the Scilly Isles; how they acted as valuers for Enclosure and Tithe Commutation, Railway Land Purchase and Coal Nationalization; how they reproached Capability Brown for extinguishing Milton Abbass, bought the plot for the Law Courts and helped to free the Thames bridges from tolls.

Scratch a Surveyor, is published by Heinemann's at £6.50.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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* Interim dividend of Fls. 7.40 per share declared.

ROBECO

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Stock Exchange Prices

Late rise in equities

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 6. Dealings End Oct 17. § Contango Day, Oct 20. Settlement Day, Oct 28
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

BRITISH FUNDS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

FOREIGN STOCKS

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

C — E

F — H

I — L

M — N

O — S

T — Z

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MINES

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MISCELLANEOUS

Investment Dollar Premium 39% (39½%)
Premium Conversion Factor 0.6542.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 14.10.75 (base date June 2, 1966 original base date June 2, 1959)—

	Index No.	Dir. Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Index No.
	Latest			Previous
The Times Industrial Shares Index	143.93	6.72	12.96	141.57
Largest Cos.	144.39	6.59	12.81	141.79
Smaller Cos.	142.50	7.46	13.09	140.37
Capital Goods	138.47	7.32	14.85	137.48
Consumer Goods	153.10	6.90	11.95	151.39
Store Shares	130.54	6.19	9.89	126.36
Largest financial shares	188.31	5.46	—	188.78
Largest financial and industrial shares	157.37	6.30	—	149.79
Commodity shares	253.18	4.40	12.55	221.19
Gold Mining shares	444.35	7.88	28.75	465.75
Industrial debenture stocks	77.36	8.09*	—	77.37
Industrial preference stocks	43.57	10.16*	—	43.43
3½% War Loan	25¾	14.70*	—	25¾

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below—

	High	Low
All-time	138.47 (15.10.75)	60.18 (12.12.74)
1975	150.16 (25.06.75)	61.43 (06.01.75)
1974	156.15 (28.02.74)	60.18 (12.12.74)
1973	189.28 (12.01.73)	120.99 (14.12.73)
1972	198.45 (28.06.72)	174.48 (18.02.72)
1971	174.11 (31.12.71)	152.23 (02.03.71)
1970	145.78 (14.01.70)	118.73 (28.05.70)

* Flat interest yield.

Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Cover on price. d Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or stock split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. ** No significant data.

SAVE £50

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Issues & Loans

J. P. Morgan note offer withdrawn

Market conditions are cited by J. P. Morgan & Co in New York for withdrawal of the registration statement it filed with the Securities Exchange Commission for a $150m issue of seven-year notes.

The bank's third quarter net profit a share before securities transactions rose from $1.23 to $1.27 and, after, from $1.99 to $1.22. For the opening nine months per share earnings come out at $3.76 ($3.42), with the "net" figure $138.8m ($125.4m). Foreign exchange trading income for the nine months fell from $31.06m to $27.74m. Provision for possible loan losses was $75m for the nine months, against only $10m.—Reuter, AP, DJ.

CCP North Sea in cash call

Shareholders in CCP North Sea Associates are offered one new share for every eight held in a rights issue to raise nearly £1.7m. The shares are being issued at £18 a time.

Having found oil in a North Sea Block due East of Aberdeen, the company, which has a 21.16 per cent stake in Transworld Petroleum (UK) and Norminol UK, now needs more money for appraisal drilling.

One of the biggest shareholders in CCP is Charterhall with a 37 per cent stake. Other shareholders include the Duke of Marlborough and Lords Lambton, Reay and Lichfield.

Charterhall and Cluff Oil have agreed to take up just under a quarter of the rights issue. The existing shares are an unofficial market at around £25.

LOCAL LOAN RATE HELD

This week's yearling bonds for local authority borrowing were issued at 12 per cent—the same as last week's increased rate.

Genmin, Jo'burg C mines on slide as Stilfontein gets state aid

The conflicting pressures on South African gold mines have been thrown into relief with the disclosure that Stilfontein Gold Mining has been forced to turn to state aid.

This high cost mine, part of the General Mining Group, received state aid amounting to R848,000 after gold working profits had more than halved to R949,000. This was despite an increase in the amount of ore milled (excluding milling for Buffelsfontein) at 465,000 tons, and an increase in the grade to 8.22 gramms per ton. Revenue a ton decreased to R28.87 while costs a ton rose to R26.83.

At the more important Buffelsfontein, the dispiriting drop in working profits from gold so well established by the quarterly reports from Barlow Rand and Gold Fields yesterday was continued with a near 17 per cent drop to R8.78m.

At South Roodepoort Main Reef Areas the working loss increased to R431,000 and West Rand Consolidated also increased its total working loss to R1.57m.

In the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Group, Western Areas maintained the recovery grade but stepped up the milling to 879,000 tons, but as with other mines, the onward march of costs which rose to a total of R14.2m cut into the extra revenue to leave working profits down at R6.8m compared with R7m the previous quarter.

Randfontein Estates partly offset sharply higher working costs by increasing the milling rate, although the grade dropped to 13.5 grams per ton. Working profit slipped by just R36,000 to R6.45m.

Swire house link-up

Old-established Far East trading houses Swire Pacific and Swire Industries have agreed to merge, Reuter reports from Hongkong. SP is to acquire the remaining shares in SI not already owned by a scheme of arrangement. Terms are nine new "A" SP shares plus 50c cash for every four SI "A" shares; and for every SI "B", one "B" of SP plus 10c cash. The proposed merger values each SI "A" at about $HK14.34 and each "B" at about $HK2.71. Should the scheme go through, SI will become a wholly owned subsidiary of SP.

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank	11%
C. Hoare & Co	*11%
Lloyds Bank	11%
Midland Bank	11%
Nat Westminster	11%
Shenley Trust	12½%
20th Century Bank	12½%
Williams & Glyn's	11%

* 7-day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 7%, up to £25,000, 7¾%, over £25,000, 8¼%.

MINERALS AND RESOURCES CORPORATION LIMITED
(Incorporated in Bermuda)

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND NO. 78 ON THE ORDINARY SHARES

Further to the dividend notice published in the press on the 5th September, 1975 the conversion rate applicable to payments in the United Kingdom currency in respect of the abovementioned dividend is $2.0528 (United States currency) equivalent to 2.92283p per share.

For and on behalf of
ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED
London Secretaries
D. H. J. Pattison

London Office:
Holborn Viaduct,
[illegible] 1AJ

[illegible] of the United Kingdom Transfer Secretaries:
[illegible] Consolidated Limited,
P.O. Box 102, Charter House,
[illegible] Street, Ashford, Kent.

[illegible] October, 1975

Discount market

Discount houses had quite a comfortable passage yesterday. Although the market was a little uncertain to start with, the expected credit surplus soon began to materialize and rates eased accordingly.

The Bank of England eventually stepped in to "mop-up" surplus liquidity by selling a moderate amount of Treasury Bills directly to the houses.

Secured loans were coming at 10¾ or 11 per cent at the outset, but final balances were usually picked up at about 10 per cent.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 12%
(Last changed 4/10/75)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 11%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: Open 11 Close 10
Week Fixed: 11-11¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	11⅛	2 months	11¼
3 months	11⅛	3 months	11⅛

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) / Trades (Dis%)

2 months	11⅛-11¼	3 months	12¼-11¾
3 months	12¼	4 months	11¾-11½
4 months	12¼	6 months	11¾
6 months	11½		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	11½-11	7 months	11¾-11¼
2 months	11½-11	8 months	11¾-11¼
3 months	11¾-11¼	9 months	12-11½
4 months	11¾-11¼	10 months	12-11½
5 months	11¾-11¼	11 months	12-11½
6 months	11¾-11¼	12 months	12-11½

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	11½-11¼	6 months	11¾-11½
3 months	11¾-11½	12 months	11¾-11½

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	11¼-11¼	3 months	11½-11¼
7 days	11¼-11¼	6 months	11½
1 month	11¼	1 year	12¼-12⅛

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 11 Close 10

1 week	11¼-10⅞	6 months	11¾-11⅝
1 month	11⅜	9 months	11¾
3 months	11½	12 months	11⅞

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months	11⅞	6 months	12⅛

Finance House Base Rate 11%

Eurobonds prices (midday indicators)

$ STRAIGHTS

	Bid	Offer
AIDC 10½ 1981	101	102
Airtoste 8½ 1988	81	84
Ashland 8 1987	86½	87½
BICC 7¾ 1987	66	69
Bristol 8¾ 1979	88	89
British Steel Corp 8¾ 1989	80	83
Burmah 7¾ 1987	86¾	87¾
Carrier 8 1987	86½	87½
Chevron 7 1980	95	96½
Conoco 7 1980	96½	97
Conoco 8 1986	95½	94½
Cons Food 7¾ 1991	81½	83½
Coventry 8¾ 1981	90	92
Coventry 8½ 1980	86	88
Curacao Tokyo 8¾ 1988	87	88
Curacao Tokyo 10½ 1981	101½	102½
Cutler Hammer 8 1987	88½	89½
Dana 8 1987	86½	87½
Denmark Kingdom 7¾ 1990	80½	81½
Denmark Mtge Bank 7¾ 1991	79	80
Dundee 9¼ 1985	90	92
Escom 9¾ 1989	88½	90½
Escom Floating Rate 1982	97½	98½
First Chicago 7 1980	94	95
First Pennsylvania 7¾ 1984	83	85
GATX 8¾ 1987	83½	84½
Guardian Royal 8 1987	70	73
Hambros 7¾ 1987	72	75
ICI 7¾ 1992	77	80
International Util 8¾ 1982	93	94
Legal & Gen Ass 7¾ 1988	67	70
Manchester 8¾ 1981	86	88
Mexico 8¾ 1991	78	82
Michelin 7¾ 1988	81	82
Mitsubishi 9 1989	96	98
Motorola 8 1987	90	91
	Bid	**Offer**
Nat & Grindlays 7¾ 1987	70	73
Nat Coal Board 8¾ 1988	80	83
Nippon Fudsn 10¼ 1980	101¼	102¼
NA Rockwell 8¾ 1987	86	87
Occidental 7¾ 1984	84	86
Pacific Lighting 8 1988	86½	87½
Pacific Lighting 9¾ 1981	101½	102½
Pennwalt 8 1987	87	88
Ralston Prina 7¾ 1987	88	89
Scanraff 7¾ 1990	86	87
Scanraff 8¾ 1988	94	95
Shell 7¾ 1987	89½	90½
Singer 11 1977	102½	103½
Skandinaviska 10¼ 1981	102½	103½
Slough 8 1988	58	63
South Africa 8 1987	80	82
Standard Oil 8¾ 1980	100	101
Standard Oil 8¾ 1988	96	97
Standard Oil 8½ 1988	96½	97½
Sybron 8 1987	86½	87½
Tenneco 7¾ 1987	83½	84½
Textron 7¾ 1987	82½	83½
Transocean Gulf 7¾ 1987	89	90
Transocean Gulf 7 1980	95	96½
Union Oil 7¾ 1987	89	90
Venezuela 8¾ 1987	95	97
Volvo 8 1987	84	86
Wm Glyns 8¾ 1987	74	77

DM BONDS

	Bid	Offer
APEL (DM) 10 1981	105	106
Charter (DM) 6¾ 1968/83	76½	77½
Courtaulds (DM) 6¾ 1969/84	86½	87½
Denmark (DM) 9¾ 1989	99½	100½
Escom (DM) 7 1973/88	72	73
Goodyear (DM) 6¾ 1972/87	82	83
ICI (DM) 8 1971/86	90½	91½
Mitsubishi Heavy (DM) 9¾ 1980	104½	105½
Nat West (DM) 8 1988	90½	91½
N Zealand (DM) 9¾ 1982	104½	105½
Suedafrica (DM) 8¾ 1970/85	92½	93½
Sun Int Fin (DM) 7¾ 1988	90½	91½

$ CONVERTIBLES

	Bid	Offer
AMF 5 1987	60	63
American Express 4¾ 1987	80½	82½
Beatrice Foods 4¾ 1992	85	87
Beatrice Foods 6¾ 1991	102½	104½
Beatrice Foods 4¾ 1993	96	98
Borden 5 1992	87	89
Borden 6¾ 1991	100	102
Broadway Hale 4¾ 1987	69	71
Carnation 4 1988	86½	88½
Chevron 5 1992	100	102
Cummins 6¾ 1986	81	83
Dart 4¾ 1987	74	76
Eastman Kodak 4¾ 1988	115	117
Economic Labs 4¾ 1987	73	76
Federated Dept Stores 4¾ 1985	122	124
Ford 5 1988	73	75
Ford 6 1986	85	87
Gillette 4¾ 1987	68½	70½
Gould 5 1987	84	86
General Electric 4¾ 1987	82	84
Gulf and Western 5 1988	85	87
Harris 5 1987	64	66
Honeywell 6 1986	73	75
ITT 4¾ 1987	68	70
J. Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987	144	146
J. P. Morgan 4¾ 1987	103	105
Nabisco 5¾ 1988	88	90
Owens Illinois 4¾ 1987	87	89
J. C. Penney 4¾ 1987	78	80
Revlon 4¾ 1987	98	100
Rank Org 4¾ 1995	40	42
Sperry Rand 4¾ 1988	97	99
Squibb 4¾ 1987	77	79
Texaco 4¾ 1988	72	74
Union Carbide 4¾ 1982	99	101
Warner Lambert 4¾ 1987	87	89
Xerox Corp 5 1988	71	73

DM=Deutschmark issue.
Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities, London.

J. H. NIGHTINGALE & CO LIMITED
3 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-638 8651

74-75 Low	Company	Last Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
26	Armitage & Rhodes	27	—	3.0	11.1	3.0
94	Deborah Services	96	—	7.5	7.8	5.1
90	Henry Sykes	131	—	4.9	3.8	8.7
18	Twinlock Ord	20	—	0.9	4.6	4.9
45	Twinlock 12% ULS	65	—	12.0	18.5	—
48	Unilock Holdings	60	—	4.5	7.5	11.6

Foreign Exchange

The dollar staged a sharp advance on the foreign exchanges yesterday, helped by the central banks apparent view that the dollar is still undervalued, and by fresh dollar purchases by the Bundesbank. A steadying-up of Eurodollar rates, and mild optimism about a settlement of the New York City's financial problems were other helpful factors.

By contrast, the pound charted a narrowly irregular course, but it rallied from its early position when it was still evidently affected by renewed concern about Kuwait's decision to rule sterling out of future oil payments.

The trade-weighted depreciation against major currencies was finally unchanged at 29.4 per cent after widening to 29.5 during the session.

In dollar terms, the pound slid 145 points to $2.0470. With the British trade deficit well below worst estimates the pound recovered from early levels.

Only in one or two instances did the dollar fail to end at its best level of the day. French francs was one, where it reached 4.4350 briefly before ending at 4.4300 (overnight 4.3787) after a French trade surplus well down on the previous month. Other dollar gains included Deutschmarks, at 2.5955 (2.5667), Swiss Francs at 2.6830 (2.6570), Dutch guilders at 2.6735 (2.6360), and Belgian francs at 39.24 (38.74).

Gold fell 75 cents an ounce to $141.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) October 14	Market rates (close) October 14
New York	$2.0450-0590	$2.0465-0475
Montreal	$2.0895-1120	$2.1010-1020
Amsterdam	5.42-49fl	5.47-48fl
Brussels	79.50-80.80fr	80.25-45fr
Copenhagen	12.33-87k	12.36½-38½k
Frankfurt	5.27-33m	5.30½-31½m
Lisbon	54.40-90e	54.65-85e
Madrid	121.30-80p	121.50-70p
Milan	1380-97lr	1393-94lr
Oslo	11.28-33k	11.32½-33½k
Paris	9.00-10f	9.06-07f
Stockholm	8.97-9.05k	9.03½-04½k
Tokyo	618-26y	619-21y
Vienna	37.20-70sch	37.45-55sch
Zurich	5.45-50f	5.48½-49½f

Effective depreciation since Dec 21, 1971 unchanged at 29.4 per cent.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	.87-.67c prem	2.40-2.30c prem
Montreal	.40-.30c prem	1.40-1.30c prem
Amsterdam	3¾-2¾c prem	10¼-9¼c prem
Brussels	30-20c prem	125-105c prem
Copenhagen	6-4ore prem	14½-12½ore prem
Frankfurt	4¼-3¼pf prem	11¼-10¼pf prem
Lisbon	40c prem-35c disc	50c prem-50 disc
Milan	3-1lr prem	3-1lr prem
Oslo	7-4ore prem	18-15ore prem
Paris	4½-3½c prem	10½-9½c prem
Stockholm	4½-3½ore prem	11-9ore prem
Vienna	35-10gro prem	75-45gro prem
Zurich	4½-3½c prem	12-11c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar), $0.9738-39.

Eurodollar deposits (%) calls, 5¼-5½; seven days, 5½-6; one month, 5⅞-6⅛; three months, 7-7¼; six months, 7½-8¼.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $141.25 (an ounce); pm, $140.50.

Krugerrand: (per coin): $144.25-146.25 (£70.50-72.50) (domestic); $144.75-146.75 (£70.75-71.75) (international).

Sovereigns: (old), $42-44 (£21.00-21.50) (new); $43-44 (£21.00-21.50) (international).

Commodities

COPPER was barely steady, cash wire bars losing £3 and the three-month position £2.75.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £571.50-72.00 a metric ton; three months, £593.50-4.50. Sales, 9,600 tons (about half carries). Cash cathodes, £559.00-61.00; three months, £580-82.00. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £575.50-76.00; three months, £597.50-98.00. Settlement, £576. Sales, 6,600 tons (mainly carries). Cash cathodes, £562.50-63.00; three months, £584-84.50. Settlement, £563. Sales, 925 tons (mainly carries).

SILVER gained 2.4p for cash and 2.2p for three months in quiet and indecisive trading.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 208.10p a troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 427.2); three months, 214.70p (438.7c); six months, 221.70p (445.7c); one-year, 236.30p (467.5c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 208.0-08.3p; three months, 214.6-14.7p; seven months, 224.0-25.0p. Sales, 87 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 208.4-08.7p; three months, 215-15.1p; seven months, 224.4-25.0p. Settlement, 208.7p. Sales, 74 lots (mainly carries).

TIN: Standard cash closed £37.50 higher as support developed apparently on buffer stock account. Afternoon.—Standard cash, £3,118-22 a metric ton; three months, £3,135-28. Sales, 985 tons (mainly carries). High grade, cash, £3,118-22; three months, £3,125-28. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £3,115-18; three months, £3,118-20. Settlement, £3,118. Sales, 345 tons (about half carries). High grade, cash, £3,115-18; three months, £3,118-20. Settlement, £3,118. Sales, nil tons. Singapore tin ex-works, $M946 a picul.

LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £169.50-70.00 a metric ton; three months, £177.25-77.75. Sales, 475 tons. Morning.—Cash, £169.75-70.25; three months, £177.75-177.75. Settlement, £170.25. Sales, 6,000 tons (mainly carries).

ZINC was slightly firmer.—Afternoon.—Cash, £344.00-45.00 a metric ton; three months, £354.50-55.00. Sales, 475 tons. Morning.—Cash, £341-41.50; three months, £352-52.50. Settlement, £341.50. Sales, 3,435 tons (mainly carries). All afternoon metal prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was £1.70 up at £70.40 ($144) a troy ounce.

RUBBER was slightly steadier.—Nov, 33.45-35.55p per kilo; Dec, 33.60-34.80p; Jan-March, 34.50-34.55p; April-June, 35.50-35.55p; July-Sept, 36.65-36.70p; Oct-Dec, 38.10-38.15p; Jan-March, 39.35-39.40p; April-June, 40.35-40.50p; July-Sept, 41.05-41.30p. Sales: 8 lots at 5 tonnes; 180 at 15 tonnes including one option.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were quiet.—Spot, 32.25-33.75p. Cifs, Nov, 29.80-30.00p; Dec, 30.50-30.75p.

COFFEE.—Robustas were steady, Arabicas were slightly easier:

ROBUSTAS.—Nov, £736.50-39.00 per metric ton; Jan, £732.50-35.00; March, £733.50-34.50; May, £735.50-36.50; July, £739-39.50; Sept, £742.50-44.00; Nov, £746.50-48.00.—Sales, 350 lots including 14 options.

ARABICAS.—Oct, $91.20-91.80 per 50 kilos; Dec, $90-90.60; Feb, $90.20-90.80; April, $90.50-91.00; June, $91.25-91.50; Aug, $91.50-91.75; Oct, $91.75-93.00. Sales, 9 lots.

COCOA was barely steady.—Dec, £664-55 per metric ton; March, £616-17; May, £596-97; July, £588-90; Sept, £584-86; Dec, £580-83; March, £577-80. Sales, 2,630 lots, including 105 options. No ICO prices due to US holiday.

SUGAR was quiet. The London daily prices were unchanged at £160 for "raws" and £168 for "whites". Dec, £164.25-64.50 per long ton; March, £163.50-65.40; May, £162.75-62.80; Aug, £161.50-61.50; Oct, £160.75-61.00; Dec, £159.50-60.50; March, £159.50-60.50. Sales, 717 lots. No ISA prices due to US holiday.

SOYABEAN MEAL was steady.—Oct, £82.00-87.00 per metric ton; Dec, £86.50-86.70; Feb, £87.70-87.80; April, £88.70-88.90; June, £89.70-89.90; August, £90.60-90.90; Oct, £91.30-91.90. Sales: 122 lots.

WOOL: Greasy futures are steady.—Oct, 160-66.5p per kilo; Dec, 158.5-63.0p; March 168-71p; May, 169.5-72.6p; July, 171.5-74.0p; Oct, 181-82p; Dec, 182.5-84p; March 184-86p. Sales: 3 lots.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—**WHEAT:** United States Dark Northern Spring No 2, 14 per cent, Dec, £102 direct Tilbury. Oct, £100; Nov, £101.50; Dec, £103.40 trans-shipment east coast. EEC feed: Oct, £66.50; Nov, £68.50 east coast sellers. **MAIZE:** No 3 yellow American-French, Oct, £65.75; Nov, £65.50; Dec, £66; Jan, £66.50 trans-shipment east coast. **BARLEY:** EEC feed, Oct, £64; Nov, £68.50; Dec, £72 east coast. All per long ton cif United Kingdom unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—BARLEY was steadier: Nov, £65.65; Jan, £63.65; March £67.35; May, £68.65; Sept, £65.10. WHEAT was steadier: Nov, £64.45; Jan, £66.60; March, £68.25; May, £69.85; Sept, £66.90.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority's location farm spot prices for October 14.—

	Soft Milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Humberside	£64.65	£62.15	£60.09
Gloucester	£64.15	£61.90	£60.70

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on October 14.—UK: Cattle £18.61 per live cwt (+0.38). Sheep 34.6p per lb EDCW (+2.2). Pigs £4.93 per sc LW (+0.11). England and Wales: Cattle numbers up 9.4 per cent average price £18.76 (+0.26). Sheep numbers up 11.0 per cent average price 35.1p (+2.3). Pig numbers down 8.5 per cent, average price £4.92 (+0.11). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 0.9 per cent average price £18.66 (+0.06). Sheep numbers up 8.7 per cent average price 32.6p (+1.8). Pig numbers up 5.2 per cent average price £5.04 (+0.04).

Recent Issues

	Closing price
Barnet 13¼% 1980 (£100P)	[illegible]
Do 14¼% 1984-85 (£100P)	£30+¼
Bristol Wtr 9% Rd Pf (£)	£89¾
Corn Exchange 10p Ord	125
Coventry 13¼% 1980 (£99¼b)	£15¼
Derby 13¼% 1983 (£99¼a)	£45½
Elandsrand Gold 20c (R3)	101+11⅛
Haslemere Est 9¼% Cnv (£100)	£119-1
Islington 13¼% 1980 (£100b)	£10⅛+⅛
Do 14% 85-88 (£100b)	£34+⅛
Lee Valley Wtr 9% Rd Pf (£)	£10¼
Liverpool 13¼% 1981 (£99½a)	£10½
Norfolk 13¼% Db 80-85 (£99)	£27
Treasury 9% B 1978 (£96)	£93¼
York Wtr 9% Pf 1980 (£)	£9¾

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Babcock Wilcox (25¼)	Nov 11	42 prem+5
Grand Met (58p)	Nov 28	14 prem+2½
Imp Cont Gas (280p)	Dec 12	55 prem+2
Northern Foods (25p)	Dec 5	35 prem+2
Peacock Savini (25p)		4 prem
Royal Ins (220p)	Nov 14	73 prem+3

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £40 paid. b £10 paid. c £60 paid. f £50 paid. g £80 paid. h £35 paid. i £40 paid.

BULGARIA CREDIT

ECGD has guaranteed a £1m line of credit made available by Lloyds Bank to Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank to finance contracts placed in Britain.

CONS AFRICAN MINES

Company will probably proceed with rights issue to shareholders at "a propitious time". Meeting called for November 6 as preliminary.

AMEX-INDONESIA

London subsidiary of American Express, Amex Bank, has arranged a $16m medium-term loan for Indonesian Government to purchase United States port equipment.

Lower output of cocoa forecast

Geneva, Oct 14.—The International Cocoa Organization forecasts world production of cocoa beans for the crop year 1975-76 at 1,472,000 tonnes, compared with the committee's revised estimates for 1974-75 of 1,512,000 tonnes.

World grindings of cocoa beans for 1975-76 are seen at 1,462,000 tonnes, compared with revised estimates for 1974-75 of 1,429,000.

The crop year covered by the forecasts runs from October 1, 1975, to September 30, 1976.

Wall Street

New York, Oct 14.—Prices were gaining strongly on the New York Stock Exchange this morning. The Dow Jones industrial average was about seven points ahead and three times as many issues had gained as had declined.

Yesterday the industrial average climbed 13.86 points to 857.77, with advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 920 to 380. Volume totalled 12,020,000 shares.

Brokers tended to attribute the gains to signs from Washington that Congress might avert a New York City debt default with its potentially wide market repercussions.

Over the past weekend, Vice-President Rockefeller, a former Governor of New York, changed his position to support a Federal bail-out of the city.

The New York commodity markets, cocoa, coffee and sugar exchanges and banks were all closed on Monday due to the American holiday, Columbus Day.

Further, the Senate Banking Committee appeared to be moving towards a more favourable attitude on Congressional action—and a Congressional Budget Office study indicated that Federal action was the only way to avert a default.

However, the White House indicated Mr Rockefeller and President Ford were at odds about Federal action to help the city.

Arizona Public Service was one of the most active issues on the NYSE, closing at 14⅛ unchanged. A block of 99,900 shares of the issue traded at 14⅛.

Jordon Jewelry fell ⅜ to 10⅜.

Chicago gold down 80c

GOLD.—Futures closed 50 to 80 cents lower in light trading on the IMM. Dealers said that the Columbus Day holiday, which closed the New York gold futures market, was the main factor in today's limited IMM activity with total sales estimated at only 1,362 lots. The December 1975 contract fell 80 cents to 142.70-142.90. March was also off 80 cents at 146.10 and distant December fell a comparable amount to 157.20 bid. June was off 65 cents at 149.30-149.60 and September eased 50 cents to 153.00 offered.

CHICAGO IMM.—Dec, $142.90-142.70; March, $146.10; June, $149.60-149.30 asked; Sept, $153.00 asked; Dec, $157.20 bid.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS.—Products fell with limit Bean losses, down $1.12 to 0.86 cents a lb in Oil, and $5.10 to $3.00 off in Meal. Commercial buying met stop loss sales in Oil while crusher sales were cited on Meal declines. On Friday the USDA raised its new crop estimate for Soyabeans 31 million bushels from last month to 1.473 million bushels. This, followed by the announced lifting of the Poland sale moratorium was viewed as negative as the USSR ban continues. Excellent harvest weather and increased Bean movement over the weekend are also sell factors. Cash products showed contract. SOYABEANS.—Nov, 553c asked; Jan, 543c asked; March, 562½c asked; May, 558½c asked; July, 561½c asked; Aug, 561c asked; Sept, 556c asked; Nov, 550c asked; Jan, 556c asked. SOYABEAN MEAL.—Oct, $133.50-3.20; Dec, $134.70-5.00; Jan, $137.00; March, $130.50. SOYABEAN OIL.—Oct, 21.35-30c; Dec, 21.05c asked; Jan, 20.95-95c asked; March, 20.90c asked; May, 20.80c; July, 20.70c; Aug, 20.65c; Sept, 20.70c.

SOYABEAN MEAL (New).—March, $139.50; May, $142.00-3.00; July, $143.00; Aug, $144.00-5.00; Sept, $144.00-4.50.

CHICAGO GRAINS. WHEAT closed weak 13 to 9¾ cents lower. Dec, 406¼-105¼c; March, 421-420c; May, 421c; July, 416¼-417c; Sept, 422¼c. MAIZE closed weak 7¾ to 8 cents lower. Dec, 293-293¼c; March, 300-300c; May, 302¼-303c; July, 302¼c; Sept, 292¼c; Dec, 278c. OATS closed 4¼ to 2 cents lower. Dec, 150¼c; March, 152¼c; May, 151c; July, 149c. Spot 56.00 A.

	Oct 13	Oct 10
Allied Chem.	32	31⅞
Allied Stores	41¾	42
Allied Supermkt.	2⅝	2¾
Allis Chalmers	10⅝	10⅛
Alcoa	39⅛	38
Amax Inc	47⅛	45½
Amerada Hess	17⅛	16⅜
Am. Airlines	7⅛	7
Am. Brands	39½	39⅛
Am. Broadcast	21½	20⅝
Am. Can.	29⅛	29⅛
Am. Cyan.	24½	24⅛
Am. El. Power	20⅛	19⅞
Am. Home	35½	35⅛
Am. Motors	5⅛	5½
Am. Nat Gas	32⅛	32⅛
Am. Standard	13⅞	13⅛
Am. Tel.	47⅛	46⅛
Amf. Inc.	17⅛	17½
Anaconda	17⅛	17
Armco Steel	28⅛	27
Asarco	14⅛	14⅛
Ashland Oil	19½	19⅛
Atl. Richfield	99	99½
Avco	5½	5⅛
Avon Prod.	42⅛	41⅛
Babcock & Wcox	19½	19⅛
Bankers Tst NY	31⅛	29½
Bank of Am.	42⅛h	41⅛h
Bank of N.Y.	27	26⅛
Beat Fds.	21½	22
Bell & Howell	17⅛	16⅛
Bendix	43	42⅛
Beth. Steel	35⅛	35½
Boeing	30	28⅛
Boise Cascade	21½	21⅛
Borden	24⅛	23⅛
Borg Warner	17⅛	17
Bristol Myers	67⅛	66⅛
BP	11⅛	11⅛
Budd	8⅛	8⅛
Burl. Ind.	25⅛	25⅛
Burlington Nthn	30½	29⅛
Burroughs	91⅛	89½
Campbell Soup	29⅛	29½
Canadian Pac.	13⅛	13⅛
Caterpillar	69	68
Celanese	43⅛	42⅛
Central Soya	13½	13⅛
Charter N.Y.	21½	21
Chase Manhat.	28⅛	26⅛
Chem. Bk. N.Y.	31½	29⅛
Chesapeake Ohio	34½	34⅛
Chrysler	10⅛	9⅛
Citicorp	30⅛	28⅛
Cities Serv.	42⅛	42
Clark Equip	27½	27⅛
Coca Cola	79⅛	78⅛
Colgate	30⅛	29⅛
C B S.	49⅛	48⅛
Columbia Gas	24⅛	24⅛
Comb Eng	46½	46⅛
Comw. Edison	29	27⅛
Con Edison	13⅛	13
Cons Foods	17½	17½
Cons Power	17⅛	17⅛
Cont. Can.	25⅛	25⅛
Cont. Oil	68	68⅛
Control Data	20	19⅛
Corning Glass	39	38⅛
C P.C. Intnl.	41⅞	41½
Crane	44	43⅛
Crocker Int	21½	21⅛
Crown Zeller	33⅛	33⅛
Dart Ind.	27⅛	26⅛
Deere	48½	48
Del Monte	24⅛	24⅛
Delta Air	31½	30⅛
Detroit Edison	12⅛	12½
Disney	48½	46⅛
Dow Chem.	90⅛	89⅛
Dresser Ind.	69⅛	69⅛
Duke Power	17	16⅛
Du Pont	119⅛	117
Eastern Air	4⅛	4⅛
East. Kodak	99⅛	99⅛
Eaton Corp.	27⅛	27⅛
El Paso G.	11⅛	11⅛
Equitable Life	18⅛	18⅛
Esmark	30⅛	30⅛
Evans P. D.	5⅛	5⅛
Exxon Corp	92⅛	91⅛
Fed. D. Strs.	51	50
Firestone	20⅛	20⅛
Fst. Chicago	18⅛	18⅛
Fst. Nt. Boston	22⅛	22½
Fst. Penn Corp	15⅛	14⅛

	Oct 13	Oct 10
Ford	38⅛	38
G.A.F. Corp.	10	9⅛
Gamble Skogmo	21	20⅛
Gen. Dynam.	47⅛	46⅛
Gen. Electric	48⅛	47½
Gen Foods	25⅛	24⅛
Gen. Instr.	9½	9⅛
Gen. Mills	56⅛	56½
Gen. Motors	54⅛	53⅛
Gen Pub Util N.Y.	15⅛	15⅛
Gen. Tel. El.	23½	23⅛
Gen. Tire	16⅛	16⅛
Genesco	4½	4⅛
Georgia Pac	38⅛	38½
Getty Oil	187	189
Gillette	29⅛	28½
Goodrich	16⅛	16½
Goodyear	20⅛	20
Gould Inc.	29½	29½
Grace	25	24⅛
Grant W.T.	2⅛	2⅞
Gt. At. & Pac.	12	12⅛
Greyhound	13½	13⅛
Grumman Cp.	14⅛	14⅛
Gulf Oil	22⅛	21⅛
Gulf Wn. Ind.	22	21⅛
Heinz. H. J.	48⅛	48⅛
Hercules	28⅛	28
Honeywell	31½	30⅛
IC Inds	14⅛	14⅛
Ingersoll	69⅛	68⅛
Inland Steel	42½	41⅛
I.B.M.	210⅛	206
Int. Harv.	23½	23
Int. Nickel	29½	28⅛
Int. Paper	53	52⅛
Int. Tel. Tel.	20	19⅛
Jewel Co	18½	18⅛
Jim Walter	28⅛	29⅛
Johns Manv.	20½	20
Johnson & John	83⅛	82½
Kaiser Alum.	24⅛	23⅛
Kennecott	31⅛	31⅛
Kerr McGee	87⅛	88⅛
Kimb. Clk.	38⅛	38⅛
Kraftco Cp.	37⅛	38⅛
Kresge S.S.	33⅛	33⅛
Kroger	20½	20⅛
Ligg. Myer	28½	28⅛
L.T.V.	13½	13⅛
Litton	7	6⅛
Lockheed	7⅛	7⅛
Lucky Stores	16⅛	15½
Manuf Hanover	28½	27⅛
Mapco	44⅛	44½
Marathon Oil	47⅛	47⅛
Marcor Inc.	23⅛	23½
Marine Mid.	16⅛	15⅛
Martin Mar.	15⅛	14⅛
McDonnell	16⅛	16½
Mead	17⅛	17
Merck	73⅛	73⅛
Minn. Min.	57⅛	56⅛
Mobil Oil	47½	47⅛
Monsanto	76⅛	74½
Morgan. J. P.	53⅛	52⅛
Motorola	48	46½
NCR Corp	24½	23⅛
NL Ind	12⅛	12
Nat. Bisc.	34½	34⅛
Nat. Distill.	15⅛	15⅛
Nat Steel	38½	38⅛
Norfolk West	64½	64⅛
NW Bancor	38⅛	37⅛
Norton Simon	21⅛	21⅛
Occ. Pet.	16½	16½
Ogden	15⅛	15½
Olin Corp.	25⅛	25⅛
Otis Elev.	31	32⅛
Owens Ill.	47	45
Pac. Gas. El.	21⅛	20⅛
Pan. Am.	4⅛	4⅛
Penn Cent.	1½	1½
Penney J C	49⅛	48⅛
Pennzoil	21⅛	20½
Pepsico	70	67⅛
Pet Corp	23	23
Pfizer	27½	27⅛
Phelps Dod.	31⅛	32⅛
Philip Mor.	51⅛	49⅛
Phill. Pet.	56⅛	56⅛
Polaroid	40⅛	39½
P.P.G. Ind.	30⅛	30
Proc. Gamble	89⅛	88
Pub.Ser.El&Gas	17	16½
Pullman	32	31⅛
Rapid American	6⅛	6⅛

	Oct 13	Oct 10
Raytheon	53⅛	52
RCA Corp	19⅛	18⅛
Repub. Steel	30	29½
Reynolds Ind.	53⅛	52
Reynolds Metal	19½	19⅛
Rockwell Int	22	22⅛
Royal Dutch	35	35⅛
Safeways	49	49
St. Regis	29⅛	29⅛
Santa Fe Ind	28⅛	28⅛
SCM	10⅛	10⅛
Schlumbgr.	74⅛	73⅛
Scott. Paper	16⅛	16
Seaboard Coast	19⅛	19⅛
Seagram	28⅛	28⅛
Sears Roe.	69½	67⅛
Shell Oil	54⅛	53⅛
Shell Trans.	29⅛	29⅛
Signal Co	16⅛	16⅛
Singer	10⅛	10⅛
Sony	9⅛	9⅛
Sth Cal Edison	19	18⅛
Southern Pac.	28½	27⅛
Southern Rly.	51½	50⅛
Sperry Rand	42⅛	42⅛
Squibb	34½	34⅛
Std. Brands	71½	71⅛
Std. Oil Cal.	31⅛	30⅛
Std. Oil Ind.	49⅛	48⅛
Std. Oil Ohio	72	70⅛
Sterling Drug	18⅛	18⅛
Stevens J.P.	16⅛	16
Stude Worth	38⅛	38½
Sunbeam Cp.	18⅛	17⅛
Sundstrand	16⅛	16⅛
Sun Oil	31⅛	31⅛
Teledyne	22½	21⅛
Tenneco	24⅛	24⅛
Texaco	23⅛	23⅛
Texas East Trans	32½	31⅛
Texas Inst	105	103⅛
Texas Utilities	20½	19⅛
Textron	20	20
T.W.A.	7⅛	7⅛
Travelers Gp.	23	22⅛
T.R.W. Inc.	23⅛	24
U.A.L. Inc.	23½	24⅛
Unilever Ltd.	31½	31⅛
Unilever N.V.	36½	36⅛
Unionamerica	2	1⅞
Union Bancorp	8⅛	8⅛
Union Carb.	57	55⅛
Un. Oil Cal.	45⅛	45
Un Pacific Corp.	73⅛	72⅛
Uniroyal	9	8⅛
United Brands	4⅛	4⅛
Utd Merch & Man	12	12⅛
U.S. Industries	4⅛	4⅛
U S Steel	63⅛	62
Utd Technol	38	37
Wachovia	18⅛	17
Warner Comm	20⅛	20⅛
Warner Lambert	35⅛	34⅛
Wells Fargo	15	14⅛
West'n Bancorp	19⅛	19
Westghs El.	12½	12
Weyerhaeuser	38⅛	38⅛
Whirlpool	27⅛	27
White Motor	8⅛	8⅛
Woolworth	17⅛	17½
Xerox Cp.	63	59⅛
Zenith	22⅛	22

Canadian Prices

	Oct 13	Oct 10
Abitibi	9⅛	9⅛
Alcan	20⅛	20⅛
Alg. Steel	29⅛	29⅛
Asbestos	18⅛	18⅛
Bell Tel.	41⅛	41½
Can. Sup. Oil	38⅛	38⅛
Can. Inv. Fd.	4.89	4.89
Cominco	33½	33½
Cons Bat.	3	2⅞
Falconbridge	29⅛	29⅛
Gulf Oil	28⅛	28⅛
Hawker Can.	6.63	6.63
Hud. Bay Min	18½	18½
Hud. Bay Oil	33⅛	33⅛
I.A.C. Ltd.	18⅛	18⅛
Imasco	30½	30½
Imp. Oil	24	24
Int. Pipe	11⅛	11⅛
Mass.-Fergsn.	17⅛	17⅛
Power Cp.	8	8
Price Bros.	16⅛	16⅛
Royal Trust	20⅛	20⅛
Seagram	27½	27½
Steel Co.	30⅛	30⅛
Tex. Can.	26	26
Trans. Mnt. Oil	9½	9⅛
Walker H.	28⅛	28⅛
W.C.T.	22	22

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market Closed. n New Issue. p Stock Split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, $2.0465 ($2.0658); three months, $2.0421; Canadian dollar (97.38c). (Banks closed).

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 857.77 (823.91); transportation, 165.15 (163.06); utilities, 91.19 (80.39); 65 stocks, 255.05 (251.32). New York Stock Exchange index, 47.33 (46.86); industrials, 52.85 (52.58); transportation, 30.98 (30.64); utilities, 31.85 (31.48); financial, 45.27 (44.32).

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

[illegible]

* Ex dividend. * Not available to the general public. † Guernsey gross yield. ‡ Previous day's price. § Ex all. ¶ Dealings suspended. ø Sub-divided. ‖ Cash value for £100 premium.

Dealing or valuation days—(1) Monday. (2) Tuesday. (3) Wednesday. (4) Thursday. (5) Friday. (6) Oct 22. (9) Oct 31. (10) Oct 31. (14) Nov 3. (13) Oct month. (22) 2nd Thursday of month. (23) 1st and 3rd Wednesday of month. (25) 20th of month. (24) 1st Tuesday of month. (26) 1st and 3rd Thursday of month. (26) 4th Thursday of month. (27) 1st Wednesday of month. (28) Last Thursday of month. (29) 3rd working day of month. (30) 16th of month. (31) 1st working day of month. (32) 20th of month. (32) 1st day of Feb, May, Aug, Nov. (34) Last working day of month. (35) 15th of month. (36) 14th of month. (37) 21st of each month. (38) 3rd Wednesday of month. (39) 2nd Wednesday of month.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

COLLEGE BUTLER to start Jan 1st. 1976. Duties include care of college hall and plate. Some waiting. No experience needed. 2 bedroomed self-contained flat available. Salary by arrangement according to experience. Application in writing to the Matron in College, New Buildings, Eton College, Windsor.

ATHENS.—Qualified nanny, 25-40, with previous experience, required for 2 girls, 4 years and 8 months. £100 p.m. Please write, Mrs M. Marcou, 67, Eaton Square, S.W.1. Telephone: 01-235 1481 before 11 a.m.

AU PAIR BUREAU PICCADILLY offers best jobs London or abroad. Call 87 Regent St. W1 930 4757.

COUPLE required as Cook/Housekeeper and Housemaid/Valet for country house. Fully furnished staff flat, sitting room, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, TV. Good salary. Staff car. Driver essential.—Tel. office hours: Oakwood Hill 2093, or write The Secretary, Ruckmans Farm, Oakwood Hill, near Dorking, Surrey.

FROM PHILIPPINES, experienced domestic staff speedily arranged.—Tonair Agency. 01-839 2785.

GIRL FRIDAY FOR MOSCOW. British Diplomatic family in Moscow requires cheerful, energetic girl to help look after two daughters aged 7 and 8, for 1 yr. from early Jan. '76. Min. age 20. Interviews in London early Dec. Apply with full personal details to Box 1306 S, The Times.

PLAYWRIGHT, DOCTOR and 4 children require experienced Nanny. Own car, tv, housekeeper employed. 30 miles from London.—Tel. Iver 65489.

SPAIN. Family of 2 require married couple or Cook immediately. PARIS. Nanny for one child. Excellent salary and conditions. ALSO LOTS OF TOP JOBS FOR NANNIES IN CENTRAL LONDON. Ring Belgravia Bureau. 589 4545.

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THE PASTORAL MEASURE 1968
THE CHURCH OF ST. JAMES' FARNHAM

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Apply in writing to The Secretary, The Redundant Churches Uses Committee, Diocesan House, Quarry Street, Guildford, to whom application in view should be made.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of The COMPANIES Acts, 1948 to 1967 and in the Matter of GEORGE BARKER (BUILDERS) Limited (in Liquidation)

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of The Companies Act 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. CORK, GULLY & CO., Chartered Accountants, of 19 Eastcheap, London, EC3M 1DA, on Wednesday the 12th day of November, 1975, at 11.45 a.m. to be followed at 12 noon by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidators' Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-up to date.

Dated this 9th day of October, 1975.

R. E. FLOYD,
M. A. JORDAN,
Joint Liquidators.

In the Matter of FRAYTHORN Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948

By Order of the High Court of Justice dated 25th July 1975 MR. WALTER JOHN BOND, Certified Accountant of Bridge Buildings, Barnstaple, Devon, has been APPOINTED LIQUIDATOR of the above named Company.

Dated this 9th day of October, 1975.

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DIVIDEND NOTICES

ROBECO

ROTTERDAMSCH BELEGGINGSCONSORTIUM N.V.

Robeco N.V. announce an Interim Cash Dividend of Fls. 7.40 per share of Fls. 50 (Fls. 0.74 per Sub-share).

BEARER SHARE WARRANTS WITH COUPONS ATTACHED

Authorised Depositaries in the United Kingdom may present coupons to the Company's Paying Agents, National Westminster Bank Limited, Stock Office Services, Marking Names Section, 2nd Floor, 41 Lothbury, London, E.C.2. Payment will be made in Sterling at the right buying rate of Exchange less exchange commission on Amsterdam current at 2 p.m. on the day of lodgment.

The dividend will be payable at Fls. 7.40 per share, less tax as appropriate as from 22nd October, 1975, against surrender of Coupon No. 69.

Coupons presented on behalf of shareholders who are subject to United Kingdom Income Tax will be subject to Netherlands Dividend Tax at the rate of 15 per cent and United Kingdom Income Tax at the rate of 30 per cent on the gross dividend. Forms 92 VK will not be required in respect of claims lodged within six months of the payment date. Coupons No. 69 presented after 22nd April, 1976, must be accompanied by a completed Form 92 VK duly certified by the individual shareholder's Inspector of Taxes.

If the coupons presented are accompanied by certified Forms 92 OST, B., CAN., DEN., FIN., FR., D., IER., JA., LUX., NA., NW., NIG., SP., ZA., SUR., VS., or ZWE., supplied by residents of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, The Federal Republic of Germany, The Republic of Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands Antilles, Norway, Singapore, Spain, South Africa, Surinam, the United States of America or Sweden respectively, Netherlands Dividend Tax amounting to 15 per cent will be withheld. Forms 92 VS must be submitted in duplicate, signed by the applicant but need not be authorised by the U.S. Inspector of Taxes.

Residents of Switzerland can apply for an annual refund by submitting a form R-NI 1 to the Dutch Fiscal Authorities. This form can be obtained from the Eidgenossische Steuerverwaltung, Bern.

Residents of Italy can have a full refund by submitting form 92 IT certified by their local tax inspectors, to the Inspector of Corporation Tax Witham Straat 2-4 Amsterdam, and the relevant dividend note.

In all other cases Netherlands Dividend Tax at 25 per cent will be deducted from the gross dividend.

Exemption from United Kingdom Income Tax may be claimed by lodging the usual affidavit certifying non-residence in the United Kingdom.

Coupons will be accepted for payment on business days between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Listing forms may be obtained from the Company's Paying Agents.

SUB-SHARE CERTIFICATES REGISTERED IN THE NAME OF NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK (NOMINEES) LIMITED

Claims should be lodged with National Westminster Bank Limited, Stock Office Services, Marking Names Section, 2nd Floor, 41 Lothbury, London, E.C.2, on forms obtainable from that Department by Authorised Depositaries only who should mark such payment of the dividend on the back of each certificate. Details of the requirements necessary to obtain relief from Netherlands Dividend Tax under Double Taxation Agreements will be available with the claim forms. The applicable United Kingdom Income Tax of 30 per cent on the gross dividend for United Kingdom Residents will be deducted.

Where Non-Residents require their dividend to be paid free of United Kingdom Income Tax the usual Inland Revenue Affidavit must be lodged with the claim.

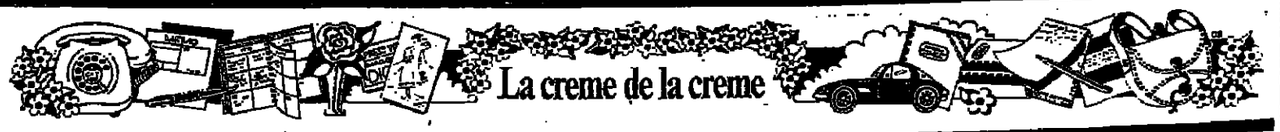
The record date will be the 15th October, 1975.

The Dutch Currency will be converted on the 15th October, 1975.

Exchange and Marking Name Commission will be deducted. Payment will be made by National Provincial Bank (Nominees) Limited on or after the 22nd October, 1975.

A further announcement will be made shortly giving full Sterling details of the Dividend.

15th October, 1975.



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WE are prepared to pay very handsomely, although there's no telling how much until we see how well you're likely to fit.
WE would like you to have not only personnel experience and selling talent, but also secretarial ability, a business head and a marketing background—plus French and/or other foreign languages, and a driving licence.
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WE think you probably look 25, are around 30, but act 35 when you should. We know you understand, and like people.

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SIX CLOWNS.—J. B. Priestley recalls six men who have made him laugh, not because they tell jokes, but because they are jokes, in the October issue of The Illustrated London News, now on sale and still only 40p.

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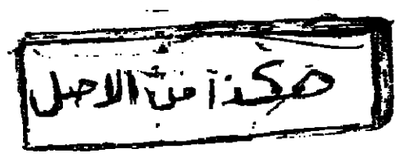
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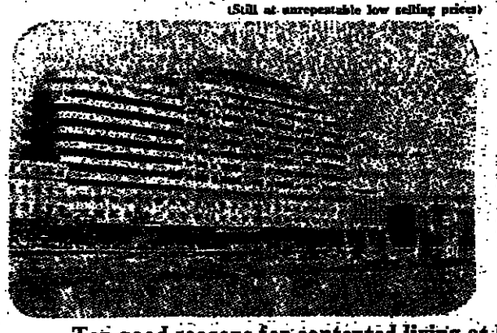
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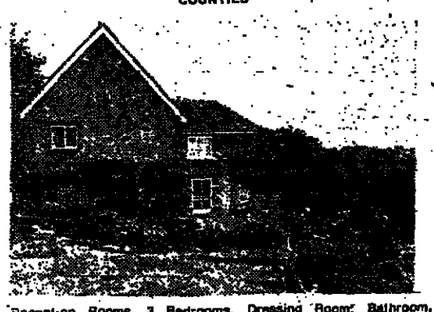
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LONDON AND SUBURBAN

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ADORABLE SMALL HOUSE.—Few mins. Ken. High St., immaculate 4 bed. recept., kit. bath., c.h., lease 68 years, £35,000 o.n.o. Boyd & Boyd. 584 7453.

JOHN D. WOOD

GROOM PLACE, S.W.1

VERY EXTENSIVE GARAGING WITH RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION.
JUST OFF BELGRAVE SQUARE
An attractive mews with a flat comprising 1/2 bedrooms 1/2 reception rooms, bathroom, kitchen/dining area, large store room and loft. Superb garaging for 6 cars.
60 years lease available.
£40,000
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D. PINTO & CO

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CANONBURY, N.1. A First & Second floor maisonette with 3 beds., 2 recep., kit & bath., newly modernised, C.H. Lease 95 years. G.R. £30 p.a. £15,250. Other similar 2 and 3 roomed flats also available.
MARBLE ARCH, W.1. A 3rd floor pied-a-terre in this excellent position with bedsitting room, kit. bath, private roof terrace. Lease 51 years. £11,000.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

PERIOD HOUSE, KENSINGTON

First time on the market, owner reluctantly selling much loved house as last of family leaves.
Delightful luxurious Kensington freehold, featured in IDEAL HOME MAGAZINE as perfect example of superb restoration and modernisation.
Five beds, 2 recept., 2 bathrooms, staff bedsitting room and bathroom. Full C.H. interphone and service lift. Excellent decorative order. Fixtures and fittings of the highest standards. Lovely south-facing walled gardens landscaped by Leading Designer.
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Superb new town house with garage and patio garden : 5 bedrooms, 2 with covered balconies. 3 bathrooms, Wrighton kitchen, fine open-plan reception/dining with balcony, cloakroom and utility room, garage, full gas-fired c.h. Lease 115 years. Price £85,000. SHOW FLAT open today 11 to 1 and 2 to 5.
CHESTERTONS
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MELLERSH & HARDING
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NR. CHIPSTEAD SURREY

Well equipped detached family House. 4 beds., through lounge, dining room, cloakroom, modern kitchen, gas c.h. Lovely situation in quiet road. Attractive garden ¼ acre. garage. Easy walk station.
£35,000
DOWNLAND 53598

WATERLOO 30 MINS

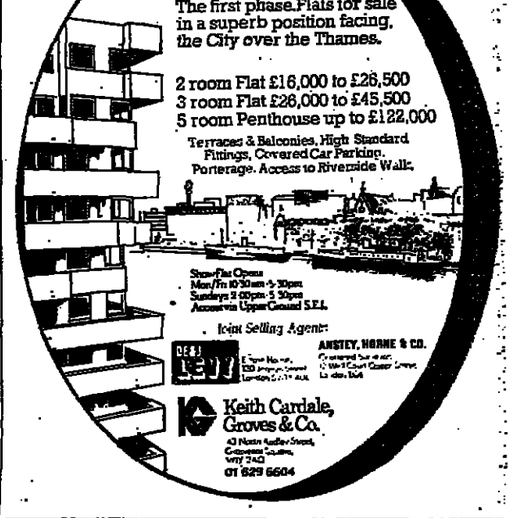
Teddington 10 minutes walk station. Delightful modern semi-detached house. 3 bedrooms, fitted kitchen with extras, long lounge-through dining room (French windows onto garden), gas c.h., garage. 2 w.c.s. enclosed garden, good decorative order. £18,000 Freehold or offers.
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UNIQUE GEORGIAN HOUSE (4th storey) maintaining all original features. Remodelled by leading architects and international West End decorators. Located in wide tree-lined quiet street, minutes from Regents Park, shops and transport. 35ft. by 70ft. well maintained garden. Also included, self-contained flat with conservatory, photographed by House and Garden. £49,500. Phone: 01-388 0860.

ECCLESTON SQUARE MEWS S.W.1. This is a really well modernised beautifully decorated mews house. 23ft x 14ft. bedrm... with bathroom en suite, another bed and en suite bath. 3rd bed./study, superb dble. recept. with sliding window onto large balcony and 400 sq. ft. roof terrace. 151 years old £50 p.a. for £55,000. Lurot Brand & Co., 01-584 6221.

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5 room Penthouse up to £122,000
Terraced & Balconies, High Standard Fittings, Covered Car Parking, Porterage. Access to Riverside Walk.



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A superbly appointed & spacious flat with every modern amenity, but with the style & elegance of an earlier period.
5 bedrooms & dressing room, 3 bathrooms, 2 shower rooms, 2 reception rooms, lounge hall, cloakroom, completely equipped kitchen and utility room, staff room.
The flat, which is on the top floor, is carpeted & curtained throughout and ready for immediate occupation.
Lease 48 years. Rent £100 p.a. Service charge.
Further details from Sole Agents

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Prices from £29,000 to £32,000

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Raw silk lined walls, bronze tiled floors and matching fittings throughout, velvet and silk curtains, marble heaters in mahogany wood. Two large double bedrooms, both with fitted wardrobes and tailor made beds, two bathrooms and w.c.'s, one in blue with louvre windows, one in grey and yellow—both with "Tiffany" lamps. Fully fitted kitchen including stove, fridge, etc. Locker room, built-in wardrobes. "L" shaped lounge leading to open patio for dining, inc. glass dining table and chairs—patio displaying two 18th century Roman statues. Four telephones, lifts, fully serviced, 132-year lease. Immaculate condition.
MUST BE SEEN TO BE BELIEVED.
£36,000 NEGOTIABLE.
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SAVILLS

CADOGAN GARDENS, S.W.3. A very attractive and charming second floor family flat. 2 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 5 bedrooms, kitchen. Lift, caretaker, USE OF GARDENS. Lease 48 years. Price £49,000 o.n.o.

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LONDON AND SUBURBAN

KENSINGTON. A most attractive Regency terraced house with the benefit of a mature garden and sun terrace. Drawing rm., kit./dining rm., 3 beds., 2 baths., cloaks. Lse. 65 yrs. (enfranchisable). G.R. £60 p.a. Price £45,000. Apply: Jackson-Stops & Staff. Tel: 499 6291.
CLAPHAM COMMON. Westside. Jackson Rose & Co. offer a modernised Victorian house 20 seconds from the Common. Gas c.h. 4 good beds., 26ft. recpt. with French doors to gdn., luxury kitchen, breakfast rm., bathroom (space for 2nd), sep. w.c. Freehold. £52,500. Apply Jackson-Stops & Staff, tel. 499 6291.
HAMPSTEAD. — Modern semi-detached house on two floors only and in a quiet wooded setting close to the village and Heath. Excellent order throughout. 2 recepts., sun lounge, 3 beds., 2 baths., kit./breakfast room (space for 2nd), large garden. Freehold. £52,500. Apply Jackson-Stops & Staff, tel. 499 6291.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

CLAPHAM COMMON, Jackson Rose & Co. offer a bright, well maintained Victorian house in good dec. Part c.h. 3 beds., 25ft. recpt. with French doors to walled gdn. 17ft. breakfast rm. and kitchen. £16,750 F/H. Apply 396 Kings Rd., Chelsea 01-352 1066.
HAMPSTEAD, — Modern semi-detached house on two floors only and in a quiet wooded setting close to the village and Heath. Excellent order throughout. 2 recepts., sun lounge, 3 beds., 2 baths., kit./breakfast room (space for 2nd), large garden. Freehold. £52,500. Apply Jackson-Stops & Staff, tel. 499 6291.

PROPERTY also on page 8

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 23

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PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

"... Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it." — Proverbs 22: 6.

BIRTHS

BONFIELD.—On October 13 at St. Peters Hospital, Chertsey, to Fiona (nee Millar) and Roger—a daughter (Katherine Mary).

CRANE.—On October 10th, to Margaret and Jonathan—a daughter, sister for Thomas.

EDELIN DE LA PRAUDIERE.—On 11th October at Queen Mary's, Roehampton, to Caroline and Paul—a son (Philip Louis).

GORDON.—On Oct 12, to Joanna and George at Canadian Red Cross, Taplow—a daughter (Belinda Emma Faith), a sister for Matthew.

HARDY.—To Margaret (nee Calvert) and Graham—a daughter (Susannah), born 11th October, at the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford.

JACKSON.—On October 12, at Dumfries, to Susannah (nee Chartier) and Edward—a daughter.

MILVAIN.—On September 29th at Cheltenham to Charlotte, wife of Timothy Milvain—a daughter.

WENGRAF.—To Patricia (nee Long) and Alex—a daughter (Luisa Maria), 9th October, at Guy's Hospital, London, S.E.1.

WILSON.—On October 9, at St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, to Dominie (nee Humphreys-Smith) and Kenneth Wilson—a daughter (Stephanie Georgiana Hamilton), a sister for James.

DEATHS

ASHWORTH.—On October 11, Joan, wife of Peter and mother of Michael, Anne, Peter and John. Requiem Mass at Sacred Heart, Edge Hill, Wimbledon, on Thursday 16th, at 11 a.m. No flowers, please.

BARCLAY.—On October 13th, Evermar Beatrice, aged 90, beloved wife of the late Humphrey Gordon Barclay. Funeral private. Family flowers only. No mourning or letters, by request.

BEAUMONT.—On October 13th, suddenly and peacefully, in hospital, Hubert William Hastings, much-loved husband of Helen (nee Collins), dear and devoted father of Prudence, Penelope and Caroline. Service at the North Devon Crematorium, Barnstaple, at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 21st October. Flowers and enquiries to Trapnell's Ltd., Funeral Directors, Bideford 2008.

BRIGGS.—On October 2, 1975, Molly of 35 Revelstoke Road, London S.W.18, resided Gibraltar 1942-47: beloved wife of Leslie Thomas.

DOLAN.—On September 29th, 1975, Surgeon-Commander Farrell Dolan, R.N. (Retd.), aged 73 years, very peacefully in hospital. Husband of Dorothy Catherine (nee Alcock) of 58 Woodfield Drive, Winchester.

FAY.—On October 14th, 1975, peacefully, at Aston Hall, Aston-by-Stone, the Right Reverend Monsignor Cyril Damien Fay, C.B.E., R.N., aged 72, former Principal Naval R.C. Chaplain. Funeral at St. John's, Alton, Thursday, 16 October, 11.30 a.m. R.I.P.

FROST.—On Saturday, October 11, 1975, suddenly, at his home, Anthony St. B. Frost (Tone-Tack), splendid and beloved husband of Babbie. Funeral, Friday, October 17, 2 p.m., at the Methodist Church, Worple Road, S.W.19, followed by interment at Wimbledon Cemetery, Gap Road, S.W.19, at 3 p.m. Flowers to Ashtons Funeral Services, 176 Alexandra Road, S.W.19, by 1 p.m. on that day.

DEATHS

HEATH.—On October 11th, suddenly, Michael Edan, aged 49, brother of Gordon Heath, Mary Abbott and Joan Suril. Cremation at South-West Middlesex Crematorium, Hanworth, on Thursday, October 16th, at 2 p.m. Memorial service at Christchurch, Caldharbour, on Monday, October 20th, at 3 p.m.

HEGGIE, ROBERT MORTON, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., MIN.—On October 13, in hospital, dear husband of Pauline and darling daddy of Robert, devoted brother of Tib and Jim. Service at Christ Church, Freemantle, Southampton, 11.15 a.m., Friday, 17 October, followed by private cremation. Flowers (sheaves only) and enquiries to J. Beavis & Sons, Shirley, Southampton. Telephone 772120.

HIGSON-SMITH.—On October 13th, 1975, peacefully in a nursing home, Sheila, aged 54, of Seaford, youngest daughter of the late Sir Louis and Lady Smith.

HOWIE.—On October 9, 1975, in hospital in London, Jane Wilson Aitken (nee Goodie), of 65 Hillsborough Court, Mortimer Crescent, London, N.W.6.

HUNT.—On October 12th, peacefully, at home in Burghwallis, near Doncaster, in his 82nd year, Frederick George (Surgeon, Rear-Admiral, C.B., C.B.E., R.N. (retired)). Private family cremation. No flowers or letters by request, please.

JAEGER.—On October 12th, at home, Hans, beloved husband of Carola. Cremation on Friday, 17th at 2 p.m., Golders Green Crematorium, Hoop Lane, West Chapel.

KITCHING.—On October 14th, aged 82 years, Marion, widow of Charles Clifford Kitching. Funeral service, St. Wilfrid's Church, Wilford, Nottingham, Friday, October 17th at 12.15 p.m., followed by cremation at Nottingham Crematorium, 12.30 p.m.

KNIGHT.—On October 12th, at New Charing Cross Hospital, after an illness, Frank Ernest Lennard Knight, of 27B Edith Road, W.14. Husband of Kitty. Funeral service Mortlake crematorium, 3.30 p.m., Friday, October 17th. Remembered and missed by family and friends.

LINDSAY.—On 13th October 1975, at 17 Princes Street, Thurso, Jessie Alice Ara, daughter of the late Richard Lindsay, JP, Thurso.

LLOYD-HIRST.—On 12th October 1975, peacefully in Frimley Park Hospital, Margaret Anne Lloyd-Hirst (nee Maclean) of 88 Waterfields Drive, Camberley, Surrey and Stornoway, wife of Michael and mother of Anne and Noel. The service will take place at St. Paul's Church, Camberley, at 2 p.m. on Friday, 17th October. No flowers by request but donations if desired to Cancer Research.

LOGAN.—On 12th October, 1975, in North Tees General Hospital, Stockton-on-Tees, Richard Montgomery Logan of Morven, Roome Bay Avenue, Crail, Fife, aged 72 years. Committal Service to which all friends are invited at Liberton Cemetery, Edinburgh 11.15 a.m. on Saturday, 18th October.

McCLELLAND.—On October 13th, 1975 unexpectedly in St. John's Nursing Home, Hastings, Dorothea Ines, wife of the late Dr Ernest McClelland, mother of the late Dr R. M. A. McClelland. Sadly missed by Sybil and the grandchildren at 73 Alleyn Park, S.E.21. Cremation at Hastings, Monday, October 20th, at 2.30 p.m. No flowers please, but donations in lieu, if desired to St John's Nursing Home, Duncluthа Road, Hastings.

MACDONALD, SHEILA THEODORA (Dodo), of Borley Green, Sudbury, Suffolk, on October 3rd, 1975, suddenly in Sutherland, aged 71, last surviving child of the late Rev. John Mosse Macdonald, much loved by her family and friends. Burial took place on October 7th in Tongue.

MATHEWS.—On 11th October, 1975, at King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor, Katharine Margaret, wife of the late W. R. Mathews of Stoke Poges. There will be no funeral as she has bequeathed her body to medical research.

MURRAY.—On October 13th, peacefully after a fall in her garden, Mary Stella Henrietta (Terry), of Black House, Welborne, Norfolk, beloved wife of Jacko and mother of Nicholas, Caroline and Adrian. Cremation private. Memorial service at Welborne to be announced later.

PARNELL.—Peacefully, in hospital, in Edinburgh, on 13th October, 1975, Ivan William Parnell, Carrington Hill, Carrington, Midlothian. Service at Morton Hall Crematorium, Pentland Chapel, Edinburgh, on Thursday, 16th October, at 12.15 p.m. Family flowers only.

PRATT.—On October 14 at Grantchester, Edith Phyllis Pratt, beloved wife of George Arthur Pratt and for 18 years devoted Nannie to the Nourses, of Cambridge and Copdock.

SEWARD.—On October 11th, Major William Eric Louis, M.C., in his 85th year, beloved husband of Eileen and dear father of Desmond. Fortified by the rites of Holy Church. Funeral private.

SHARPE.—On October 13, 1975, peacefully, at home, after a long illness gallantly borne, Phyllis Mary de Laulour, aged 72. Dear wife of Cloudesley Brereton Sharpe (Paddy), of Stanmore, Middlesex. Loving mother of Pip and Jill (Ryatt) and devoted grandmother. Cremation at Breakspear crematorium, Ruislip, on Thursday, October 16th at 3 p.m. (East Chapel). Family flowers only.

SIMONDS.—On October 13th, 1975, peacefully, Charles Labourn Bannister, in an Essex hospital. Husband of the late Mary Redford. Beloved father of Monica, Rosemary, Anne and Derek, of Greenways, Ingatestone, Essex. Funeral 2.30, Friday, 17th October, Fishtoft Church, Boston, Lincolnshire. Flowers: Carr Funeral Services, 60 Wide Bargate, Boston.

SOMERS.—On Oct. 12, at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, at peace after painful illness, Madeleine Somers (nee Conway), beloved wife of Lionel Somers, of Malaga, Spain, and loved mother of John and Jane (Kallin). Family funeral. Please, no flowers or mourning.

SQUIRES.—On 9th October, at Little Orchard, Stoke Poges, Sylvia, wife of the late Lieutenant-General E. K. Squires, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., and daughter of the late Sir Herbert Risley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., loved and loving mother, grandmother and great-grandmother. Funeral private.

TAYLOR.—On 13th October, 1975, peacefully at Chipchase Castle, Cecily Evelyn, beloved wife of Richard Taylor. Funeral private. No letters, flowers or mourning please by request. Donations if desired to St Johns Ambulance, Grainger Park Road, Newcastle upon Tyne.

DEATHS

TICEHURST.—On October 8th, in a street accident, at Tenterden, John Venables Ticehurst, M.C., A.R.A.M., musician, aged 80, much loved father of Rosemary, Elizabeth and John. Funeral at Tenterden Parish Church, on Friday, October 17th, at 2.30 p.m. and afterwards at Charing Crematorium. No flowers please, but if desired, donations to Friends of Kent Churches, c/o National Westminster Bank, 91 High Street, Maidstone.

WALTERS.—On October 13th, 1975, peacefully at Cliffden, Teignmouth, Devon, Hilda Walters (nee Wild), beloved wife of the late Lindsay Geoffrey Walters of Braywick, Budleigh Salterton. Dearly loved mother of Joan, Vincent and grandmother of Wendy. Funeral service at Saint Peter's Church, Budleigh Salterton on Friday, October 17, at 11.00 a.m. No letters or flowers please. Donations in lieu if desired to League of Friends, Budleigh Salterton Hospital.

WICKHAM, DR CLAUD EDMUND GEORGE (R.A.F. rtd.) and his beloved Patricia Mary, at Beaconsfield, darling mummy and daddy of Veronica and David, sweetest granny and grandpa of Charles and Shoonah. Cremation at Chilterns Crematorium, on Friday, October 17, at 11.30 a.m. Family flowers only, please, but donations may be sent to the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund.

WILKINS.—On October 14th, 1975, Dom Bernard Casimir, O.S.B., lately Bursar of St Benedict's School, Ealing. Requiem Mass at Ealing Abbey, on Tuesday, October 21st, at 11.00 a.m. R.I.P.

FUNERAL

BULLER, MICHAEL FRANCIS. C.I.S. Funeral Church of the Holy Cross, Crediton, Friday, October 17th, 3.30 p.m.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

POWELL.—A Memorial Service for Lawrence Fitzroy Powell, M.A., D.Litt., will be held in the University Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford, on Saturday, 15th November, 1975, at 3 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

EGERTON, ANGELA, October 15, 1975.—In most affectionate memory of our courageous and loving mother. Signed Suki and Stephen, and their families.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Please send your urgently required gift to: Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, 43 Nottingham Place, London W1M 4BX.

GUEST.—WILLIAM GUEST late of 25 Arnolds Way, Cumnor Hill, Oxford, died at Oxford on 15th April, 1975. (Estate about £25,000.)

O'RAFFERTY.—OWEN ROBERT O'RAFFERTY, late of 38 Cleveland Square, London, W.2, died in Kensington, London, on 3rd December, 1974. (Estate about £8,400.)

RANKIN.—MIRANDA MARY RHODES RANKIN, spinster, late of 24 Napier Road, Bradford 5, Yorkshire, died in Bradford on 14th April, 1975. (Estate about £5,500.)

REES nee WILLIAMS.—MAIR MYFANWY REES otherwise MYFANWY MAIR REES nee WILLIAMS, widow, late of 15 Harold Road, Birmingham, died at Birmingham on 9th April, 1975. (Estate about £5,500.)

WALRAVENS. — MARIA JOSEPHINE EMILY WALRAVENS, spinster, late of "Clovelly", 81-85 Torrington Park, Finchley, London, N.12, died there on 31st October, 1974. (Estate about £10,000.)

The kin of the above-named are requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), 35 Old Queen Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

MR. AND MRS. MALCOLM LYELL and Miss Caroline and Miss Harmony Lyell very much regret that, due to their being abroad, they were not able to attend the Evensong Service in memory of the Emperor Haile Selassie.

ACCOUNTANCY. Finance Economics Courses.—See Educational.

MAY WE COME TO TEA one Sunday afternoon? Contact needs volunteers to have lonely old people to tea. 01-240 0630.

ARE YOU WILLING to work half a day a week free for a registered charity in London? Scope in new venture. Ring 235 5668 after 11.30 a.m.

GRADUATES? Society needs you. See Police advertisement in General Vacancies.

A & O EXAMS. Oxbridge.—See Marsden Tutor, under Services.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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This special feature, highlighting all types of engineering vacancies is for one day only. Can you afford to miss reaching over 10,000 regular engineering readers?
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ARE YOU RELOCATING, commuting, changing jobs or simply moving? Whatever your reason for moving, have you considered Essex, Suffolk or Norfolk? If so, save time and money by looking at The Times on October 31st, when we shall be highlighting this area with a property spotlight. The feature will cover residential, commercial and industrial property (so if you're a company Director wanting office or warehouse space keep a lookout. So remember: October 31st Spotlight on Essex, Suffolk and Norfolk.

"THE FAIR SEX who are not Secs. ..." will be pleased to see the vacancies and career opportunities open to them in The Times on Thursday, 30th October, 1975, entitled "Focus on Non-Secretarial Appointments". To find a super job simply make sure of your copy of The Times on the 30th October. If you are a company who have a vacancy to advertise simply phone The Times Appointments Team on 01-278 9161 and they'll be delighted to help or Manchester 061-834 1234.

15 OCT., 1881: P. G. Wodehouse born. Today 1 in 40 British children born crippled or handicapped. Help with donation to Action Research for the Crippled Child (T), Springfield Rd., Horsham, Sx.

COOKERY CLASSES for men and women.—See Services.

JULIANA'S mobile discotheques.—See Services.

FAT BANK Account.—See Berkeley Sq. Garages—Motor Columns.

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ANOREXIA N.—Compulsive stuffing phobic states.—718 4537.

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CARTONS ANY SIZE/Quantity. See Business to Business.

ANTIQUE MATERIAL CUSHIONS. Hand-made. See Sales & Wants.

BARGAIN BASEMENT FLAT. Chelsea. See London Flats.

NICHOLAS TOMPSETT. Please contact Mrs Creber, Amersham 7750, for urgent family news.

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SECLUDED Riverside Property —See Country Property.

WATERLOO 30 MINS. See London & Suburban Property.

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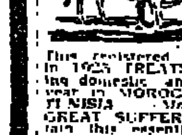
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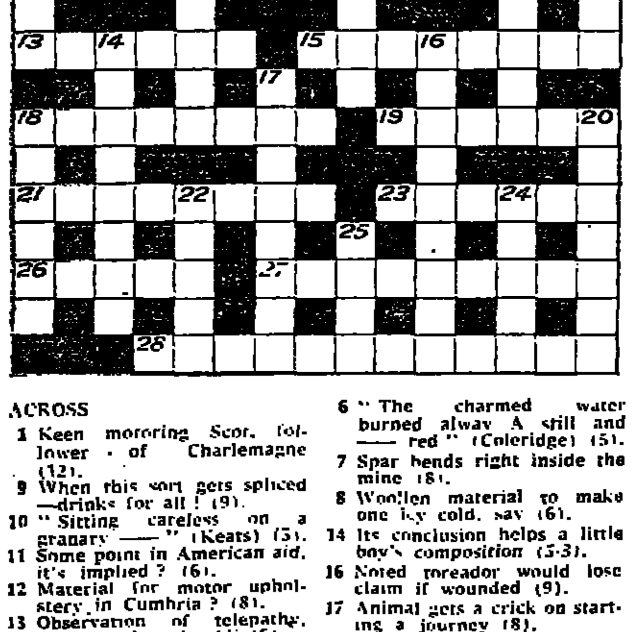
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FLATS & HOUSES available, short lets. Gross Fine & Krieger Chalfen. 493 5993.

W. END.—Large room, kitchen, bath: £18 p.w. inc. [illegible]

(continued on page 23)

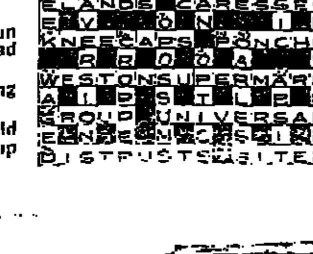
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,125



ACROSS
1 Keen motoring Scot, follower of Charlemagne (12).
9 When this sort gets spliced—drinks for all! (9).
10 "Sitting careless on a granary ——" (Keats) (5).
11 Some point in American aid, it's implied? (6).
12 Material for motor upholstery in Cumbria? (8).
13 Observation of telepathy, perhaps, disturbs Ali (6).
15 Practise keeping to the lines? (8).
18 Does he pour one a cocktail for well-being? . . . (8).
19 . . . or this, to mark the score? (6).
21 Rustic dance with birds up in the field (8).
23 Hefty flower-girl? (6).
26 How a rioter takes a back seat (5).
27 They shift the set (3-6).
28 Inauspicious date for exams after holidays (6, 6).

DOWN
1 Talk with the group (7).
2 Pull-ups for cart-men (5).
3 The accompanying strain makes the bobtail go mad (9).
4 One artist's "Waiting Woman"? (4).
5 Throw-outs include the old chair the work-unit set up (8).
6 "The charmed water burned alway A still and —— red" (Coleridge) (5).
7 Spar bends right inside the mine (8).
8 Woollen material to make one icy cold, say (6).
14 Its conclusion helps a little boy's composition (5-3).
16 Noted toreador would lose claim if wounded (9).
17 Animal gets a crick on starting a journey (8).
18 How to take one motoring test (6).
20 The growth of integrity (7).
22 Bird in the house—let it out (5).
24 Study weight brought up in belts (5).
25 Desire to see an Italian church (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,124



ARE YOU ON YOUR WAY TO THE RIGHT FACTORY THIS MORNING?
Richard Ellis
Chartered Surveyors

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FEMALE, Graduate B.A. Hons. History, seeks law articles.—Box 1207 S, The Times.

YOUNG LADY seeks varied and challenging bi-lingual (French English) position. Has had 3 yrs. secretarial experience but would like to widen horizons. Location preferably outside London. Box 1053 S, The Times.

GIRL, 24, fluent French, Italian, EFL teacher, sh t., seeks job outside London. Box 0609 S, The Times.

BRIGHT COUNTY CRICKETER (23), Oxon degree, sense of humour, needs stimulating work includes part-time till April in London Oxon area. Speaks French. With car. Prefers weekday work. Anything legal considered.—01-373 5643.

PHOTOGRAPHER / WRITER / researcher needs work for 6 mths. 01-385 5012.

GIRL with French German/Italian, seeks admin sec job in music/entertainments.—Box 1522 S, The Times.

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RENTALS

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CHELSEA.—Short lets avail. Luxury s/c fully equipped flats. C.H. etc. incl. From £60 p.w. LP 373 5003.

REGENTS PARK, furn. in block, 2/3 beds., 2/3 recep., k. & b., £65 p.w. Belgravia, 2 dble. beds., recep., k. & b., c.h., etc., 3-6 mths., £85.—Birch & Co., 936 0117 day/night.

KENS., S.W.7. Superb furnished maisonette, 3 beds., 2 recep., etc. Long let. £80 p.w.—Saunders, 589 0134.

SHORT LET N.W.1. from 16.10/75 s/c 2 roomed, k. & b., fully furnished flat, crockery, linen, etc. £33 p.w. inc. 267 4840.

PIMLICO, in mod. block, attractive small flat, 1 rm. k. & b. Exceptional value. £19 p.w. H.C. 629 1087.

HOLBORN. Genuine Georgian house in quiet street, modernised and furn. to high standard. 3 beds., 2 recep., k. & b. All amenities. £100 p.w. incl. Church Bros. 437 1643.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE MEWS. House unique in style, pretty prints and mod furn. 2 beds, recep. k & b. long/short term. Century 21 589 1175/2216.

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KNIGHTSBRIDGE. — Sunny, 1st floor flat in block: 4 bedrooms, reception, kitchen, bathroom, separate cloakroom; long or short let.— Plaza EA. 584 4372.

CHILDS WALK.—Attractive cottage within courtyd.: 2 bedrooms, reception, well equipped kitchen and bath: £55 p.w.: available now.—M. & P. 937 6091.

MAYFAIR.—2 bedrooms, large reception room, kitchen and bathroom: all services. Lease 5 years at £3,000 p.a., exclusive; no premium.—K. F. & R., 629 8171.

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VICTORIA. Pleasant furn. flat in mansion block, 1 dbl. bed., recept., k. & b., part c.h. Avail. now. Long let. £35 p.w. Willett. 730 3435.

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OVERLOOKING RIVER S.W.11. Super spacious 2 bed apartment in mod block, lift porter etc. Long/short let. Fulham Apartments 351 0077.

KENSINGTON. — Fully furnished house with garden, 4 beds., 2 recepts., garage, etc. £95 p.w.—Saunders, 589 0134.

RENTALS

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NEAR SLOANE SQUARE.—Available 6 months, super s/c ground floor 2-room flat; mini kitchen, bathroom, garden; would suit single person: £40 p.w. including rates and cleaning.—Phone: 01-730 5706 now.

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EARLS COURT, SW5.—Lux. furn. flats in modern block: c.h.: long/short lets, from £50 p.w.—C. & K. 373 7737/8.

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(continued on page 24)

...oadcasting

...t a mixture! You can worry about abortion (ITV 9.0) or go to Ypres for the ... of the international It's a Knockout (BBC1 6.50). There is a serious incident at Thamesford hypermarket (BBC1 8.10) as well as championship boxing (BBC1 ...). Arena, the arts magazine, dodges between a new play at the Royal Court and ...ench farce on Bournemouth pier (BBC2 8.30). Tommy Cooper injects his zany ...our (ITV 8.30). The King's Singers join Twiggy (BBC2 7.55). There is also the ...r Show (ITV 10.30). For a quietly enjoyable programme, however, there is ...ng like Face the Music (BBC2 9.0). Crown Court resumes its afternoon ...ns (ITV 1.30).—L.B.

...1

...00 am, You and Me. ..., Day and Night. 12.55, ...00, Pebble Mill. 1.45- ... the Farm. 4.00, Play ... 4.25, Roobarb. 4.30, ...y. 4.45, These Are the ...05, John Craven. 5.15, ... of the Red Fox. 5.40, ...mbles. ...ews. 6.00, Nationwide. ...'s a Knockout: International Final. ...ftly, Softly, Task Force. ...ews. ... Didn't Know You ...red. ...ortsnight: Light-heavyweight Championship of Great Britain, ...hnny Frankham v ...ris Finnegan; Is the ...and National Dead? ...night. ...4, Weather.

...l programmes: ...S: 5.15-5.40 pm, ... 6.50, Wales Today. ... 6.50-7.15, Heddiw. ... Penigamp. 7.45-8.10, ... World. SCOTLAND: ...am, Reporting Scotland. ... 9.55-10.45, Boxing. ...ttish News Summary. ... IRELAND: 6.00-6.50 ... Around Six. Nationwide. ... Boxing: Scotland v Ireland. ...ghts. 10.45-11.15, Spotlight. ... Northern Ireland News.

...mes. 1.20 pm, Border ... Thames. 5.20, Out of ..., News. 6.00, Border ... Thames. 11.30, The ... 12.00, Border News.

...ian

...es. 1.20 pm, Grampian ...lines. 1.30, Thames. ...of Town. 5.50, News. ...mpian Today. 6.35, ...00, Top Club. 7.30, ...30, Police News. 11.35,

...l

...mes. 1.20 pm, Road ..., Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. Thames. 5.20, Babar. ...sroads. 5.50, News. ...ld Today. 6.30, University Challenge. 7.00, Thames. ...Call.

...es. 1.20 pm, Ulster ...mes. 1.30, Thames. ...Town. 5.50, News. ...Reports. 6.35, Thames. ...UTV Profile.

...ees

...s. 2.00 pm, Women ...Thames. 5.20, Today. ... 6.00, Today. 6.35, ...0, Epilogue.

BBC 2

6.40 am, Open University*: Genes and Development; 7.05, Geophysics; 7.30-7.55, Uses of Biochemistry. 10.35, Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan. 11.00-11.25, Play School. 5.00 pm, Open University*: Personality Growth and Learning; 5.25, The Semi-detached House; 5.50, A Sense of Belonging; 6.15, Parliament; 6.40, Indsutrialization and Culture. 7.05, Carry on Learning.

7.30 Newsday.
7.55 Twiggy.
8.30 Arena: Theatre.
9.00 Face the Music.
9.30 Play, The Changeling, by Thomas Middleton and William Rowley, with Stanley Baker, Helen Mirren, Brian Cox, Alan Webb, T. P. McKenna.
11.15 News.
11.30-11.35, Robert Harty reads an extract from Toxophilus, by Roger Ascham.

Southern

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Southern News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.30, Thames. 5.20, Betty Boop. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Day by Day. 7.00, Thames. 11.30, Southern News. 11.40, Short Story. 12.05 am, Weather. Guideline.

HTV

12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Galloping Gourmet. 1.00, News. 1.20, West Headlines. 1.25, Wales Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.30, Thames. 5.20, Smith and Friends. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.01, Report West. 6.18, Report Wales. 6.35, The Magician. 7.30, Thames. 11.30, Sounding Brass. 12.00, Weather. HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV except: 1.20-1.25 pm, Penawdau Newyddion y Dydd. 4.25-4.50, Rhifeddodau. 6.01-6.18, Y Dydd. HTV WEST: As HTV except: 1.20-1.30 pm, West Headlines. 6.18-6.35, Report West.

Westward

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Westward News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 5.20, The Partridge Family. 5.50, News. 6.00, Westward Diary. 6.35, Thames. 11.30, Westward News. 11.33, Faith for Life.

Anglia

12.00, Thames. 1.25 pm, Anglia News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.30, Thames. 5.20, Arthur. 5.50, News. 6.00, About Anglia. 6.35, Thames. 11.30, The Big Question.

Thames

12.00, Here Comes Mumfie. 12.10 pm, Rainbow. 12.30, Mr and Mrs. 1.00, News. 1.20, Lunchtime Today. 1.30, Crown Court. 2.00, Good Afternoon. 2.30, Couples. 3.00, About Britain. 3.25, Looks Familiar. 3.55, General Hospital. 4.25, Sooty. 4.50, Shadows. 5.20, Out of Town.

5.50 News. 6.00, Today.
6.35 Crossroads.
7.00 Survival.
7.30 Coronation Street.
8.00 Rule Britannia.
8.30 Tommy Cooper.
9.00 This Week Special: Abortion.
10.00 News.
10.30 The Motor Show.
11.30 Help!
11.35 Film: Three in the Attic, with Yvette Mimieux, Christopher Jones.

ATV

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, ATV News. 1.30, Thames. 5.20, ATV Today. 5.50, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Thames. 11.30, Orson Welles Great Mysteries. 12.00, Dr Jane Gray.

Granada

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, This Is Your Right. 1.30, Thames. 5.15, Take Kerr. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.35, Movin' On. 7.30, Thames. 11.30, Music for Guitar, John Williams and Julian Bream. 12.00-12.30 am, Theatre Macabre.

Yorkshire

12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Bygones. 1.00, News. 1.20, Calendar News. 1.30, Thames. 5.20, Calendar. 5.50, News. 6.00, Calendar. 6.35, Thames. 11.0-12.00, Skiing with Gina.

Radio

1

6.00 am, News. Simon Bates.† 7.00, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Tony Blackburn. 12.00, Johnnie Walker. 2.02 pm, David Hamilton.† 4.30, DLT. 5.45, Newsbeat. 6.02, Sam Costa. 6.45, Sports Desk. 7.02, The News Huddlines. 7.30, How the West was Sung. 8.02, Command Performance. 9.02, Sing Something Simple. 9.30, All-Time Hit Parade. 11.00, John Peel.† 12.00-12.05 am, News.

† Stereo.

2

6.00 am, Radio 1. 7.02, Terry Wogan (8.27, Racing Bulletin). 9.02, Pete Murray (10.30, Waggoners' Walk). 11.30, Jimmy Young. 2.02 pm, Radio 1. 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.47, Sam Costa. 6.02, Radio 1. 11.05, Jean Challis. 1,500m only. 12.00-12.05 am, News.

3

7.00 am, News. 7.05, Your Midweek Choice: Verdi, Shostakovich.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Your Midweek Choice: Po ... Chopin, Dag Wiren, Poulenc.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Bartok.† 9.40, Organ recital: Stanley, Bach, Mendelssohn.† 10.15, Crusell, born October 15, 1775: Part 1, Berkeley, Krommer, arr Crusell.† 10.40, Pamela Weston on the life and work of Crusell. 10.50, Concert: Part 2, Crusell, Karel Husa.† 11.30, Nielsen: Part 1.† 12.10 pm, In Short: Lionel Salter. 12.20, Nielsen: Part 2.† 1.00, News. 1.05, Concert Hall: Martinu, Tchaikovsky, Mozart, Richard Strauss. 2.00, World of Operetta: Part 2, Johann Strauss (Son).† 3.00, Flute and Piano: Mozart, Berkeley, Schubert, Poulenc. 3.55, Rachmaninov Performs. 5.00, Choral Evensong from New College, Oxford. 5.45, Homeward Bound. 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound (continued). 6.30, Wegweiser. 7.00, Ensemble. 7.30, BBC Symphony Orchestra: Part 1, Mozart, Schoenberg.† 8.20, The Arts Worldwide. 8.40, Concert: Part 2, Beethoven.† 9.25, Interpretations on Record.† 10.40, Handel and Bach.† 11.25-11.30, News.

4

6.20 am, News. 6.22, Farming. 6.40, Prayer. 6.45, Today. 7.00, News. 7.35, Today's Papers. 7.45, Thought for the Day. 7.55, Weather. 8.00, News. 8.35, Today's Papers. 8.45, Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00, News. 9.05, The Living World. 9.35, The Year in Question. 10.00, News. 10.05, In Britain Now. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. 11.00, News. 11.05, Home to Roost. 11.30, Play, No Second Spring. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, Forces' Chance. 12.55, Weather. 1.00, News. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen with Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play, Hopcraft into Europe. 4.00, News. 4.05, The Maid of the Mountains. 4.35, Story, Woman in the Mirror. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.55, Weather. 6.00, News. 6.15, Whatever Happened to the Likely Lads? Boys Night In. 6.45, The Archers. 7.00, News. 7.20, It's Your Line: 01-580 4411. The Church and our Present Discontent, with the Archbishop of Canterbury. 8.30, All the Queen's Men, part 8: Boy Jack. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 9.59, Weather. 10.00, News. 10.45, A Book at Bedtime, Leave it to Psmith. 11.00, The Financial World Tonight. 11.15, Today in Parliament. 11.30, News. 11.51-11.54, Inshore Forecast.

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HOME NEWS

Five million people in NW England may suffer if doctors' pay dispute leads to prolonged industrial action

Five million people in north-west England might suffer if there is no quick end to the dispute over junior doctor's pay, Mr Wasily Sakalo, regional chairman of the Junior Hospital Doctors' Association, said yesterday.

He said junior doctors in 25 out of 30 hospitals in the region, which extends from north Cheshire to Lancaster, excluding Merseyside, were dealing with emergency cases only for 24 hours.

Mr Sakalo, an Australian, who is surgical registrar at Birch Hill Hospital, Rochdale, said: "We are exceptionally pleased with the results. But if the negotiating team does not get a response or a new contract we are going to get problems.

"We should prefer a short, sharp jab to upset as few patients as possible rather than a prolonged chronic industrial action. Otherwise five million people in the North-west will be affected."

He said the "king pin" in the dispute was Hope Hospital, Salford, a teaching hospital where 80 junior doctors had decided to take only emergency cases indefinitely. Other hospitals taking indefinite action were at Blackburn, Rochdale, Blackpool and Stockport.

The main teaching hospitals, including Salford Royal Infirmary, were waiting until Monday, and Withington hospital would take action on Wednesday. Fairfield hospital, Bury, would also be affected on Monday and at St Mary's Maternity hospital, Manchester, only emergency gynaecological cases would be treated from Monday.

But doctors at the Christie Hospital, one of Europe's leading cancer hospitals, voted not to support action.

Treatment of emergency cases only began also at Pontefract General Hospital.

Twenty five junior doctors from Warrington infirmary and general hospital decided to operate an emergency-only service from next Monday.

A spokesman for the junior doctors at Hope hospital, Salford, said: "The doctors have said they intend to continue the action indefinitely. If it is prolonged it will begin to affect routine admissions and routine outpatients appointments. Outpatients were seen today by consultants. Some patients, but not many, were asked to make other appointments".

Doctors in the Trent health authority area at Rotherham and Mexborough, South Yorkshire, decided yesterday to deal only with emergencies.

Union complaint: Mr Reginald Bird, national officer of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, said yesterday that only straightforward trade-union bargaining for doctors as well as all others in the health services will solve the present crisis (Our Medical Reporter writes). He said they had warned Dr Owen, Minister of State for Health, last July of the likelihood of the present turmoil.

The Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration (which priced the junior doctors' contract) were establishment people who had no regard to the needs of the NHS and no knowledge of labour relations.

Mr Bird said the union, which claims to represent about five-thousand doctors, most of them general practitioners, had told Dr Owen that he should state, whatever the review body said, that doctors who worked extra hours must be paid more.

CBI backs state aid for political parties

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Leaders of the Confederation of British Industry yesterday declared support for state aid to political parties "in the interests of preserving democracy."

In evidence to the Houghton committee, which is considering the issue, the employers argue that the main political parties should be helped financially to undertake the research needed to produce soundly based policies.

The CBI is suggesting a formula based on the number of votes cast for each party and parliamentary seats won. That would favour the larger parties.

Sir Ralph Bateman, president of the CBI, said last night: "We think the funds should be limited but enough to enable parties to do the kind of research work that is really necessary if the policies they put forward are to be soundly based."

At the CBI council meeting it was agreed to support the move for public funds to be set aside for political parties because their finances were in a serious condition, and a diversity of political views was needed to sustain the democratic system.

Government criticized over new town planning

Commons committee sees dangers in failure to consider alternatives

By Our Local Government Correspondent.

The Government should bear more of the financial burden for the new towns that falls on development corporations and local authorities, an all-party parliamentary committee recommends in a report published yesterday.

After investigating the planning and administration of the new towns' programme, the environment sub-committee of the Expenditure Committee concludes that disagreement over financial issues is often the cause of difficulties between local authorities and development corporations. Under present legislation those disagreements may contribute towards increased expenditure on such matters as roads and amenity provisions.

The report says it seems unnecessary to impose on a development corporation the obligation to meet financial consequences flowing from the decision of central government to create the new town.

It would be more satisfactory if pyament was made direct by the Department of the Environment.

It is also pointed out that capital expenditure on new towns can consume a disproportionate amount of local authority allocations, which present severe restrictions accentuate. Special provision must be made for capital expenditure programmes of local authorities with new towns in their areas, even at the expense of slight reductions in the programmes of other authorities.

One area of tension between local authorities and development corporations, the report says, is housing, a local government function for which district councils are responsible. At an early date the Government should bring forward firm proposals for the transfer of housing and associated assets from development corporations to district councils.

The committee recommends that the Department of the Environment should assess the capital expenditure requirements for projects within the new town areas separately from their requirements for projects outside, and base its allocation accordingly.

Part of the cost of providing such facilities as roads and education before the population is large enough to support them through rates should be met through a special grant.

The report describes as inadequate the department's research into the relative cost-effectiveness of new towns and alternative forms of development such as town expansion schemes and the renewal of old urban areas. The resource implications of alternative forms of planned development should be more fully and explicitly considered.

The report states: "The new towns have in the past, through their contributions to overspill programmes, been seen to assist the older conurbations. In a time of scarce resources, however, it may well be that, with regard to the overall problems of a region or sub-region, the new town schemes are, or could be, more damaging than helpful."

There were a number of "special needs" groups for who the new towns could provide.

In addition to the elderly for whom the new towns cater specifically, there are single-parent families, ex-Servicemen, the mentally and physically handicapped, and the homeless, the committee suggests.

Selby 'Britain's most exciting coal scheme'

By Ronald Kershaw

The coal industry social welfare organization, run jointly by the National Coal Board and the unions, is considering how best it can contribute to welfare facilities in the neighbourhood when the Selby coalfield development in Yorkshire starts.

Mr G. C. Sheppard, an industrial relations member of the board, told an international mining conference at Zakopane, Poland, yesterday, that typical schemes included a social centre and a wide variety of sporting and cultural activities. Miners and their families would number between 10,000 and 15,000 in a total population of about 70,000 in the Selby area.

"Change is inevitable if mining arrives in this quiet agricultural area", he said. "We hope, by careful planning and full consultation, to ensure that the environment can be protected, the miners who move into the neighbourhood can be assimilated, and the wealth the mines will bring can help to improve the social amenities."

Mining men, Mr Sheppard said, could enrich the locality just as the coal could. Miners had provided many of the finest sportsmen, singers, comedians and politicians in Britain, as they had in other countries.

The Coal Board was negotiating with the local authorities to arrange that houses required, about two thousand for renting and 400 for miners who bought their own homes, should be part of general estates rather than kept separate. The board, the unions and the local authorities agreed that it was not desirable to keep mining families away from the rest of the population.

"These negotiations will take time to complete, and there will be problems of schools, sewers, and roads, and all the other infrastructure involved", Mr Sheppard said. "But at least we are all thinking on the same lines.

"The Selby development is the most exciting technical mining scheme in the history of the industry I serve, and we are determined that the people who work at it and the people who live near by shall benefit from it just as surely as the rest of the country."

Viking strip case men not guilty

Two men, joint owners of an hotel, who were accused of keeping a disorderly house were found not guilty at Bournemouth Crown Court yesterday in the Viking strip-tease case.

The men, John Fort, aged 28, a former police constable, and Gareth York, aged 32, facing a second trial, had denied the charge. The jury failed to agree at a previous trial in August.

The case concerned the Spetisbury Manor Hotel, near Bournemouth, where monthly "hen nights" with male strippers were held.

The jury yesterday returned to court after being out for just over an hour to ask for directions. They retired again. After nearly three hours the judge recalled them to instruct them to reach a majority verdict. They returned for a third time after 4 hours 35 minutes unable to reach a majority verdict. They retired again and reached a verdict.

In his summing-up the judge said: "The defendants and the public want to know what standards you as a jury will set. Was the performance just all good fun? Did it amount to an outrage to public decency?"

IRA bombs Special Branch HQ

From Our Correspondent
Belfast

The Special Branch headquarters in Belfast, where suspect terrorists are interrogated, was severely damaged yesterday by a 200lb bomb taken into the adjoining car park of Castlereagh police station.

Seven people, including policemen, were hurt, but no one seriously. Windows in houses over a wide area were shattered by the explosion, which was one of the heaviest in the city since the ceasefire began.

The bomb was carried on a wastepaper lorry which had been held up by gunmen in the docks area. The driver and his helper were told to take the lorry to the police station and were threatened that their families would be hurt if they refused.

To get into the police compound the lorry had to pass through two security checks, and an inquiry was going on yesterday afternoon into how those on guard failed to detect the bomb.

The alarm was raised immediately the lorry stopped, and the building was evacuated. The bomb exploded 15 minutes later. The police yard and car park were devastated by the explosion, which wrecked part of the main building and demolished the wooden huts in which suspects are investigated.

The complex incorporates Castlereagh police station, the Belfast city headquarters of the RUC, the Special Branch headquarters and the tactical headquarters of the 2nd Regiment of Royal Military Police.

In a statement claiming responsibility for the explosion, the Provisional IRA said: "Both the RUC and the British Government have been warned about the use of torture at RUC barracks. These warnings were ignored and subsequently an active service unit carried out a retaliatory action on the main torture centre in Belfast this morning. The Belfast brigade now reiterates its previous statements that it will not tolerate the torture of innocent civilians."

Train hijacked: In south Armagh an armed gang held up a goods train bound for Belfast from Dublin and placed two creamery cans in the cab of the diesel engine. Services were suspended and troops were standing by in case of booby traps.

Date for constituency party to decide whether to repudiate its MP

By Our Political Editor

The stage is set for what may prove to be the final struggle between Mr Frank Tomney, Labour MP for Hammersmith, North, and the left-wing leaders of his constituency party who have spent years trying to remove him as MP and prospective candidate.

Mr Tomney has said he will present his case to the general management committee of the constituency party on October 30. After that the decision will be taken whether to repudiate him and choose another candidate for the next general election.

Before the event, a correspondent of *The Times* reported yesterday, leading left-wingers are disputing who shall succeed to the candidature. The correspondent writes:

"Moves by one faction comprising the most powerful (constituency) party men to block the candidature of a local councillor have already stirred a hornets' nest. The approach to the councillor, Mr Anthony Powell, was made at an informal meeting at which Mr Frank Ing, the party secretary, and Mr Alan Breeze, another councillor, were present.

"The councillor's interest in the seat is well known, as is the fact that the 'inner caucus' wished to see Mr Breeze become Hammersmith's MP. Mr Powell was asked not to allow himself to be nominated for fear of splitting the left-wing vote and allowing a 'right-winger' to be nominated instead."

The correspondent reports that the moves have incensed some members of the management committee of the constituency party.

They think Mr Ing had no right to discourage any possible contender.

The assault on Mr Tomney's position as Labour MP has received less attention than that on Mr Prentice, Minister for Overseas Development, in the Cabinet, but it is scarcely less important at a time when Mr Wilson has drawn attention to the danger of minorities capturing power.

Mr Tomney's case also raises a question about the attitude of trade unions to the treatment of their sponsored MPs. He is a prominent member of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, one of the largest subscribers to Labour Party funds and until recently virtually the only substantial source of income for the Hammersmith, North, constituency party.

Nor is Mr Tomney the only member of the union under attack in his constituency from the left wing; so are Mr Patrick Duffy, Sheffield, Attercliffe, and Mr Neville Sandelson, Hillingdon, Hayes and Harlington.

Some Labour politicians and trade unionists are apparently making legal inquiries as to whether such campaigns amount to conspiracy against the individual.

Two-month stay on Stubbs export licence

By Our Arts Reporter

Licences to export a painting by George Stubbs and a fourteenth-century manuscript have been withheld for two months and one month respectively to give public collections in this country the chance to buy them.

The Stubbs, "A Horse attacked by a Lion beside a River", is valued at £20,000 and is on loan to the Tate Gallery. It dates from the early 1760s.

The manuscript, valued at £11,550, compises 36 leaves of text written on vellum, containing a collection of John Gower's Balades. Also included are a description of the manuscript by Thomas Wharton and a transcript made in 1764.

The Government has accepted the opinion of the Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art, that the items are of national importance under the criteria laid down by the Waverley committee.

Correction

An article about the Finnish tourist industry in yesterday's Special Report on Finland was written by Michael Frenchman, not by Phyllis Chapman whose name appeared at the end of the article.

Car records move

Records of 1,900,000 vehicles with K registrations will be transferred to the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre, Swansea, next month.

Put God first, others next, self last, Primate says

Continued from page 1

and it is worth working hard to build it, protect it, and provide for it.

"A good day's work for a fiar day's pay is not a bad motto for worker and for management", he added. "But pay is not everything. 'Each for himself and the devil take the hindmost' makes for chaos.

"Guzzling does not satisfy Grabbing and getting is a poor creed. Envy is a cancer. 'Sacrifice' is an unpopular word; 'discipline' perhaps even more so. But without sacrifice, without discipline, and without a sense of responsibility at the heart of our society, we are likely to perish. We are growing soft!"

The only creed that made sense was: "God first, others next, self last. That was worked out in the person and teaching of Christ. He has shown us the way. He gives us the power to follow it."

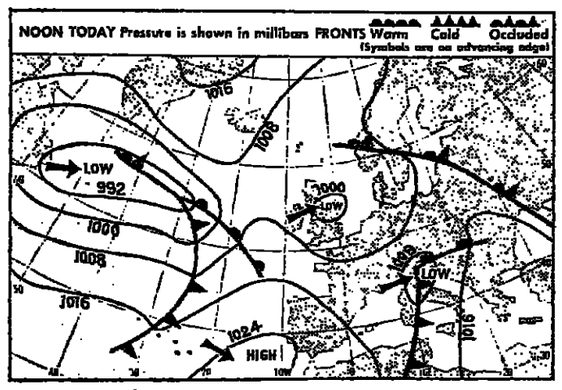
Society was dangerously near the point at which money was all that mattered. "Stark materialism does not work. It does not deliver the goods. We must adopt a different attitude to money, to materials, to machines. They are useful servants, but they are degrading masters. It is the kind of people who handle them that matters, and what their attitude to life is."

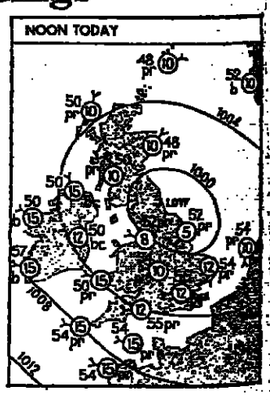
Answering questions, Dr Coggan denied that his attitude was in any way anti-union. The questions he was asking were above party politics.

He envisaged small groups of people gathering in public houses and other meeting places to discuss the issues he had put forward.

He invited members of the public who were interested in his approach to write to him at Lambeth Palace, Box A, London, S.E.1.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 7.25 am Sun sets: 6.7 pm
Moon sets: 3.32 am Moon rises: 4.25 pm
Full moon: October 20.
Lighting up: 6.37 pm to 6.57 am.
High water: London Bridge, 12.9 pm, 6.3m (20.7ft). Avonmouth, 5.27 am, 10.6m (34.8ft); 5.57 pm, 11.2m (36.9ft). Dover, 9.27 am, 5.7m (18.6ft); 10.1 pm, 5.8m (19.0ft). Hull, 4.8 am, 6.0m (19.8ft); 4.52 pm, 6.2m (20.5ft). Liverpool, 9.56 am, 7.9m (25.9ft); 10.9 pm, 8.3m (27.1ft).

A depression in Irish Sea is expected to move slowly E into North Sea, while a ridge of high pressure will move from the Atlantic into Ireland.

Area forecasts:

London, SE, central S England, Midlands, Channel Islands: Sunny intervals, scattered showers; wind W, moderate, veering NW; max temp 12°C (54°F).

SW England, Wales, N Ireland: Scattered showers, sunny periods, mainly dry later; wind NW, moderate, backing W; max temp 12°C (54°F).

East Anglia, E, central N England: Occasional showers, perhaps heavy and thundery, few sunny intervals; wind SW, moderate, veering NW; max temp 12°C (54°F).

NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Sunny intervals, scattered showers, mainly dry later; wind NW, moderate, backing W; max temp 11°C (52°F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Cloudy, showers, bright or sunny intervals; wind E, moderate, backing N; max temp 10°C (50°F).

SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll: Sunny intervals, perhaps few showers; wind NE, moderate, becoming variable light; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals, perhaps few showers, mainly dry later; wind E, moderate, becoming light variable; max temp 10°C (50°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Rain spreading to most parts, mainly dry in Scotland and E England at first; rather cold; temp near normal in SW later.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

	C	F		C	F		C	F		C	F
Algiers	c	24	75	Dublin	c	10	50	Locarno	s	24	57	Nicosia	s	26	79
Amsterdam	c	12	54	Edinburgh	c	11	52	London	s	18	64	Oslo	c	8	46
Athens	s	26	79	Florence	c	15	59	Luxemberg	c	11	52	Paris	s	14	57
Barcelona	r	16	61	Funchal	c	21	70	Madrid	r	17	63	Reykjavik	r	5	41
Belfast	c	9	48	Geneva	c	16	61	Majorca	c	19	66	Rome	r	20	68
Berlin	c	8	46	Gibraltar	s	20	68	Malaga	s	22	72	Rondaway	s	7	45
Biarritz	r	18	64	Guernsey	s	13	54	Malta	s	24	75	Stockhlm	r	11	52
Birmingham	c	12	54	Helsinki	c	8	46	Manchstr	r	11	52	Tel Aviv	s	30	77
Bristol	c	13	55	Innsbruck	r	12	54	Moscow	c	5	41	Venice	s	15	59
Brussels	r	15	59	Istanbul	c	19	66	Munich	c	12	54	Vienna	s	12	54
Cardiff	r	13	55	Jersey	r	14	57	Naples	r	21	70	Warsaw	r	5	41
Cologne	c	12	54	L. Palmas	r	23	73	New York	s	23	73	Zurich	r	13	54
Copenhgn	c	9	48	Lisbon	c	19	66	Nice	r	18	64				

30-day forecast

The meteorological office yesterday issued the following forecast for the next 30 days: The period is expected to have relatively mild and changeable weather with few settled interludes. It is likely to be rather windy at times, especially in S and W districts. The mean temp is expected to be above average except in N and W Scotland and N Ireland, where it will be near average. Total rainfall is likely to be near average in all districts. Fog and frost are likely to be less frequent than usual.

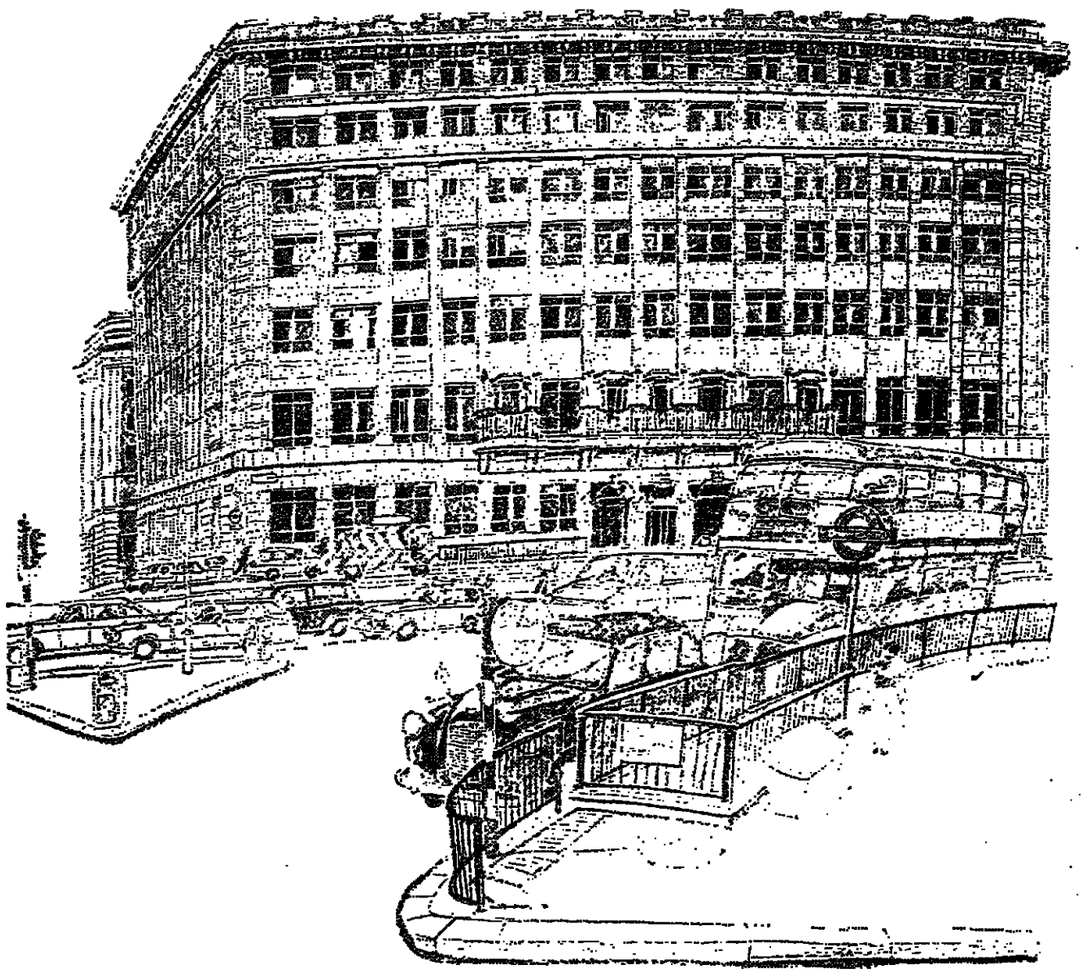
Yesterday

London: Temp: max. 7 am to 7 pm, 15°C (59°F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 9°C (48°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 73 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 7 pm, 0.11in. Sun, 24 hr to 7 pm, 8.7hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1003.9 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Overseas selling prices
Austria, Sch 15; Belgium, Bfr 25; Canaries, Pes 90; Denmark, Dkr 3.50; Finland, Fmk 2.50; France, Fr 2.50; Germany, Dmk 2.00; Greece, Dr 55; Holland, Dfl 1.75; Italy, Lire 450; Luxembourg, Lf 20; Madeira, Esc 17.50; Malta, 9c; Norway, Kr 4.00; Portugal, Esc 20; Spain, Pes 55; Sweden, Skr 3.75; Switzerland, Sfr 2.50; USA/Canada $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 20.

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